

Q-16

$((p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (r \Rightarrow q))$ is valid $\equiv ((\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee q))$ is valid.
 $(\because a \Rightarrow b \equiv \neg a \vee b)$

$\equiv q \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r)$ is valid.

$(\because a \vee (b \wedge c) \equiv (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c))$

$\equiv \neg(p \vee r) \vee q$ is valid.

$\equiv (p \vee r) \Rightarrow q$ is valid.

Thus proved.