# Math 2534 Homework 3 Quantifiers Spring 2018

Follow the homework requirements **or points will be taken off**. In particular, stable multiple sheets.

## Problem 1:

A) Put the following sentences in symbolic logic using a single quantifier.

- a) Any child will play with trains
- b) Not all students read the text book.
- c) Everyone has a favorite movie.

Solutions:

a) Any child will play with trains

Let C be the set of all children ( let x be an arbitrary child) P(x) = x plays with trains.  $\forall x, x \in C \rightarrow P(x)$ 

- $v_{\Lambda,\Lambda} \subset \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{I}(\Lambda)$
- b) Not all students read the text books.

Let S be the set of all students ( let x be an arbitrary student)

P(x) = x reads the text book.

$$\exists x \mid x \in S \land \sim P(x)$$

c) Everyone has a favorite movie.

Let P be the set of all people (x be an arbitrary person) M(x) = x has a favorite movie.  $\forall x, x \in P \rightarrow M(x)$ 

B) Negate b) in Part A symbolically and then convert to a natural English sentence.

 $\sim [\exists x \mid x \in S \land \sim P(x)] \equiv \forall (x), \sim (x \in S) \lor \sim \sim P(x) \equiv \forall (x), \sim (x \in S) \lor P(x) \equiv \forall (x), x \in S \to P(x)$ All students read the text book.

### Problem 2: Convert the logic statement into natural conversational English

- a) Domain D: all professors Predicate O(x) = x holds office hours.  $\forall x, x \in D \rightarrow O(x)$
- b) Domain B: all VT students Predicate H(x) = x does homework..  $\exists x \mid x \in B \land \sim H(x)$

All professors hold office hours homework.

There is a VT student who does not do

#### Problem 3: (You may put answer for this problem on this sheet)

Given the following domains and predicate, put each symbolic statement into natural conversational English.

Domain S: all student ( x = an arbitrary student ) Domain M: all math classes (y = arbitrary math class ) Predicate: P(x,y) = x will register for y

1)  $\forall y, y \in M \rightarrow [\exists x \mid x \in S \land P(x, y)]$ 

Each math class has a student register for it.

2)  $\exists x \mid x \in S \land [\forall y, y \in M \rightarrow P(x, y)]$ 

There is a student who registers for all math classes.

3)  $\exists y | y \in M \land [\forall x, x \in S \rightarrow P(x, y)]$ 

There is a math class that all students must register for.

4)  $\forall x, x \in S \rightarrow [\exists y | y \in M \rightarrow P(x, y)]$ 

Each student will register for at least one math class.

**Problem 4:** Put the following arguments into symbolic logic and determine their validity. (Justify your reasoning using sentences. State the **domain** and the **implied quantifier**)

## Solution: Convert the sufficient condition to a positive statement: "All good children get a treat."

A) No good child will miss out on a treat. Billy is a good child. Therefore Billy got a treat.

The domain G is the set of good children (x) with the implied Universal Quantifier. The predicate is T(x) = x gets a treat. B represents Billy  $G(x) \rightarrow T(x)$  G(B)  $\therefore T(B)$ The argument is valid since Billy is in the domain. B) No good child will miss out on a treat. Amanda is not good child.

Therefore Amanda did not get a treat.

The domain G is the set of good children (x) with the implied Universal Quantifier. The predicate is T(x) = x gets a treat. A represents Amanda  $G(x) \rightarrow T(x)$  $\sim G(A)$  $\therefore T(A)$ The argument is not valid since Amanda is not in the domain.

C) No good child will miss out on a treat. Liang did not get a treat. Therefore Liang was not a good child.

The domain G is the set of good children (x) with the implied Universal Quantifier. The predicate is T(x) = x gets a treat. L represents Liang.  $G(x) \rightarrow T(x)$  $\sim T(L)$  $\therefore \sim G(L)$ 

The argument is valid by the contrapositive.

D) No good child will miss out on a treat.Dinesh got a treatTherefore Dinesh is a good child.

The domain G is the set of good children (x) with the implied Universal Quantifier. The predicate is T(x) = x gets a treat. D represents Dinesh.  $G(x) \rightarrow T(x)$  T(D)  $\therefore G(D)$ The argument is not valid by converse error. There is no guarantee that Dinesh is in the domain.