

# Some Quick Logic Proofs

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Hello everybody! This week I have finals so I have decided to just extend my one of my previous posts by doing some proofs to show you how to write a proof.

**1.**  $\forall yRby \models \exists xRxx$  Suppose that there is an interpretation I such that

(1.1)  $\forall yRby$  is true in I.

(1.2)  $\exists xRxx$  is false in I.

We will deal with (1.2) first. For (1.2) to hold, we require that

(1.2.1)  $\forall x(x, x) \notin R$

For (1.1) to hold, we need

(1.1.1)  $\forall y, (b, y) \in R$

But if we take,  $y = b$ , we observe that (1.1.1) and (1.2.1) are in contradiction. Therefore,  $\forall yRby \models \exists xRxx$  is a valid logical consequence.

**2.**  $\forall x((Rxx \leftrightarrow Raa) \wedge Rax \models \forall xRxx$  Suppose there is an interpretation I such that

(2.1)  $\forall x((Rxx \leftrightarrow Raa) \wedge Rax$  is true in I

(2.2)  $\forall xRxx$  is false in I.

For (2.2) to hold, we need

(2.2.1)  $\exists x, (x, x) \notin R$

For (2.1) to hold we need one of the following

(2.1.1)  $\forall x(Rxx \leftrightarrow Raa)$

or

(2.1.2)  $\forall x, Rax$

By (2.1.2), we have

(2.1.2.1)  $\forall x, (a, x) \in R$

If we fix  $a \neq x$ , we guarantee that (2.1.2.1) and (2.2.1) will not contradict.

Then we can construct a countermodel as such,

$$D = \{1, 2\}$$

$$\text{ext}R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2)\}$$

$$a = \{1\}$$

$$b = \{2\}$$