# THU-Discrete Mathematics-Homework-1

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## 1 Homework

### 1.1 Judge the statements

•  $P \rightarrow P$ 

Table 1: The truth table of  $P \to P$ 

So  $P \to P$  is a **tautology**.

•  $(P \lor Q) \to (P \lor Q)$ 

We use R to denote  $P \vee Q$ , so according to the tautology  $P \to P$ , we know  $(P \vee Q) \to (P \vee Q)$  is also a **tautology**.

•  $\neg((P \lor Q) \to (Q \lor P))$ 

P	Q	Value
Т	Т	F
Τ	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F

Table 2: The truth table of  $\neg((P \lor Q) \to (Q \lor P))$ 

So  $\neg((P \lor Q) \to (Q \lor P))$  is a **contradiction**.

#### 1.2 Judge the propositions

- This pot of jasmine is so fragrant is not a proposition, because this is a exclamations.
- 12 is a prime number is a proposition, and its truth value is F.
- x + y = 2 is not a proposition, because we do not know what do x and y denote.

#### 1.3 Use symbols to denote

1 Use P to denote today is cold, Q to denote it is snowing:

a 
$$P \to Q$$

b 
$$P \leftrightarrow Q$$

c 
$$Q \to P$$

- 2 Use P to denote today is cold, Q to denote it is snowing:
  - a Either it is not cold today, or it is not snowing.
  - b Either it is cold today, or it is not snowing.

### 1.4 Answer

- 1 I guess when  $P = \mathsf{F}$  and  $Q = \mathsf{T}$ , the value of entire statement is  $\mathsf{T}$ .
- 2 The truth table is:

P	Q	Value
Т	Т	F
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т
F	F	F

Table 3: The truth table of  $(P \to Q) \land \neg (P \leftrightarrow Q)$ 

## 1.5 Formalize the following natural statements

Use P to denote He is tall, Q to denote He is fat

- $1 P \wedge Q$
- $2 P \land \neg Q$
- $3 \neg (P \lor Q)$
- $4 \neg P \wedge \neg Q$