## Chapter 5 Predicate Logic: Proofs

(b) 1 (1)  $\forall x(Fx \rightarrow Gx)$ Α 2 A (2) Fa 1 ∀E 1 (3)  $Fa \rightarrow Ga$  $2,3 \rightarrow E$ 1,2 (4) Ga 1,2 Fa & Ga 2,5 &I (5) 1,2 5 ∃I (6)  $\exists x (Fx \& Gx)$ (c) 1 (1) ∀xFax A 1 1 ∃I (2)  $\exists y \ \forall x F y x$ 

## existential-elim

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Given a sentence (at line m) and an assumption (at line i) that is an instance of some existentially quantified sentence that is present (at line k), conclude the given sentence again.

Condition:

The instantial name at line i must not appear in the sentence at line k or in the sentence at line m. Also, it must not appear in any of the assumptions belonging to the assumption set at line m, other than the instance i itself.

Annotation:

 $k,m \exists \mathbf{E}(i)$ 

Assumption set:

all assumptions at line m other than i, and all assumptions at line k.

## Examples.

(1)	$\exists xFx$	A
(2)	Fa	A
(3)	$Fa \vee Ga \\$	$2 \lor I$
(4)	$\exists x (Fx \vee Gx)$	3 ∃I
(5)	$\exists x (Fx \vee Gx)$	1,4 ∃E(2)
	(2) (3) (4)	<ul> <li>(2) Fa</li> <li>(3) Fa ∨ Ga</li> <li>(4) ∃x(Fx ∨ Gx)</li> </ul>