

1. This question concerns the statement $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^2 = a$

(a) Is this statement true or false?

For each $a \in \mathbb{R}$, there is a $b \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $b^2 = a$

False: If a were negative, then there is no $b \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $b^2 = a$

(b) Form the negation of the statement, and simplify.

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^2 = a) \\ &= \exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \neg(\exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^2 = a) \\ &= \exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}, \neg(b^2 = a) \\ &= \boxed{\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}, b^2 \neq a} \end{aligned}$$

1. This question concerns the statement $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^3 = a$

(a) Is this statement true or false?

For each $a \in \mathbb{R}$, there is a $b \in \mathbb{R}$ for which $b^3 = a$.

TRUE For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, just let $b = \sqrt[3]{a}$,
Then $b^3 = \sqrt[3]{a}^3 = a$

(b) Form the negation of the statement, and simplify.

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^3 = a) \\ &= \exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \neg(\exists b \in \mathbb{R}, b^3 = a) \\ &= \exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}, \neg(b^3 = a) \\ &= \boxed{\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}, b^3 \neq a} \end{aligned}$$