

! CHAPTER 6

A UNIVERSAL PREDICATE;

! The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the notion of a universal predicate, \mathbb{U} , which is satisfied by everything.

A universal predicate is the dual of an empty predicate: everything versus nothing. Nonetheless, far fewer propositions are asserted in this chapter, compared to the previous, since there is little use for the situation when the union of two predicates are or are not everything (the dual of the intersection of two predicates being or not being nothing, which often appears).

! 1. represents the predicate of identical things, i.e. everything.

$\mathbb{D} \quad \mathbb{U} ; \mathbb{U} ; ; \{a : a = a\}$

! 2.

$\vdash \forall x (\mathbb{U}[x] \Leftrightarrow x = x)$

$\forall x (\{a : a = a\}[x] \Leftrightarrow x = x) \quad ,! 1 \text{ (Pred)}$

$\forall x (\mathbb{U}[x] \Leftrightarrow x = x) \quad ! 2 \text{ (DI: P1,1)}$

□

! 3. **Fundamental Proposition of Predicate of Identical Things.** Subsequent to P3, P1 and P2 are never used. Thus, any universal predicate (which everything satisfies) could be used to replace \mathbb{U} .

$\vdash \forall x \mathbb{U}[x]$

$x \quad ,! 1 \text{ (Prem)}$

$(\mathbb{U}[x] \Leftrightarrow x = x) \quad ,! 2 \text{ (VE: P2)}$

$\mathbb{U}[x] \Leftrightarrow x = x \quad ,! 3 \text{ (()E: 2)}$

$x = x \Rightarrow \mathbb{U}[x] \quad ,! 4 \text{ (}\Leftrightarrow\text{E: 3)}$

$x = x \quad ,! 5 \text{ (=I)}$

$\mathbb{U}[x] \quad ,! 6 \text{ (}\Rightarrow\text{E: 4,5)}$

$\forall x \mathbb{U}[x] \quad ! 7 \text{ (}\forall\text{I: 1,6)}$

□

! 4. P4 is an immediate corollary to P3.

$\vdash \forall P (P \equiv \mathbb{U} \Rightarrow \forall x P[x])$

$P \quad ,! 1 \text{ (Prem)}$

$P \equiv \mathbb{U} \quad ,! 2 \text{ (Prem)}$

\mathbf{x}	,! 3 (Prem)	i
$\mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 4 ($\forall\text{E}$: P3)	i
$\mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}] \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U}$,! 5 ($\&\text{I}$: 2,4)	i
($\mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}] \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$)	,! 6 ($\forall\text{E}$: C1.36)	i
$\mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}] \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 7 ($(\)\text{E}$: 6)	i
$\mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 8 ($\Rightarrow\text{E}$: 5,7)	i
$\forall\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 9 ($\forall\text{I}$: 3,8)	i
$\mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U} \Rightarrow \forall\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 10 ($\Rightarrow\text{I}$: 2,9)	i
($\mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U} \Rightarrow \forall\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}]$)	,! 11 ($(\)\text{I}$: 10)	i
$\forall\mathbf{P} \ (\ \mathbf{P} \equiv \mathbf{U} \Rightarrow \forall\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{P}[\mathbf{x}] \)$! 12 ($\forall\text{I}$: 1,11)	i

□

! P5 and P6 formalise the dual nature between the predicates of identical and non-identical things. i

