

#17

a. $(\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\forall y) (T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y))]$

$(\exists y) [P(y) \wedge (\forall x) [T(x) \rightarrow F(y,x)]]$

rewritten
reversing
variables
No logical
changes!

b. $(\forall x) [P(x) \rightarrow (\exists y) [T(y) \wedge F(x,y)]]$

c. $(\forall x) [P(x) \rightarrow (\forall y) [T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y)]]$

$(\exists x) [P(x) \rightarrow (\forall y) [T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y)]]'$

Implication

$(\exists x) [P(x)' \vee (\forall y) [T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y)]]'$

de Morgan

$(\exists x) [(P(x)')' \wedge ((\forall y) [T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y)])']$

den

negation of universal

Make you nervous?
Saved by the negation!

$$\leftrightarrow (\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\exists y) [T(y) \rightarrow F(x,y)]]'$$

$$\leftrightarrow (\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\exists y) [T(y)' \vee F(x,y)]]'$$

$$\leftrightarrow (\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\exists y) [(T(y)')' \wedge F(x,y)]]'$$

$$\downarrow \text{dn}$$

$$\leftrightarrow (\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\exists y) [T(y) \wedge F(x,y)]]'$$

$$\leftrightarrow (\exists x)(\exists y) [P(x) \wedge T(y) \wedge F(x,y)]'$$

My favorite way to think of this - an exists! exists!

#21

$$(\forall x) (W(x) \wedge L(x) \rightarrow (\exists y) [J(y) \wedge A(x,y)])$$

Don't forget:
 \forall with \rightarrow
 \exists with \wedge

#22 $[(\exists x)(C(x) \wedge F(x))]'$

$\leftrightarrow (\forall x) [C(x) \wedge F(x)]'$

$\leftrightarrow (\forall x) [C(x)' \vee F(x)']$

$\leftrightarrow (\forall x) [C(x) \rightarrow F(x)]'$

$\leftrightarrow (\forall x) [F(x) \rightarrow C(x)]'$

All of these are legit answers!
They're logically equivalent.

b. $(\exists x) [P(x) \wedge (\forall y) [S(x,y) \rightarrow F(y)]]$

c. ~~$(\forall x) [C(x) \rightarrow (\forall y) (P(y) \rightarrow S(x,y))]$~~ *Not strong enough*

$(\forall x)(\forall y) [S(x,y) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow C(x)]$

$$A. (\forall x) [F(x) \rightarrow (\exists y) [C(y) \wedge S(x,y)]]$$