

# CITS2211 Assignment 1

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## Question 1

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

$P$	$Q$	$\neg P$	$Q \vee \neg P$	$P \vee (Q \vee \neg P)$
$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$
$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$

As the truth table demonstrates, the proposition is a tautology since it's always true regardless of the truth values of  $Q$  or  $P$

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

$P \wedge \neg P$  is a contradiction since both  $P$  and its negation can't be true.

$\neg Q$  can either be true or false

hence, the proposition is a contingent

c)  $Q \implies (P \wedge \neg Q)$

$P$	$Q$	$\neg Q$	$P \wedge \neg Q$	$Q \rightarrow (P \wedge \neg Q)$
$T$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$
$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$
$F$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$T$

As the truth table demonstrates, the truth value of the proposition depends on the truth values of  $P$  and  $Q$ . Hence, the proposition is a contingent.

## Question 2

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

By De Morgan's laws:  $P \vee \neg(P \vee \neg Q) \equiv P \vee (\neg P \wedge Q)$

By distributivity:  $P \vee (\neg P \wedge Q) \equiv (P \vee \neg P) \wedge (P \vee Q)$

By excluded middle:  $(P \vee \neg P) \wedge (P \vee Q) \equiv T \wedge (P \vee Q)$

By Absorption:  $T \wedge (P \vee Q) \equiv P \vee Q$

*Q.E.D.*

## Question 3

$\forall x \exists n (x \leq n \leq x+5 \wedge (\exists a \exists b (a \neq n) \wedge (a \neq 1) \wedge (b \neq n) \wedge (b \neq 1) \wedge (a \times b = n)))$

## Question 4

let  $N(x, y)$  be "x is a neighbour of y"

a) **Anna has no neighbours**

$\neg(\exists x.N(x, a))$

b) **Ben has two neighbours**

$\exists x \exists y (N(x, b) \wedge N(y, b) \wedge x \neq y \wedge \forall z (N(z, b) \implies (z = x \vee z = y)))$

**c) If somebody is a neighbour of Ben, Ben is also a neighbour of that person**

$$\forall x(N(x, b) \implies N(b, x))$$

**d) Except for Anna, everyone is the neighbour of someone**

$$\forall x(x \neq a \implies \exists y(N(y, x)))$$