

CSE215: Lecture 08

Foundations of Computer Science

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Many slides taken from Prof. Pramod Ganapathi (SBU). Thanks!

News

- Gratings for homework-1 are available.
- Fairness is our no. 1 priority. If you think grading is unfair, let me know tomorrow when we go through the exercises.
- I observed good homework performance from most students.
- About three students performed less. All the three students had to stay home due to COVID. I am so sorry! Please ask me or TA while catching up. We want to help.
- Midterm exam next Monday. Hybrid exam?

Let us review last lecture by
doing some exercises

Today's topic

Propositional statements with multiple quantifiers

- Try to finish around 4h40

Propositions with multiple quantifiers

$\forall x \in D, \exists y \in E$, such that $p(x, y)$

$\exists x \in D, \forall y \in E$, such that $p(x, y)$

$\forall x \in D, \forall y \in E$, such that $p(x, y)$

$\exists x \in D, \exists y \in E$, such that $p(x, y)$

Translation English to Statements with multiple quantifiers

- “There is a person supervising every detail of the production process.”
- \exists person p such that \forall detail d , p supervises d

Try to translate

Every nonzero real number has a reciprocal

The reciprocal of 4 is $1/4$ (namely 0.25)

- for any nonzero real number r , r has a reciprocal
- for any nonzero real number r , there exists a real number s , such that $r * s = 1$

Negation of propositions with multiple quantifiers

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim (\forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } P(x, y)) \\ & \equiv \exists x \text{ in } D \text{ such that } \sim (\exists y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } P(x, y)) \\ & \equiv \exists x \text{ in } D \text{ such that } \forall y \text{ in } E, \sim P(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim (\exists x \text{ in } D \text{ such that } \forall y \text{ in } E, P(x, y)) \\ & \equiv \forall x \text{ in } D, \sim (\forall y \text{ in } E, P(x, y)) \\ & \equiv \forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } \sim P(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

Note:

the order of quantifiers matter

- Every lock has a key
- For any lock L , there exists a key K , such that K can unlock L .
- There is a key for every lock
- There exists a key K , such that for any lock L , K can unlock L .

Argue with multiple quantifiers

Universal Instantiation

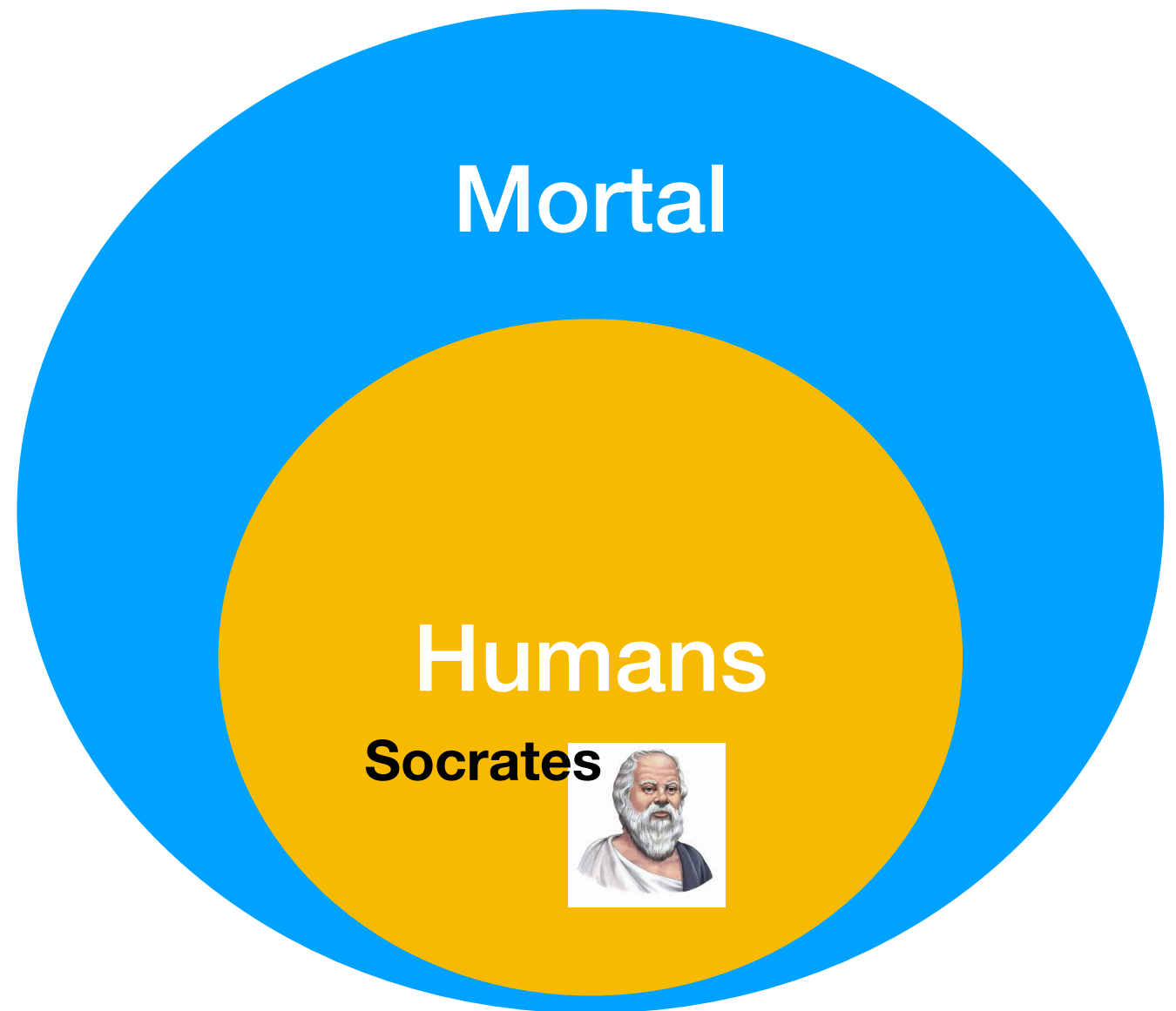
- All humans are mortal
- Socrates is a human
- Thus, Socrates is mortal

