

## Homework 9

Mathematical foundations of informatics (I201, 2008)

Instructor: Tang

(This HW will be collected on 12/3 Wed. in the class. Write LEGIBLY and explain your answers clearly. The homework you hand in must be your own work, IN YOUR OWN WORDS and your own explanation. **NO late homework will be accepted. Problem 5 is optional.**)

1. (16 pts) Consider a first order language that consists of one binary predicate symbol  $R$ . Let  $\Psi$  be the formula:  $\exists x \exists y \forall z ((x \neq y) \wedge (R(x,z) \leftrightarrow R(y,z)))$ .
  - a. Let  $U = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $I(R) = \{(c,b), (b,b), (a,b)\}$ , is  $\Psi$  valid in this model  $M = \{U, I\}$ ? Justify your answer.
  - b. Let  $U' = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $I'(R) = \{(c,b), (b,b), (b,a)\}$ , is  $\Psi$  valid in this model  $M = \{U', I'\}$ ? Justify your answer.
  
2. (18 pts) Consider a first order language that consists of one binary predicate  $T$  and one unary predicate  $W$ . Assume the model  $M = \{U, I\}$ , where  $U = \{a, b, c\}$ ,  $I(T) = \{(a, a), (a, b), (b, b)\}$ ,  $I(W) = \{b, c\}$ . Tell whether each of the following formulas is valid under the model  $M$ .
  - a.  $\forall x (\exists y T(x, y) \wedge W(x))$
  - b.  $\forall x (W(x) \rightarrow \forall y T(x, y))$
  - c.  $\exists x \exists y ((x \neq y) \wedge W(x) \wedge \neg T(x, y))$
  
3. (16 pts) Consider a first order language that consists of one binary predicate symbol  $R$  and one unary predicate symbol  $T$ . Assuming  $U = \{a, b, c, d\}$ , for each of the following formulas, find an interpretation  $I$  to make it true, and another interpretation  $I'$  to make it false. Be precise in your reasoning and explain your answer. Note: you need to define both  $I(T)$  and  $I(R)$  for  $I$ .
  - a.  $\exists x (T(x) \wedge \forall y R(x, y))$
  - b.  $\forall x \exists y (T(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x, y))$
  
4. (10 extra pts) Show the arguments below are universally valid by using set theory.
  - a.  $\exists x P(x) \rightarrow \forall x Q(x)$   
$$\frac{P(a)}{Q(a)}$$
  - b.  $\forall x (\neg P(x) \vee Q(x))$   
$$\frac{P(a)}{Q(a)}$$