A SA	(i), (ii), (ii)		
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	f(x) = 5x+4 , g(x) = x-3 , find f(g(c)	1/499	(3)
(5)			
	P(g(c)) = P(g(x))	2619	
	f (n-3) . surt at (1)	3,324334	
	5 (7-3) 44		
	52-15+4	2'12'	
100	(1-28) + 2 (2-24 5x-11- 2+24) (1 1/2)		
	for value of x = 6	F DUDA	
	:. 6xc-11		
	((a+(1+2))) (a-30-11 2+2+1 6	PERS	
	= 13		
	CR2-K+4+3 3 3 3		
(4)	Inverse of 5x-4		
	- (11 ds) (11 d)		
	f(n):5n-4 (1-100)		
	y = 5n-u		
	at 20 min from 20 and and at 11 a	and H	
	9 - X+4	(808) 20	Crairs.
		- A	1.00
1000	Replace y by f-1 (2)		
(20)	1. 2-1(x) = M + 4	4 3 3	
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	· Inverse of 5x-4 2 m + 4	13	
_	(1.5) (3.12) 1813 4P 6285	overed to	s'st
_			
		The second	

P(n) = 1+5+9+ + (an-s) = ~ (2n-1) (2) P(1) = 1 : 1 (2×1-1), which is true Hence P(1) is true. let's assume P(n) is true for n: K :. P(K): 1+5+9 ... + (UK-3) = K(2K-1) - B now to move for P(K+1) is true P(K+1): 1+5+9....+ (4K-3) (4K+1)+3) 2 k2 - K + 4K + 4-3 = 2K2 + 3K+1 (K+1) (SK+1) = (KH) (2(KH)-1) Hence it's true for P(KH) wherever P(K) is true A = { 1,2,3,4} (12).

(1) (1) (2) (2)

Equivalence
For Fransitive Checking

Reflexive, Symmetric and Transitive

:. It's refrexive - as (1,1) (1,2) (3,3) (4,4)

e= { (1,1) (1,2) (2,1) (2,2) (3,1) (3,3) (1,3) (4,1) (4,4)}

It's symmetric as (1,1) (1,2) - (2,1)

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	(~ P ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C ~ C	(onstruct - (npvq) - P	Construct the tru (NPUR) - 8 P Q NP T F F F T F F T T F F T T F T T T T T T T T T T T T T	Construct the truth Table (NPUR) - R P R NP NPU T T F T F F T T F F T T T F F T T T F F T T T F F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T	Construct the truth Tables for $(NPVQ) \rightarrow Q$ $(PVQ) \rightarrow Q$	Construct the truth Tables for the fe (NPUR) - R (NPUR) - R (NPUR) - R T F F F T F F T T F F T F	Construct the truth tables for the following $(\sim P \vee Q) \rightarrow Q$ $P = Q \sim P \sim P \vee Q \sim P \vee Q \sim P \vee Q \rightarrow Q$ $P = P \sim P \sim P \sim P \sim Q \sim P \sim Q \sim Q \sim Q \sim Q \sim$	Construct the truth Tables for the Pollowing. Construct the truth Tables for the Pollowing. (NPUR) \rightarrow R P R NPUR (NPUR) \rightarrow R T F F F T T F F T T F P F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F T T F F F F F

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O.	Determine whether each of the following	is True or False
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	13) A(3m) 2 Kalama	
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3	Prove that Pr (axe) and (Pra) v (Pra) are logical equitor
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	(i) Rajan is Pour but Hoose is a second
	1001 2001 (alpha) : 10 1(2) 1(10 p(2)
	(ii) Neither Rich nor Happy: ~ ~ P(x) U ~ Q(x)
	(1111) either Rich or unhappy: - pung
	(iv) loor or else with and unhappy: - (~p)v (prus)
	41.1. (44)0 (44,00)

(a) R-R is defined by f(n) = n3, g: R-R is actived by g(n) = un2+1 and n: R-R is actived by n(n) = 7n-2. (1) gol g(u) = ux1+1 P(u) = x3. g[f(n)] = g[n3] · g[n3] got = [(4x2+1)3] (ii) fogon = fog[(a)] = fog[22-2] fo[26x2+2-2] = fo[28x2+5] [28 (x3)2 + 5] (111) gon = g[n(u)] = g[7x-2] = 7 (un2 +1)-2 = 28 22 +1 -2 = 28 x2 -1 [elisan] on = [ex] por = [(w)] por = logor (vi) 40 (42+1)3 = (4(22-2)2+1)3 (v) gonof = gon [f(a)] = gon [ao] = go[(au-2)=] (7 (4x2+1) -2)2 · 26x2+3)2