$\forall x \in D, P(x)$

$d \in D$

— — — — —

$P(d)$



Universal modus ponens

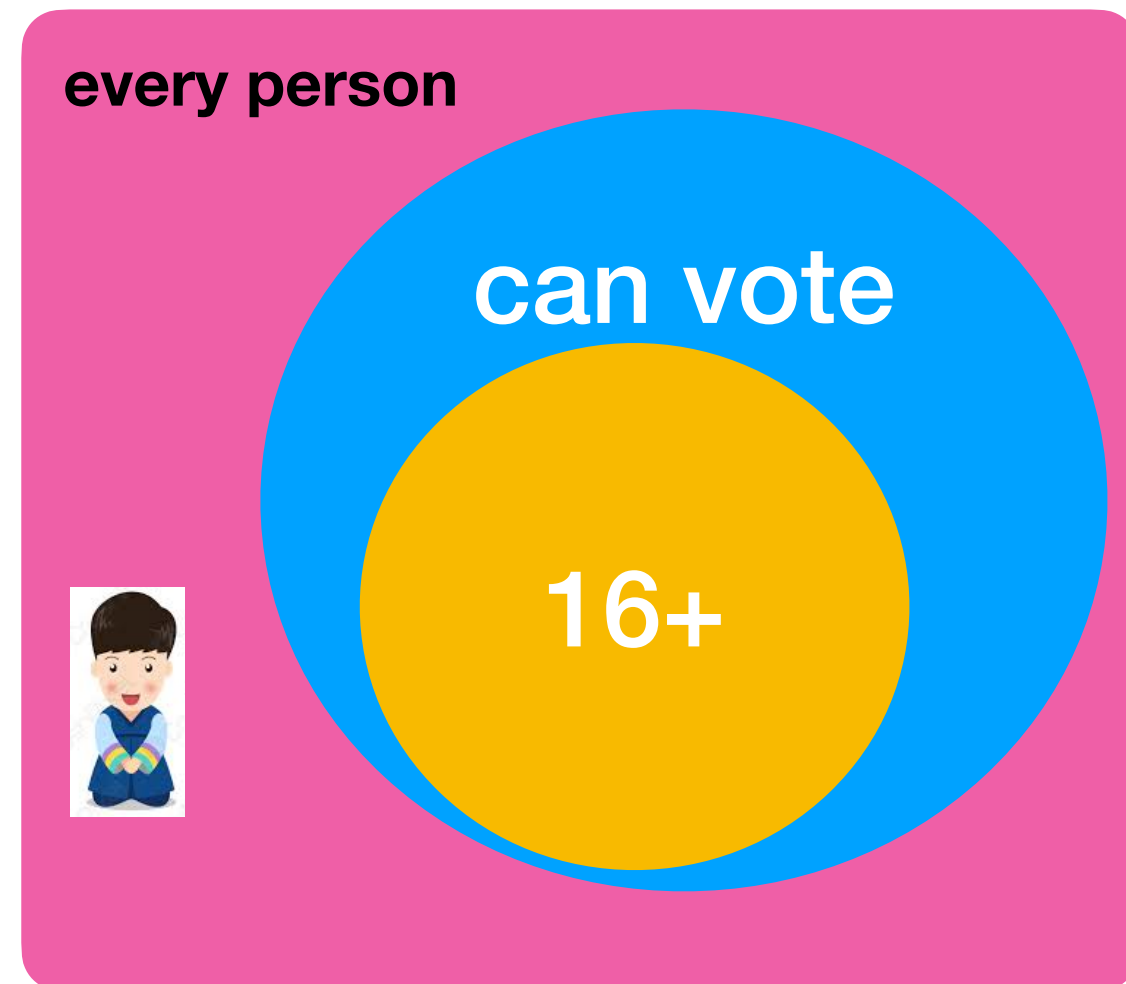
$$\begin{array}{c} \forall x, P(x) \rightarrow Q(x) \\ P(d) \\ \hline Q(d) \end{array}$$

- For any integer x , if x is even, then $x * x$ is even
- The integer 1024 is even
- Thus, $1024 * 1024$ is even

Universal modus tollens

- For every person, if the person is 16+, he/she can vote
- Tom cannot vote
- Thus, Tom is not 16+.

$$\begin{array}{r} \forall x, P(x) \rightarrow Q(x) \\ \sim Q(d) \\ \hline \sim P(d) \end{array}$$



Summary so far

- Proposition with multiple quantifiers
- Translation
- Negation
- Arguments

Time for exercises!