! 5. The contrary of everything is nothing. i

$\vdash (\mathbf{U}^c) \equiv \phi$		i
\mathbf{x}	,! 1 (Prem)	i
$(\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}]$,! 2 (Prem)	i
($(\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}] \Rightarrow \neg \mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}]$)	,! 3 ($\forall\text{E}$: C4.3)	i
$(\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}] \Rightarrow \neg \mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 4 ($(\)\text{E}$: 3)	i
$\neg \mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 5 ($\Rightarrow\text{E}$: 2,4)	i
$\mathbf{U}[\mathbf{x}]$,! 6 ($\forall\text{E}$: P3)	i
\mathfrak{F}	,! 7 ($\mathfrak{F}\text{I}$: 5,6)	i
$(\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}] \Rightarrow \mathfrak{F}$,! 8 ($\Rightarrow\text{I}$: 2,7)	i
$\neg (\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}]$,! 9 ($\neg\text{I}$: 8)	i
$\forall\mathbf{x} \ \neg (\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}]$,! 10 ($\forall\text{I}$: 1,9)	i
($\forall\mathbf{x} \ \neg (\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}] \Rightarrow (\mathbf{U}^c) \equiv \phi$)	,! 11 ($\forall\text{E}$: C5.17)	i
$\forall\mathbf{x} \ \neg (\mathbf{U}^c)[\mathbf{x}] \Rightarrow (\mathbf{U}^c) \equiv \phi$,! 12 ($(\)\text{E}$: 11)	i
$(\mathbf{U}^c) \equiv \phi$! 13 ($\Rightarrow\text{E}$: 10, 12)	i

□

! 6. The contrary of nothing is everything. i

⊢ $(\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U}$ i

$((\mathbb{U}^c) \equiv \phi \Rightarrow (\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U})$,! 1 ($\forall E$: C4.14) i

$(\mathbb{U}^c) \equiv \phi \Rightarrow (\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U}$,! 2 ($(\)E$: 1) i

$(\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U}$! 3 ($\Rightarrow E$: P5,2) i

□

! 7. All predicates are contained in the predicate of identical things. There is an alternative proof from first principles, proceeding by contradiction, which is one step shorter (9 steps versus the actual 10). i

⊢ $\forall P P \subseteq \mathbb{U}$ i

P ,! 1 (Prem) i

$\phi \subseteq (\mathbf{P}^c)$,! 2 ($\forall E$: C5.9) i

$(\phi \subseteq (\mathbf{P}^c) \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c))$,! 3 ($\forall E$: C4.13) i

$\phi \subseteq (\mathbf{P}^c) \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c)$,! 4 ($(\)E$: 1) i

$\mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c)$! 5 ($\Rightarrow E$: 2,4) i

$(\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U} \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c)$! 6 ($\&I$: P6,5) i

$((\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U} \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c) \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \subseteq \mathbb{U})$,! 7 ($\forall E$: C1.32) i

$(\phi^c) \equiv \mathbb{U} \ \& \ \mathbf{P} \subseteq (\phi^c) \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \subseteq \mathbb{U}$,! 8 ($(\)E$: 7) i

$\mathbf{P} \subseteq \mathbb{U}$! 9 ($\Rightarrow E$: 6,8) i

$\forall P P \subseteq \mathbb{U}$! 10 ($\forall I$: 1,9) i

□

! 8. i

⊢ $\forall P (\mathbb{U} \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv \mathbb{U})$ i

P ,! 1 (Prem) i

$\mathbb{U} \subseteq \mathbf{P}$,! 2 (Prem) i

$\mathbf{P} \subseteq \mathbb{U}$,! 3 ($\forall E$: P7) i

$\mathbf{P} \subseteq \mathbb{U} \ \& \ \mathbb{U} \subseteq \mathbf{P}$,! 4 ($\&I$: 2,3) i

$(P \subseteq U \ \& \ U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 5 ($\forall E$: C1.8)	i
$P \subseteq U \ \& \ U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 6 ($()E$: 5)	i
$P \equiv U$,! 7 ($\Rightarrow E$: 4,6)	i
$U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 8 ($\Rightarrow I$: 2,7)	i
$(U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 9 ($()I$: 8)	i
$\forall P (U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$! 10 ($\forall I$: 1,9)	i

□

! 9. All universal predicates are equivalent to the predicate of identical things. i

