

HW3

Q3: Things equivalent to $\exists x \forall y (P(x,y) \wedge \neg Q(x,y))$

$$\exists x \forall y (P(x,y) \wedge \neg Q(x,y))$$

$$\neg \neg \exists x \forall y \neg (\neg P(x,y) \vee Q(x,y)).$$

$$\neg \neg \exists x \neg \exists y (P(x,y) \rightarrow Q(x,y))$$

$$\neg \neg \neg \forall x \exists y (P(x,y) \rightarrow Q(x,y)).$$

$$Q12: A = \{1, 2\}.$$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}.$$

$$x \in P(A) \quad x = \emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}.$$

$$B \subseteq P(A) \quad B = 2^4 = 16 \text{ possible solutions.}$$

$$\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{1\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}.$$

Ex: Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, Suppose $y+x = z-y-x$, and not both y and x are zero, Prove $y \neq 0$.

Proof:

Assume $y=0$, Then $x \neq 0$. But the equation $x = -x$ is a contradiction. Thus $y \neq 0$ \square .

Strategy: To use given of form $\neg P$, when the goal is a contradiction, try making P your goal

Ex: Suppose $A \cap B$ is disjoint from C and $x \in A$. prove that if $x \in C$, then $x \in B$.

Given

$$(A \cap B) \cap C = \emptyset.$$

$$x \in A$$

$$x \in C$$

$$x \notin B$$

Goal:

$$\neg x \in C \rightarrow x \in B.$$

$$x \in B.$$

-Contradiction.

$$\exists y \in (A \cap B) \cap C$$

Proof: Suppose x in C . Assume $x \notin B$.

then since $x \in A$, $x \notin B$. we have $x \in A \cap B$.

Since $x \in C$, $x \in (A \cap B) \cap C$. This contradicts our assumption. So $x \in B$. Therefore $x \in C \rightarrow x \in B$ \square

Strategy: To use given of form $\neg P$, reexpress it.

To use a given of form $P \rightarrow Q$:

Modus ponens: if P is provable, add Q as given.

Modus tollens: contrapositive

Ex 3.2.5: Suppose $A \subseteq B$, $a \in A$ and $a \notin B \setminus C$, Prove $a \in C$.

Given

Goal

$$\begin{cases} A \subseteq B \\ a \in A, \\ a \notin B \setminus C \end{cases}$$

$$a \in C.$$

$$\neg(a \in B \wedge a \notin C)$$

$$a \notin B \vee a \in C$$

$$a \in B \rightarrow a \in C.$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

$$\text{iff } \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$$

$$a \in A \rightarrow a \in B$$

Proof: Since $a \in A$ and $A \subseteq B$, $a \in B$. Since $a \notin B \setminus C$, it follows that $a \in C$. \square

See Ex 3.2.4 in text.