

- 1) write truth tables of $P \wedge Q$, $P \vee Q$, $P \rightarrow Q$, $P \leftrightarrow Q$
- 2) If P : A circle is a conic
 Q : $\sqrt{5}$ is an irrational number
 R : exponential series is convergent.

express following compound proposition in words

- a) $P \wedge (\neg Q)$ b) $(\neg P) \vee Q$ c) $P \vee (\neg Q)$
d) $\neg P \leftrightarrow (Q \wedge (\neg R))$
- 3) P.T for any propositions P, Q, R the compound proposition.
a) $\{(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R)\} \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)$
b) $\{P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)\} \rightarrow \{(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)\}$ is a Tautology.

- 4) Prove the following logical equivalence without using truth table.

- a) $[(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q)] \vee Q \Leftrightarrow P \vee Q$
b) $[P \vee Q \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R)] \Leftrightarrow P \vee Q \vee R$

- 5) obtain PCNF, PDNF of the following

- a) $P \leftrightarrow Q$ b) $\neg(P \vee Q)$ c) $(\neg P) \wedge Q$

- 6) Test the validity of following arguments.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{a) } P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) \\ \quad \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P \\ \hline P \\ \hline \therefore R \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{b) } (\neg P \vee Q) \rightarrow R \\ \quad R \rightarrow S \vee T \\ \quad \neg S \rightarrow \neg U \\ \quad \neg U \rightarrow \neg T \\ \hline \therefore P \end{array}$$

7) $P, T, R \rightarrow S$ is a valid conclusion from the Premises $P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow S)$; $\sim R \vee P$; and Q .

8) Prove by mathematical induction.

a) $1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$

b) $n^3 + 2n$ is divisible by 3.

c) $n < 2^n$ for positive integral values of n .

9) Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$; $A = \{1, 2, 3, 7\}$

$B = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$; $C = \{1, 3, 6\}$; $D = \{6, 8, 9\}$. Compute the following: a) $\overline{A \cap C}$ b) $B \cup \overline{D}$ c) $A \cap (B \cup C)$ d) $(A \cap B \cap C)$ e) $\overline{A} \Delta \overline{C}$ f) $A \Delta B$ g) $A - B$

10) for any three sets A, B, C . Prove the following

a) $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

b) $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

c) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$

d) $(A - B) \cap (A - C) = A - (B \cup C)$