$\vdash \forall P (\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$ i

P	,! 1 (Prem)	i
$\forall x P[x]$,! 2 (Prem)	i
x	,! 3 (Prem)	i
$U[x]$,! 4 (Prem)	i
$P[x]$,! 5 ($\forall E$: 2)	i
$U[x] \Rightarrow P[x]$,! 6 ($\Rightarrow I$: 4,5)	i
$(U[x] \Rightarrow P[x])$,! 7 ($()I$: 6)	i
$\forall x (U[x] \Rightarrow P[x])$,! 8 ($\forall I$: 3,7)	i
$U \subseteq P$,! 9 ($\$I$: C1.1,8)	i
$(U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 10 ($\forall E$: P8)	i
$U \subseteq P \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 11 ($()E$: 10)	i
$P \equiv U$,! 12 ($\Rightarrow E$: 9,11)	i
$\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 13 ($\Rightarrow I$: 2,12)	i
$(\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 14 ($()I$: 13)	i
$\forall P (\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$! 15 ($\forall I$: 1,14)	i

□

! 10. P10 is another way of expressing P10. i

$\vdash \forall P (\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$ i

P	,! 1 (Prem)	i
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$\neg \exists x \neg P[x]$,! 2 (Prem)	i
$(\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow \forall x P[x])$,! 3 ($\forall E$: I3.26)	i
$\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow \forall x P[x]$,! 4 ($(\Rightarrow)E$: 3)	i
$\forall x P[x]$,! 5 ($\Rightarrow E$: 2.4)	i
$(\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 6 ($\forall E$: P9)	i
$\forall x P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 7 ($(\Rightarrow)E$: 6)	i
$P \equiv U$,! 8 ($\Rightarrow E$: 5,7)	i
$\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 9 ($\Rightarrow I$: 2,8)	i
$(\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 10 ($(\Rightarrow)I$: 9)	i
$\forall P (\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$! 11 ($\forall I$: 1,10)	i
\square		

! 11. P10 is the contrapositive of P10. i

$\vdash \forall P (\neg P \equiv U \Rightarrow \exists x \neg P[x])$		i
P	,! 1 (Prem)	i
$\neg P \equiv U$,! 2 (Prem)	i
$\neg \exists x \neg P[x]$,! 3 (Prem)	i
$(\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U)$,! 4 ($\forall E$: P10)	i
$\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow P \equiv U$,! 5 ($(\Rightarrow)E$: 4)	i
$P \equiv U$,! 6 ($\Rightarrow E$: 3,5)	i
\mathcal{F}	,! 7 ($\mathcal{F}I$: 2,6)	i
$\neg \exists x \neg P[x] \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}$,! 8 ($\Rightarrow I$: 3,7)	i
$\neg \neg \exists x \neg P[x]$,! 9 ($\neg I$: 8)	i
$\exists x \neg P[x]$,! 10 ($\neg E$: 9)	i
$\neg P \equiv U \Rightarrow \exists x \neg P[x]$,! 11 ($\Rightarrow I$: 2,10)	i
$(\neg P \equiv U \Rightarrow \exists x \neg P[x])$,! 12 ($(\Rightarrow)I$: 11)	i
$\forall P (\neg P \equiv U \Rightarrow \exists x \neg P[x])$! 13 ($\forall I$: 1,12)	i
\square		

! P12 and P13 are commutative pairs. i
 ! 12. i

$\vdash \forall P (P \cup U) \equiv U$ i

P ,! 1 (Prem) i

$(P \cup U) \subseteq U$,! 2 ($\forall E$: P7) i

$U \subseteq (P \cup U)$,! 3 ($\forall E$: C2.13) i

$(P \cup U) \subseteq U \ \& \ U \subseteq (P \cup U)$,! 4 ($\&I$: 2,3) i

$((P \cup U) \subseteq U \ \& \ U \subseteq (P \cup U) \Rightarrow (P \cup U) \equiv U)$
 ,! 5 ($\forall E$: C1.8) i

