

1. (10 points) Write the **negation** of the following symbolic statement. Your answer should be written in fully simplified form (i.e. so that no negation is outside a quantifier and any negation symbols should only modify a single variable or predicate).

$$\exists x \forall y [(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)) \rightarrow R(x, y)]$$

The simplified negation can be found as follows:

$$\neg \exists x \forall y [(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)) \rightarrow R(x, y)]$$

$$\equiv \forall x \exists y \neg [(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)) \rightarrow R(x, y)].$$

Recall the standard negation of a conditional is  $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$ , so we have:

$$\equiv \forall x \exists y [(P(x, y) \wedge Q(x, y)) \wedge \neg R(x, y)].$$

2. (10 points) Translate the given statement into symbolic form. Be sure to define all predicates used. Use the variable  $a$  with domain  $D = \{a : a \text{ is an animal} \}$  as your main variable. Then, negate the symbolic statement. Finally, rewrite the **negated** statement clearly in plain English.

There is an animal that is not fluffy but which does make a good pet.

We use the following predicates:  $F(a)$  : animal  $a$  is fluffy.  $G(a)$  : animal  $a$  makes a good pet.

From this, we translate the original statement as follows:  $\exists a [\neg F(a) \wedge G(a)]$ .

We then find the simplified negation:  $\neg \exists a [\neg F(a) \wedge G(a)] \equiv \forall a \neg [\neg F(a) \wedge G(a)]$

$\equiv \forall a [F(a) \vee \neg G(a)]$  (using De Morgan's Law and Double Negation)

Finally, we translate the simplified negation back into standard English:

Every animal is fluffy or does not make a good pet.