

Math 557 – Homework #5

September 13, 2000

SOLUTIONS

Exercises in writing formulas of predicate calculus.

1. Assume the following predicates:

Hx : x is a human

Cx : x is a car

Tx : x is a truck

Dxy : x drives y

Write formulas representing the obvious assumptions: no human is a car, no car is a truck, humans exist, cars exist, only humans drive, only cars and trucks are driven, etc.

Solution.

No human is a car. $\neg \exists x (Hx \& Cx)$

No car is a truck. $\neg \exists x (Cx \& Tx)$

Humans exist. $\exists x Hx$

Cars exist. $\exists x Cx$

Only humans drive. $\forall x ((\exists y Dxy) \Rightarrow Hx)$

Only cars and trucks are driven. $\forall x ((\exists y Dyx) \Rightarrow (Cx \vee Tx))$

Some humans drive. $\exists x (Hx \& \exists y Dxy)$

Some humans do not drive. $\exists x (Hx \& \neg \exists y Dxy)$

Some cars are driven. $\exists x (Cx \& \exists y Dyx)$.

Some cars are not driven (e.g., old wrecks). $\exists x (Cx \& \neg \exists y Dyx)$

etc, etc.

2. Write formulas representing the following statements:

- (a) Everybody drives a car or a truck.

Solution. $\forall x (Hx \Rightarrow \exists y (Dxy \& (Cy \vee Ty)))$

- (b) Some people drive both.

Solution. $\exists x (Hx \& \exists y \exists z (Dxy \& Cy \& Dxz \& Tz))$

- (c) Some people don't drive either.

Solution. $\exists x (Hx \& \neg \exists y (Dxy \& (Cy \vee Ty)))$

- (d) Nobody drives both.

Solution. $\neg \exists x (Hx \& \exists y \exists z (Dxy \& Dxz \& Cy \& Tz))$

3. Assume in addition the following predicate:

Ixy : x is identical to y

Write formulas representing the following statements:

(a) Every car has at most one driver.

Solution. $\forall x (Cx \Rightarrow \forall y \forall z ((Dyx \ \& \ Dzx) \Rightarrow Iyz))$

(b) Every truck has exactly two drivers.

Solution. $\forall x (Tx \Rightarrow \exists y \exists z ((\neg Iyz) \ \& \ Dyx \ \& \ Dzx \ \& \ \forall w (Dwx \Rightarrow (Iwy \vee Iwz))))$

(c) Everybody drives exactly one vehicle (car or truck).

Solution. $\forall x (Hx \Rightarrow \exists y (Dxy \ \& \ (Cy \vee Ty)) \ \& \ \forall z ((Dxz \ \& \ (Cz \vee Tz)) \Rightarrow Iyz))$

4. Assume the following predicates:

Ixy : $x = y$

$Pxyz$: $x \cdot y = z$

Write formulas representing the axioms for a group: axioms for equality, existence and uniqueness of products, associative law, existence of an identity element, existence of inverses.

Solution.

(a) equality axioms:

i. $\forall x Ixx$ [reflexivity]

ii. $\forall x \forall y (Ixy \Leftrightarrow Iyx)$ [symmetry]

iii. $\forall x \forall y \forall z ((Ixy \ \& \ Iyz) \Rightarrow Ixz)$ [transitivity]

iv. $\forall x \forall x' \forall y \forall y' \forall z \forall z' ((Ixx' \ \& \ Iyy' \ \& \ Izz') \Rightarrow (Pxyz \Leftrightarrow Px'y'z'))$
[congruence with respect to P]

(b) existence and uniqueness of products:

i. $\forall x \forall y \exists z Pxyz$ [existence]

ii. $\forall x \forall y \forall z \forall w ((Pxyz \ \& \ Pxyw) \Rightarrow Izw)$ [uniqueness]

(c) associative law:

$\forall x \forall y \forall z \exists u \exists v \exists w (Pxyu \ \& \ Pyzv \ \& \ Puzw \ \& \ Pxvw)$

(d) existence of identity element:

$\exists u \forall x (Puxx \ \& \ Pxux)$

(e) existence of inverses:

$\exists u \forall x \exists y (Puxx \ \& \ Pxux \ \& \ Pxyu \ \& \ Pyxu)$