- Every member of the committee is wealthy and a Republican. Some committee members are old. Therefore, there are some old Republicans.

C committee, W wealthy
R Republican, O old

(1)	$(\forall x)(C(x) \to W(x) \wedge R(x))$	P
(2)	$(\exists x)(C(x) \wedge O(x))$	P
(3)	$C(\alpha) \wedge O(\alpha)$	ei (2)
(4)	$C(\alpha) \to W(\alpha) \wedge R(\alpha)$	ui (1)
(5)	$C(\alpha)$	t (3)
(6)	$W(\alpha) \wedge R(\alpha)$	t (4,5)
(7)	$O(\alpha)$	t (3)
(8)	$R(\alpha)$	t (6)
(9)	$O(\alpha) \wedge R(\alpha)$	t (7,8)
(10)	$(\exists x)(O(x) \wedge R(x))$	eg (9)

here we let α be our "choice"

- Some Republicans like all Democrats. No Republican likes any Socialist. Therefore, no Democrat is a Socialist.

we're going to use cp

α is again our "choice"

we're explicit about the intro of this free occurrence of x

(1)	$\exists x (R(x) \wedge \forall y (D(y) \to L(x,y)))$	P
(2)	$\forall x (R(x) \to \forall y (S(y) \to \neg L(x,y)))$	P
(3)	$D(\alpha)$	P, α
(4)	$R(\alpha) \wedge \forall y (D(y) \to L(\alpha,y))$	ei (1)
(5)	$\forall y (D(y) \to L(\alpha,y))$	t (4)
(6)	$D(\alpha) \to L(\alpha,\alpha)$	ui (5)
(7)	$L(\alpha,\alpha)$	t, α (3,6)
(8)	$R(\alpha) \to \forall y (S(y) \to \neg L(\alpha,y))$	us (2)
(9)	$R(\alpha)$	t (4)
(10)	$\forall y (S(y) \to \neg L(\alpha,y))$	t (8,9)
(11)	$S(\alpha) \to \neg L(\alpha,\alpha)$	ui (10)
(12)	$\neg S(\alpha)$	t, α (7,11)
(13)	$D(\alpha) \to \neg S(\alpha)$	cp (3,12)
(14)	$\forall x (D(x) \to \neg S(x))$	ug (13)