

Homework 2.

Due Wed. Sep 18, 2013.

Problem 1

You are given an argument, but it's incomplete. Finish the work by giving the reasons why each step was correct.

(a) Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \wedge q \\ q \rightarrow (r \wedge s) \end{array}}{r}$$

Complete the argument

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--------|
| (1) | $p \wedge q$ | Given. |
| (2) | $q \rightarrow (r \wedge s)$ | Given. |
| (3) | q | ... |
| (4) | $r \wedge s$ | ... |
| (5) | r | ... |

(b) Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} p \rightarrow (\neg s \wedge r) \\ s \vee t \\ p \end{array}}{t}$$

Complete the argument

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|
| (1) | $p \rightarrow (\neg s \wedge r)$ | Given. |
| (2) | $q \vee t$ | Given. |
| (3) | p | Given. |
| (4) | $\neg s \wedge r$ | ... |
| (5) | $\neg s$ | ... |
| (6) | t | ... |

(c) Prove

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} (\neg p \vee s) \leftrightarrow q \\ \neg q \end{array}}{p}$$

Complete the argument

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (1) | $(\neg p \vee s) \leftrightarrow q$ | Given. |
| (2) | $\neg q$ | Given. |
| (3) | $((\neg p \vee s) \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow (\neg p \vee s))$ | ... |
| (4) | $(\neg p \vee s) \rightarrow q$ | ... |
| (5) | $\neg(\neg p \vee s)$ | ... |
| (6) | $\neg(\neg p) \wedge \neg s$ | ... |
| (7) | $\neg(\neg p)$ | ... |
| (7) | p | ... |

Problem 2

Prove

(a)

$$\frac{(p \vee r) \rightarrow (q \wedge s)}{p}$$

(b)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} p \vee s \\ \neg p \vee r \\ \neg r \end{array}}{s}$$

(c) (We started this problem in the class)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow r \\ r \rightarrow s \\ t \vee \neg s \\ \neg t \vee u \\ \neg u \end{array}}{\neg p}$$

(d) Prove by contradiction

$$\frac{(\neg p \vee s) \leftrightarrow q}{p}$$

Problem 3

Using the predicates $P(x)$ to denote “ x is a politician”, $R(x)$ to denote “ x is rich”, $L(x)$ to denote “ x is a lobbyist” and $K(x, y)$ to denote “ x knows y ”, write down quantified logical statements to express:

- (a) All lobbyists are rich.
- (b) Some politicians are rich.
- (c) All politicians know at least one lobbyist.
- (d) All politicians know a rich lobbyist.
- (e) Some lobbyists know a rich politician
- (f) Everyone knows a rich politician or a rich lobbyist.

The domain of discourse are all people in the world.

Hint: The predicate “ x knows politician y ” can be expressed as $K(x, y) \wedge P(y)$, meaning that x knows y , and y is a politician.