Now, let's define the truth values for p and q and construct the truth table for (~p)∨(~q):

p	**q**	**~p**	**~q**	**(~p)∨(~q)**
T	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T

By comparing the outputs of the two truth tables, we can see that ~(p∧q) and (~p)∨(~q) have the same truth values for all possible combinations of p and q. Therefore, we can conclude that ~(p∧q) and (~p)∨(~q) are logically equivalent.

B. Consider the set $G = \{1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17\}$ under multiplication modulo 18 as a group. Construct the multiplication table for *G* and find the inverse of each element of *G*.

To construct the multiplication table for the group G = {1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17} under multiplication modulo 18, we need to perform the multiplication operation on each pair of elements in G. Let's denote the operation as *.

Multiplication Table for G:

*	**1**	**5**	**7**	**11**	**13**	**17**
1	1	5	7	11	13	17
5	5	7	11	13	17	1
7	7	11	13	17	1	5
11	11	13	17	1	5	7