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Homework Assignment 2
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1. Logical Identities

1. $\neg(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p))$

• **Solution**

1. $\neg(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow p))$

2. $\neg(\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee p))$ – *Implication*

3. $\neg(\neg p) \wedge \neg(\neg q \vee p)$ – *Demorgan*

4. $\neg(\neg p) \wedge \neg(\neg q) \wedge \neg p$ – *Demorgan*

5. $p \wedge q \wedge \neg p$ – *Double.Negation*

6. $p \wedge \neg p \wedge q$ – *rearranged*

We know $\neg p \wedge p \equiv \text{False}$

also $\text{False} \wedge q$

$\therefore \text{False} \equiv q$

2. $\neg((p \wedge q) \rightarrow (q \vee p))$

• **Solution**

1. $\neg((p \wedge q) \rightarrow (q \vee p))$

2. $\neg(p \wedge q) \vee (q \vee p)$ – *Implication*

3. $\neg p \vee \neg q \vee (q \vee p)$ – *Demorgan*

4. $(\neg p \vee p) \vee (\neg q \vee q)$ – *Associative*

We know $p \vee \neg p \equiv T$

$\therefore \text{True} \equiv \text{True}$

2. Logical Consequence

1. Jimmy is smart

Smart people are rich

Jimmy is rich

• **Solution**

1. Jimmy is smart

2. $\text{Jimmy} \rightarrow \text{Smart}$

3. *Smart people are rich*

4. $\text{Smart} \rightarrow \text{Rich}$

5. $\text{Jimmy} \rightarrow \text{Rich}$

2. Islands are surrounded by water
Puerto Rico is surrounded by water

Puerto Rico is an island

• **Solution**

1. Islands are surrounded by water
2. $\text{Island} \rightarrow \text{Surrounded by water}$
3. *Puerto Rico is surrounded by water*
4. $\text{PuertoRico} \rightarrow \text{Surroundedbywater}$
5. $\text{PuertoRico} \rightarrow \text{Island}$

3. Translating English Sentences into Formulas

$S(x)$: x is a student in CSE015

$M(x)$: x plays a musical instrument

Domain: Set of all people

1. Not every student in CSE015 plays a musical instrument.

Solution: $\neg(\forall x(S(x) \rightarrow M(x)))$

2. A person is either a student in CSE015 or plays a musical instrument, but not both..

Solution: $\exists x(S(x) \oplus M(x))$

3. There exists at least one student in CSE015 who does not play a musical instrument..

Solution: $\exists((S(x) \wedge \neg M(x)))$

4. Logical Equivalence

$$\forall x(A(x) \wedge B(x)) \equiv \forall x(A(x) \rightarrow B(x))$$

Solution

$A(x)$	$B(x)$	$A(x) \wedge B(x)$	$A(x) \rightarrow B(x)$
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	F	T
F	F	F	T

$$A(x) \wedge B(x) \neq A(x) \rightarrow B(x)$$

5. Nested Quantifiers

$A(x,y)$ is the statement $xy=0$;

$B(x,y)$ is the statement $x+y = 0$.

a. $\exists x \forall y A(x, y)$

Solution:

if $x = 0$

then $\forall y A(x, y) \equiv True$

$\therefore True$

b. $\exists x \forall y A(x, y)$

Solution:

$\exists x \exists y B(x, y)$

for $y=-x$

if $y = 2$, then $x = -2$

then $B(x,y) \equiv True$

c. $\forall x \exists y A(x, y)$

Solution:

if $y = 0$

then $\forall x A(x,y) \equiv True$

$\therefore True$

d. $\exists x \forall y (A(x, y) \wedge B(x, y))$

Solution:

$A(x,y)$ is true true, when $x=0$, $y=0$ or x and $y=0$

$B(x,y)$ is true true, when $x=0$, $y=0$ or $x=-y$

however when $x=-y$, $A(x,y) \neq true$

but this is not $\forall y$

$\therefore \exists x \forall y (A(x, y) \wedge B(x, y)) \equiv False$

e. $\exists x \forall y (A(x, y) \wedge \neg B(x, y))$

Solution:

for x or $y = 0$, then $A(x, y)$ and $\neg B(x, y) \equiv \text{True}$

$$\therefore \exists x \forall y (A(x, y) \wedge \neg B(x, y)) \equiv \text{True}$$