## MAT2440, Classwork5, Spring2025

D.	Name:
D.	Name.

1. Translating Sentence into expression with propositional variables and logical connectives:

The automated reply cannot be sent when the file system is full."

A: The automated reply can be sent > 7 A

→ f → ¬A

2. Translating Sentence into expression with propositional variables and logical connectives:

"You can access the Internet from campus only of you are a computer science major

or you are not a freshman,"

P: You can access the internect

q: You're a computer science major

r: you are not a freshman

$$P \rightarrow (qvr)$$

3. Translating Sentence into expression with propositional variables and logical connectives:

You cannot ride the roller coaster if you are under 4 feet tall

unless you are older than 16 years old."

(817r) -> P

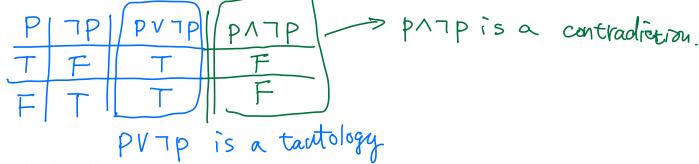
4. Definition of **Tautology**, **Contradiction**, and **Contingency**:

A compound proposition that is always **true** is called a <u>tautology</u>.

A compound proposition that is always false is called a <u>contradiction</u>.

A compound proposition is neither a tautology nor a contradiction is called a <u>contingency</u>

5. Show that " $p \lor \neg p$ " is a tautology and " $p \land \neg p$ " is a contradiction.



6. Definition of Logical Equivalences:

The compound propositions p and q called \_\_\_\_\_ if  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is a \_\_\_\_\_. The notation \_\_\_\_\_ denotes p and q are logically equivalent.

7. Using the logically equivalent symbol '≡' to rewire the following expressions:

- (a) " $p \lor \neg p$ " is a tautology.
- (b) " $p \land \neg p$ " is a contradiction.
- (c) " $p \rightarrow q$ " and " $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ " have the same truth value.
- (d) " $q \rightarrow p$ " and " $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$ " have the same truth value.