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**M314 REVIEW EXERCISES 18.01.17**

You're encouraged to discuss these problems with other students in the class.

Sets:

A set  $S$  with elements  $-1, 0, 1$  can be written as:  $S = \{-1, 0, 1\}$

$0 \in S$  "0 belongs to  $S$ "

$2 \notin S$  "2 does not belong to  $S$ "

$\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  "The set of natural numbers is a subset of the set of integers."

Predicates:

$P(x, y)$  means the statement  $P(\_, \_)$  evaluated on  $x$  and  $y$ .

Quantifiers:

$\forall$  reads as "for all".  $\forall x \in S, P(x)$  reads as "For all  $x$  in the set  $S$ ,  $P$  is true for  $x$ ."

$\exists$  reads as "there exists".  $\exists x \in S, P(x)$  reads as "There exists  $x$  in se  $S$  such that P is true for  $x$ ."

1. What do you think the variation  $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}$  might mean?
2. For each of these predicates on the set of integers, identify the truth set.
  - $x$  is divisible by 2.
  - $x$  is both prime and odd.
  - $x$  is both prime and negative.
  - $x$  is a real number.
3. A predicate on a Cartesian product of sets is called a *relation*. Explain why that could be.

The set a predicate operates on is called *domain*. Why?

4. Are these statements true? What are their negations?

-  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \geq 0$

-  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \neq 1$

-  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, (x > 2 \rightarrow x^2 \geq 4)$

5. As an exercise, write out these statements in English:

$$\neg(\forall x \in S, P(x)) \equiv \exists x \in S, \neg P(x)$$

$$\neg(\exists x \in S, P(x)) \equiv \forall x \in S, \neg P(x)$$

$$\neg(\forall x \in S, \exists y \in T, P(x, y)) \equiv \exists x \in S, \forall y \in T, \neg P(x, y)$$

6. For the instance of Tarski's World displayed on the screen, determine whether these are true. Then write them down formally and write down the negation:
  - a. For all squares  $x$ , there is a circle  $y$  such that  $x$  and  $y$  have the same color.
  - b. There is a triangle  $x$  such that for all squares  $y$ ,  $x$  is to the right of  $y$ .
  - c. For all circles  $x$ ,  $x$  is above  $f$ .
  - d. For all circles  $x$ , there is a square  $y$  such that  $x$  and  $y$  are the same color.