

$$(6). \text{证明: } \neg(P \leftrightarrow Q) = (P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q).$$

证:

$$\text{左} = \neg((\neg P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg Q \vee P)).$$

$$= \neg(\neg P \vee Q) \vee \neg(\neg Q \vee P)$$

(摩根律).

$$= (\neg\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg\neg Q \wedge \neg P)$$

(摩根律).

$$= (P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (Q \wedge \neg P)$$

(双重否定律)

$$= (P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q) \quad (\text{交换律})$$

$$= T_Q.$$

2. (A).

从T列写:

$$A = (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q)$$

$$\vee (P \wedge \neg Q).$$

~~从F列写:~~

从F列写.

$$A = \neg P \vee \neg Q.$$

(B).

从T列写:

$$B = (\neg P \vee \neg Q) \vee P$$

$$B = (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (P \wedge Q).$$

从F列写:

$$B = (P \vee \neg Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q)$$

3. 证: (等幂律)

$$\neg P = \neg(P \wedge P) = P \uparrow P.$$

$$P \wedge Q = \neg(\neg(P \wedge Q)) \quad (\text{双重否定律})$$

$$= \neg(P \uparrow Q).$$

$$= (P \uparrow Q) \uparrow (P \uparrow Q).$$

$$P \vee Q = \neg(\neg(P \vee Q)) \quad (\text{双重否定律})$$

$$= \neg(\neg P \wedge \neg Q). \quad (\text{摩根律})$$

$$= \neg(\neg P) \uparrow (\neg P) \uparrow (Q \uparrow Q)$$

$$P \rightarrow Q = \neg P \vee Q.$$

$$= \neg P \vee \neg\neg Q. \quad (\text{双重否定律})$$

$$= \neg(P \wedge \neg Q) = P \uparrow (Q \uparrow Q).$$

$$P \leftrightarrow Q = (P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow P).$$

$$= ((P \uparrow (Q \uparrow Q)) \uparrow (Q \uparrow (P \uparrow P))) \uparrow$$

$$((P \uparrow (Q \uparrow Q)) \uparrow (Q \uparrow (P \uparrow P)))$$

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$$r_p = r_f + \beta(r_M - r_f) \quad (\text{零票律})$$

$$z \rightarrow p$$

$$P \wedge Q = \neg \neg (P \wedge Q) \quad (\text{双重否定律})$$

$$= \neg (\neg p \vee \neg q) \quad (\text{摩根律})$$

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$$= (p \downarrow p) \downarrow (q \downarrow q)$$

$$p \vee q = \neg \neg(p \vee q)$$

$$= \neg (p \vee q)$$

$$= (p_{12}) \downarrow (p_{12})$$

$$P \rightarrow Q = \neg P \vee Q$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi x^2 y^2 z.$$

$$(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}^n) \setminus \mathbb{R}^n =$$

$$= ((P \vee P) \vee Q) \vee ((P \vee P) \vee Q)$$

$$P \vdash Q = \neg Q \vee P \quad (-Q \vee P)$$

$$z \mapsto \frac{1}{z} \mapsto \frac{1}{1/z} = z$$

〔双燕定例〕（厚根律）

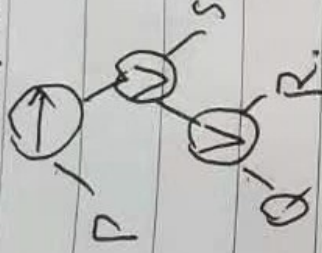
Waterbury, Conn. 10-1-1914

$$= (-p \downarrow q) \downarrow (-q \downarrow p)$$

$$= (p, p) \downarrow Q \downarrow (Q \downarrow Q) \downarrow p$$

第1章.

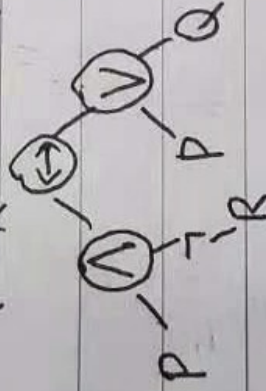
6. (1). $P \rightarrow Q \vee R \vee S$



波兰式: $\rightarrow P V V Q R S$

逆波兰式: $P Q R V S \vee \rightarrow$

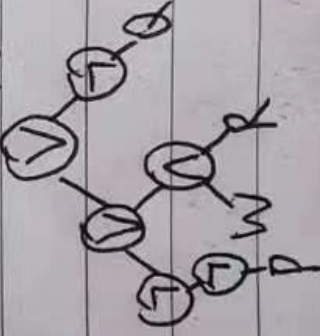
(2). $P \wedge \neg R \leftrightarrow P \vee Q.$



波兰式: $\leftrightarrow \wedge P \neg R V P Q$

逆波兰式: $P R \neg \wedge P Q V \leftrightarrow$

(3). $\neg \neg P \vee (W \wedge R) \vee \neg Q.$



波兰式: $V V \neg \neg P \wedge W R \neg Q.$

逆波兰式: $P \neg \neg W R \wedge V Q \neg V.$

第2章.

1. (3). 证明

$((P \rightarrow \neg Q) \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow \neg P)) \wedge R = R$

证:

左 =

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\neg P \vee \neg Q) \vee (\neg Q \vee \neg P)) \wedge R \quad (\text{双重否定律}) \\ & = ((P \wedge Q) \vee \neg (P \wedge Q)) \wedge R \quad (\text{摩根律}) \\ & = T \wedge R \quad (\text{置换}) \\ & = R = \text{右}. \quad (\text{同一律}) \end{aligned}$$

(4). 证明 $P \rightarrow Q = \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$

证:

左 = $\neg P \vee Q$

右 = $\neg \neg Q \vee \neg P$

$$= Q \vee \neg P \quad (\text{双重否定律})$$

$$= \neg P \vee Q \quad (\text{交换律})$$

\therefore 左 = 右.

(5). 证明 $P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) = (P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R.$

证:

$$\text{左} = \neg P \vee (\neg Q \vee R).$$

$$= (\neg P \vee \neg Q) \vee R \quad (\text{结合律})$$

$$= \neg (P \wedge Q) \vee R \quad (\text{摩根律})$$

$$= (P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R = \text{右}$$