

Section 03: Propositions and Proofs

1. Domain Restriction

Translate each of the following sentences into logical notation. These translations require some of our quantifier tricks. Remember:

- To restrict the domain under a \forall quantifier, add a hypothesis to an implication.
 - To restrict the domain under an \exists quantifier, AND in the restriction.
 - If you want variables to be different, you have to explicitly require them to be not equal.
- (a) Domain: Real numbers; Predicates: Even, Prime, Equal
“The product of two distinct prime numbers is not prime.”
- (b) Domain: Real numbers; Predicates: Even, Prime, Equal
“There are two different prime numbers that sum to an even number.”
- (c) Domain: Positive integers; Predicates: Even, Prime, Equal
“There is only one positive integer that is prime and even.”
- (d) Domain: real numbers ; Predicates: Even, Prime, Equal, Postivite, Greater, Integer
“For every positive integer, there is a greater even integer”

2. ctrl-z

Translate these logical expressions to English. For each of the translations, assume that domain restriction is being used and take that into account in your English versions.

Let your domain be all UW Students. Predicates $143Student(x)$ and $311Student(x)$ mean the student is in CSE 143 and 311, respectively. $BioMajor(x)$ means x is a bio major, $DidHomeworkOne(x)$ means the student did homework 1 (of 311). Finally $KnowsJava(x)$ and $KnowsDeMorgan(x)$ mean x knows Java and knows DeMorgan’s Laws, respectively.

- (a) $\forall x(143Student(x) \rightarrow KnowsJava(x))$
- (b) $\exists x(143Student(x) \wedge BioMajor(x))$
- (c) $\forall x([311Student(x) \wedge DidHomeworkOne(x)] \rightarrow KnowsDeMorgan(x))$

3. Domain Restriction Negated

When we negate a sentence with a domain restriction, the restriction itself remains intact (i.e. not negated) after we have fully simplified. That should make sense; if I claim something is true for every even number, I won’t be convinced by you showing me an odd number. In this problem, you’ll do the algebra to see why.

- (a) Consider the statement $\neg\exists x\exists y(\text{Domain1}(x) \wedge \text{Domain2}(y) \wedge [P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)])$. We know that we should end up with $\forall x\forall y(\text{Domain1}(x) \wedge \text{Domain2}(y) \rightarrow [\neg P(x, y) \vee \neg Q(x, y)])$ (that is flip the quantifiers, rewrite the domain restriction, and negate the other requirements).

But it can help to see the full algebra written out – write out a step-by-step simplification to get the simplified form (you don't have to label with rules).

(b) Now do the same process for: $\neg\exists x\exists y(\text{Domain1}(x) \wedge \text{Domain2}(y) \wedge [P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)])$

4. Quantifier Switch

Consider the following pairs of sentences. For each pair, determine if one implies the other, if they are equivalent, or neither.

(a) $\forall x \forall y P(x, y)$ $\forall y \forall x P(x, y)$

(b) $\exists x \exists y P(x, y)$ $\exists y \exists x P(x, y)$

(c) $\forall x \exists y P(x, y)$ $\forall y \exists x P(x, y)$

(d) $\forall x \exists y P(x, y)$ $\exists x \forall y P(x, y)$

(e) $\forall x \exists y P(x, y)$ $\exists y \forall x P(x, y)$

5. Formal Proof (Direct Proof Rule)

Show that $\neg p \rightarrow s$ follows from $p \vee q$, $q \rightarrow r$ and $r \rightarrow s$.

6. Formal Proof

Show that $\neg p$ follows from $\neg(\neg r \vee t)$, $\neg q \vee \neg s$ and $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (r \rightarrow s)$.

7. A Formal Proof in Predicate Logic

Prove $\exists x (P(x) \vee R(x))$ from $\forall x (P(x) \vee Q(x))$ and $\forall y (\neg Q(y) \vee R(y))$.

8. Find the Bug

Each of these inference proofs is incorrect. Identify the line (or lines) which incorrectly apply a law, and explain the error. Then, if the claim is false, give concrete examples of propositions to show it is false. If it is true, write a correct proof.

(a) This proof claims to show that given $p \rightarrow q$ and r , we can conclude $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$.

1. $p \rightarrow q$	[Given]
2. r	[Given]
3. $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$	[Intro \vee (1,2)]

(b) This proof claims to show that given $p \rightarrow q$ and q that we can conclude p

1. $p \rightarrow q$	[Given]
2. q	[Given]
3. $\neg p \vee q$	[Law of Implication (1)]
4. q	[Eliminate \vee (2,3)]

9. Quantifier Ordering

Let your domain of discourse be a set of Element objects given in a list called Domain. Imagine you have a predicate $\text{pred}(x, y)$, which is encoded in the java method `public boolean pred(int x, int y)`. That is you call your predicate `pred` true if and only if the java method returns true.

(a) Consider the following Java method:

```
public boolean Mystery(Domain D){
    for(Element x : D) {
        for(Element y : D) {
            if(pred(x,y))
                return true;
        }
    }
}
```

Mystery corresponds to a quantified formula (for D being the domain of discourse), what is that formula?

(b) What formula does `mystery2` correspond to

```
public boolean Mystery2(Domain D){
    for(Element x : D) {
        boolean thisXPass = false;
        for(Element y : D) {
            if(pred(x,y))
                thisXPass = true;
        }
        if(!thisXPass)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```