$(P \cup U) \subseteq U \ \& \ U \subseteq (P \cup U) \Rightarrow (P \cup U) \equiv U$
 ,! 6 ($(\Rightarrow)E$: 5) i

$(P \cup U) \equiv U$,! 7 ($\Rightarrow E$: 4,6) i

$\forall P (P \cup U) \equiv U$! 8 ($\forall I$: 1,7) i

□

! 13. i

$\vdash \forall P (U \cup P) \equiv U$ i

P ,! 1 (Prem) i

$(P \cup U) \equiv U$,! 2 ($\forall E$: P12) i

$((P \cup U) \equiv U \Rightarrow (U \cup P) \equiv U)$,! 3 ($\forall E$: C2.19) i

$(P \cup U) \equiv U \Rightarrow (U \cup P) \equiv U$,! 4 ($(\Rightarrow)E$: 3) i

$(U \cup P) \equiv U$,! 5 ($\Rightarrow E$: 2,4) i

$\forall P (U \cup P) \equiv U$! 6 ($\forall I$: 1,5) i

□

! P14 and P15 are commutative pairs. i

! 14. i

$\vdash \forall P (P \cap U) \equiv P$ i

P ,! 1 (Prem) i

$(P \cap U) \subseteq P$,! 2 ($\forall E$: C3.10) i

$P \subseteq U$,! 3 ($\forall E$: P7) i

$(P \subseteq U \Rightarrow P \subseteq (P \cap U))$,! 4 ($\forall E$: C3.23) i

$P \subseteq U \Rightarrow P \subseteq (P \cap U)$,! 5 ((E: 4) i
 $P \subseteq (P \cap U)$,! 6 (\Rightarrow E: 3,5) i
 $(P \cap U) \subseteq P \ \& \ P \subseteq (P \cap U)$,! 7 (&I: 2,6) i
 $((P \cap U) \subseteq P \ \& \ P \subseteq (P \cap U) \Rightarrow (P \cap U) \equiv P)$
, ! 8 (\forall E: C1.8) i
 $(P \cap U) \subseteq P \ \& \ P \subseteq (P \cap U) \Rightarrow (P \cap U) \equiv P$
, ! 9 ((E: 8) i
 $(P \cap U) \equiv P$,! 10 (\Rightarrow E: 7,9) i
 $\forall P (P \cap U) \equiv P$! 11 (\forall I: 1,10) i

□

! 15.

$\vdash \forall P (U \cap P) \equiv P$ i
 P ,! 1 (Prem) i
 $(P \cap U) \equiv P$,! 2 (\forall E: P14) i
 $((P \cap U) \equiv P \Rightarrow (U \cap P) \equiv P)$,! 3 (\forall E: C3.17) i
 $(P \cap U) \equiv P \Rightarrow (U \cap P) \equiv P$,! 4 ((E: 3) i
 $(U \cap P) \equiv P$,! 5 (\Rightarrow E: 2,4) i
 $\forall P (U \cap P) \equiv P$! 6 (\forall I: 1,5) i

□

! 16. The Law of Excluded Middle: Complement, Union, and Universal Predicate Form. i

$\vdash \forall P (P \cup (P^C)) \equiv U$ i
 P ,! 1 (Prem) i
 $\forall x (P \cup (P^C))[x]$,! 2 (\forall E: C4.11) i
 $(\forall x (P \cup (P^C))[x] \Rightarrow (P \cup (P^C)) \equiv U)$,! 3 (\forall E: P9) i
 $\forall x (P \cup (P^C))[x] \Rightarrow (P \cup (P^C)) \equiv U$,! 4 ((E: 3) i
 $(P \cup (P^C)) \equiv U$,! 5 (\Rightarrow E: 2,4) i
 $\forall P (P \cup (P^C)) \equiv U$! 6 (\forall I: 1,5) i

□