

Chapter 11 Exercise List

1. Prove,

- (a) $\vdash x \in \{y\} \equiv x = y$.
- (b) $\vdash \{u\} = \{x, y\} \Rightarrow x = y$.
- (c) $\vdash \{x, y\} = \{x, z\} \Rightarrow y = z$.

2. (a) Prove, provided x does not have free occurrences in S or T ,

$$\vdash S \neq T \equiv (\exists x | x \in S : x \notin T) \vee (\exists x | x \in T : x \notin S).$$

(b) Prove,

$$\vdash S \neq T \equiv S \cap T \subset S \cup T.$$

3. (a) Prove, $\vdash S = T \equiv S \subseteq T \wedge T \subseteq S$.

(b) Prove, $\vdash S \subset T \Rightarrow T \not\subseteq S$.

Hint: $\vdash P \Rightarrow Q \equiv P \wedge \neg Q \equiv \text{false}$.

4. (a) Prove, $\vdash \{y\} \subseteq \{x | R\} \equiv R[x := y]$.

(b) Prove, $\vdash S \subset \{x | R\} \Rightarrow (\exists x | : R)$.

5. (a) Prove, $\vdash \{x | \text{false} : E\} = \{x | \text{false} : F\}$.

(b) Prove, $\vdash z \in \{x | \text{false} : E\} \equiv \text{false}$.

(c) Prove that provided z d.n.o.f. in S or E ,

$$\vdash S = \{x | \text{false} : E\} \equiv (\forall z | : z \notin S).$$

(d) Prove that $\vdash S \subset \{x\} \Rightarrow S = \emptyset$.

6. (a) Prove that $\vdash (\exists y | : (\exists x | : S = \{x, y\})) \Rightarrow \#S \leq 1 + 1$.

(If you wish, in this problem you may use the following :

1. For any ("finite") boolean expression R , $\vdash (\sum z | R : 1) \geq 0$.

2. $\vdash B \geq 0 \wedge B + C = D \Rightarrow C \leq D$.)

(b) Is $(\exists y | : (\exists x | : S = \{x, y\})) \Rightarrow \#S = 1 + 1$ a theorem?

If so, prove it.

If not, explain in detail why it is not.

7. Interpret the symbols 1 , 3 , and $+$ in the usual way. Is there an interpretation such that

$$(+x | x \in \{x, y\} : 1) = 3$$

is satisfied (i.e., interprets as True)? If so, give a universe of discourse etc.

for such an interpretation. If not, explain in detail why not.

8. (a) Prove, $\vdash S \subseteq T \equiv \mathcal{P}S \subseteq \mathcal{P}T$.

(b) Prove, $\vdash S \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}S \neq \{\emptyset\}$.

9. (a) Prove, $\vdash (\forall z | : \neg R) \Rightarrow (+z | R : 1) = 0$.

- (b) Prove, $\vdash \#\{x, y\} = \#\{y\} \Rightarrow x = y$.
10. (a) Prove, $\vdash w \in S \Rightarrow S = (S - \{w\}) \cup \{w\}$.
- (b) i. Prove, $\vdash \#S = 0 \equiv S = \emptyset$.
- ii. Prove, $\vdash \#S = 1 \equiv (\exists x | : S = \{x\})$.
11. The following series of exercises identifies $\mathcal{P}\{E, F\}$ as $\{\emptyset, \{E\}, \{F\}, \{E, F\}\}$.
- (a) Prove,
- $$\vdash E \in y \wedge F \in y \Rightarrow \{E, F\} \subseteq y .$$
- (b) Prove,
- $$\vdash y \subseteq \{E, F\} \wedge F \notin y \Rightarrow y \subseteq \{E\} .$$
- (c) Prove,
- $$\vdash w \in y \wedge y \subseteq z \Rightarrow w \in z .$$
- (d) Prove,
- $$\vdash y \subseteq \{E, F\} \wedge w \in y \Rightarrow w = E \vee w = F .$$
- (e) Prove,
- $$\vdash y \subseteq \{E, F\} \wedge (\exists x | : x \in y) \Rightarrow E \in y \vee F \in y .$$
- (f) Prove,
- $$\vdash y \subseteq \{E, F\} \wedge (\exists x | : x \in y) \Rightarrow y = \{E\} \vee y = \{F\} \vee y = \{E, F\} .$$

Hint: Use **Case Analysis**. The condition, $E \in y \vee F \in y$, in (e) gives three cases.