

02156 - Logical Systems and Logic Programming  
Fall 2021



DTU - Technical University of Denmark

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# Assignment 1

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## Problem 1

### Question 1.1

Truth table is constructed using semantics written in the assignment description.

$A$	$B$	$\neg A$	$A \wedge B$	$A \vee B$	$A \rightarrow B$	$A \leftrightarrow B$
T	T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	F	F
T	X	F	X	T	X	X
F	T	T	F	T	T	F
F	F	T	F	F	T	T
F	X	T	F	X	T	$\neg X$
X	T	$\neg X$	X	T	T	X
X	F	$\neg X$	F	X	$\neg X$	$\neg X$
X	X	$\neg X$	X	X	T	T

The lack of semantics for  $X$  will make some cases just terminate with  $\neg X$ . An interesting observation from comparison is that some logical operations disregard or will work just fine without classical truth values. Like implication  $X \rightarrow X$  will give True, as with implication it does not matter what value it is operating with.

### Question 1.2

When p is T:

$$\neg T \wedge T = F \wedge T = \underline{\underline{F}}$$

When p is F:

$$\neg F \wedge F = T \wedge F = \underline{\underline{F}}$$

When p is X:

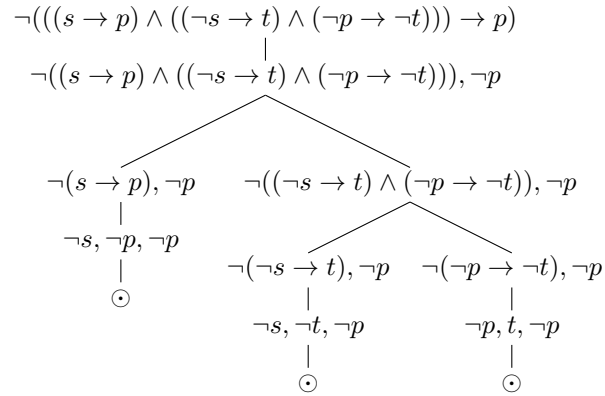
$$\neg X \wedge X = \underline{\underline{F}}$$

As there is no semantics for the negation of X, there is no better evaluation of  $\neg X$ . Hence we conclude the X case to be false, as the values is not equal and neither of them is T.

## Problem 2

### Question 2.1

Refuting the validity of the expression, we negate it and try to find counter example:



From the first right branch, we can see that the expression is not valid. As if  $s$  is true, Watch week 4 solutions for inspiration about refutation blabla

### Question 2.2

Brug den logiske regl på udtrykket og se det giver mening:

### Question 2.3