

# **Math 251**

## Assignment 3

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All exercises from 1- 10 can be found in the book of  
Kenneth Rosen, seventh edition.

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1. Determine the truth value of each of these statements if the domain for all variables consists of: (i) all integers.  
(ii) all real numbers.

- (a)  $\forall n \exists m (n^2 < m)$ .
- (b)  $\exists n \forall m (n < m^2)$ .
- (c)  $\forall n \exists m (n + m = 0)$ .
- (d)  $\exists n \forall m (nm = m)$ .
- (e)  $\exists n \exists m (n^2 + m^2 = 5)$ .
- (f)  $\exists n \exists m (n^2 + m^2 = 6)$ .
- (g)  $\exists n \exists m (n + m = 4 \wedge n - m = 1)$
- (h)  $\exists n \exists m (n + m = 4 \wedge n - m = 2)$
- (i)  $\forall n \forall m \exists p (p = (m + n)/2)$
- (j)  $\forall x (x \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists y (xy = 1))$
- (k)  $\exists x \forall y (y \neq 0 \rightarrow xy = 1)$

2. Suppose the domain of the propositional function  $P(x, y)$  consists of pairs  $x$  and  $y$ , where  $x$  is 1, 2, or 3 and  $y$  is 1, 2, or 3. Write out these propositions using disjunctions and conjunctions.

- (a)  $\forall x \forall y P(x, y)$ .
- (b)  $\exists x \exists y P(x, y)$ .
- (c)  $\exists x \forall y P(x, y)$ .
- (d)  $\forall y \exists x P(x, y)$ .

3. Express the negations of each of these statements so that all negation symbols immediately precede predicates.

- (a)  $\exists y \exists x P(x, y)$
- (b)  $\forall x \exists y P(x, y)$
- (c)  $\exists y (Q(y) \wedge \forall x \neg R(x, y))$
- (d)  $\exists y (\exists x R(x, y) \vee \forall x S(x, y))$
- (e)  $\exists y (\forall x \exists z T(x, y, z) \vee \exists x \forall z U(x, y, z))$
- (f)  $\forall x \exists y \forall z T(x, y, z)$
- (g)  $\forall x \exists y (P(x, y) \vee \forall z Q(x, y))$
- (h)  $\forall x \exists y (P(x, y) \wedge \exists z R(x, y, z))$
- (i)  $\forall x \exists y (P(x, y) \rightarrow Q(x, y))$

4. Find a common domain for the variables  $x, y, z$ , and  $w$  for which the statement  $\forall x \forall y \forall z \exists w ((w \neq x) \wedge (w \neq y) \wedge (w \neq z))$  is true and another common domain for these variables for which it is false.

5. Find a counterexample, if possible, to these universally quantified statements, where the domain for all variables consists of all integers.

- (a)  $\forall x \forall y (x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow x = y)$ .
- (b)  $\forall x \exists y (y^2 = x)$ .
- (c)  $\forall x \forall y (xy \geq x)$ .
- (d)  $\forall x \exists y (x = 1/y)$ .
- (e)  $\forall x \exists y (y^2 - x < 100)$ .
- (f)  $\forall x \forall y (x^2 \neq y^3)$ .

6. Determine the truth value of the statement  $\forall x \exists y (xy = 1)$  if the domain for the variables consists of

- a) the nonzero real numbers.
- b) the nonzero integers.
- c) the positive real numbers.

7. Determine the truth value of the statement  $\exists x \forall y (xy^2)$  if the domain for the variables consists of

- a) the positive real numbers.
- b) the integers.
- c) the nonzero real numbers.

8. Show that the two statements  $\neg \exists x \forall y P(x, y)$  and  $\forall x \exists y \neg P(x, y)$ , where both quantifiers over the first variable in  $P(x, y)$  have the same domain, and both quantifiers over the second variable in  $P(x, y)$  have the same domain, are logically equivalent.

9. Show that  $\forall x P(x) \wedge \exists x Q(x)$  is logically equivalent to  $\forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$ , where all quantifiers have the same nonempty domain.

10. Show that  $\forall x P(x) \vee \exists x Q(x)$  is equivalent to  $\forall x \exists y (P(x) \vee Q(y))$ , where all quantifiers have the same nonempty domain.

11. Find the negation of the following statements:

(a). Any rectangular triangle has a right angle.

(b) For any integer  $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ , there exists an integer  $y \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that, for any  $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the inequality  $z < x$  implies  $z < x + 1$ .

(c)  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists \delta > 0 \forall y \in \mathbb{R} (|y - x| < \delta \rightarrow |f(y) - f(x)| < \epsilon)$ .

(d)  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} [(x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge \forall n \geq N) \rightarrow |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon]$ .

(e)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \forall y \in \mathbb{R} [x = y \leftrightarrow (\forall \epsilon > 0 \rightarrow |x - y| < \epsilon)]$ .