PRINTABLE VERSION

Quiz 1

You scored 100 out of 100

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Question 1
Your answer is CORRECT.
Which of the following, if any, is an example of a false statement?
a) Sit down.
b) There are exactly 12 people who live in Texas.
c) There are students taking Discrete Math this semester.
d) Onne of the above.
Question 2
Your answer is CORRECT.
Consider the following sentence: Stand up. Of the options provided below, which one most accurately describes why this sentence is not a statement?
a) The sentence is neither true nor false because there are one or more variables that can change its truth or falsity; it is an open sentence.
b) • The sentence is neither true nor false becuase it is a command.
c) This sentence is not a statement because, if it were, it would be assigned values of both true and false!
d) The sentence is neither true nor false because it is a question.
Question 3
Your answer is CORRECT.
Consider the sentence $sin(\theta + \pi) = 0$
This is
a) an open sentence.

- **b)** a false statement.
- c) a true statement.

Question 4

Your answer is CORRECT.

Of the options provided below, which pair P, Q can be used to make the sentence P V Q true?

- a) \cap P: $\cos(\pi) = 0$, Q: The function e^x has horizontal tangent lines at some points
- **b)** \bigcirc P: $2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 15$, Q: 6t = 12
- c) \bigcirc P : $\cos(\pi) = 0$, Q : 6t = 12

Question 5

Your answer is CORRECT.

Consider the statement P:89 is odd. Which, if any, of the following statements correctly expresses the negation $\neg P$?

- a) \bigcirc 89 is odd.
- **b)** 89 is even.
- c) \bigcirc None of the other statements correctly express $\neg P$.
- d) \bigcirc 89 is neither even nor odd.
- e) It is not true that 89 is even.

Question 6

Your answer is CORRECT.

Given a statement P when will the statement $P \lor \neg P$ be true? (Hint: use a truth table)

- a) \bigcirc When P is true this statement is false, and when P is false this statement is also false. That is, this statement is always false no matter the truth value of P.
- b) \odot When P is true this statement is true, and when P is false this statement is also true. That is, this statement is always true no matter the truth value of P.

c) None of the above.

Question 7

Your answer is CORRECT.

This question is about prime numbers. If you are unfamiliar with this concept, you might want to ask your instructor! Consider the statement P below:

P: 31 is a prime number.

Which, if any, of the following explains the truth value of $\neg P$?

- a) $\bigcirc \neg P$ is true because 31 is divisible by 2.
- **b)** $\bigcirc \neg P$ is false because 31 is only divisible by 1 and 31.
- c) $\bigcirc \neg P$ is true because 31 is divisible by 11
- **d)** $\bigcirc \neg P$ is true because 31 is divisible by 3^2 .

Ouestion 8

Your answer is CORRECT.

Suppose the following conditional statement is false:

$$(e > 3) \Rightarrow Q$$

Which, if any, of the following sentences can be used for Q?

a)
$$\bigcirc$$
 Q : $\int_{0}^{1} t^{2} dt = 1/3$

- **b)** \odot No sentence for Q will make the conditional false. This is because the premise or hypothesis is false, and so the entire conditional is always true.
- $\mathbf{c)} \bigcirc \mathbf{Q} : \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{t} = 0$
- d) \bigcirc Q: 3 is even
- e) $Q: 2 \le 3$

Question 9

Your answer is CORRECT.

A biconditional statement $P \iff Q$ is true when

a)

P and Q have the same truth value

- **b)** OP and Q have opposite truth values
- c) None of the above.

Question 10

Your answer is CORRECT.

Suppose we are told that the statement $P \iff (\tan^2(\pi/6) + 1 = \sec^2(\pi/6))$ is false. Which, if any, of the following sentences can be used for P?

- a) \bigcirc P: the absolute value function is continuous
- **b)** \bigcirc P : $\ln(0) = 3$
- c) $\bigcirc P(x): x \ge 2$
- d) None of the above.