

Prenex form

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Note that $(\exists x)\varphi(x)$ is true in \mathbb{R} but false in \mathbb{N} . We learn if $(\exists x)(x < 0)$ is true in a structure by examining the table for “ $<$ ”.

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$$(\forall x)(\forall y)((x = y) \leftrightarrow (\forall z)((z \in x) \leftrightarrow (z \in y)))$$

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We will describe a process to determine the truth of a sentence in a structure if the sentence is written in prenex form.

Interaction of \forall, \exists with \neg, \wedge, \vee

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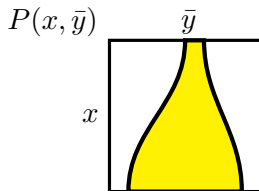
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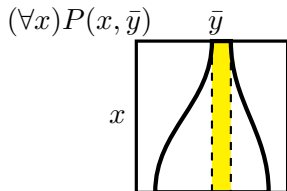
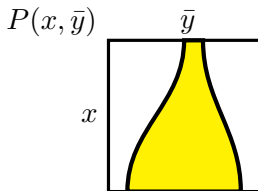
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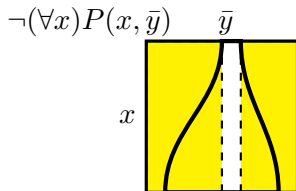
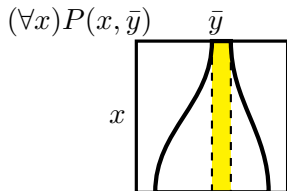
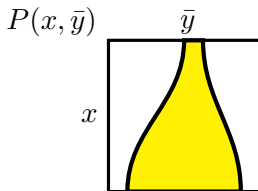
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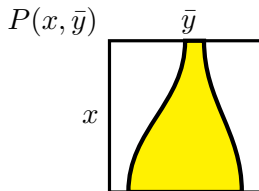
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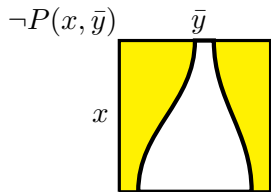
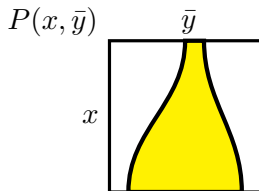


Cat-free explanation, II

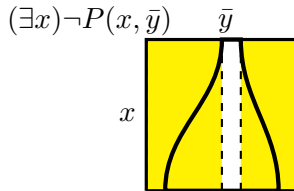
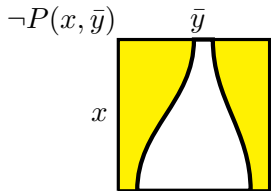
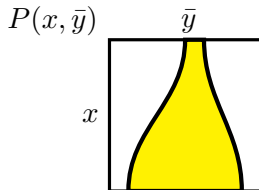
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More rules are derivable from these.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P \rightarrow (\forall x)Q \equiv (\neg P) \vee (\forall x)Q \equiv (\forall x)((\neg P) \vee Q) \equiv (\forall x)(P \rightarrow Q)$$

if P does not depend on x .

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We have rules to move quantifiers to the front, without altering the meaning.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \neg(\forall x)P \equiv (\exists x)(\neg P).$$

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