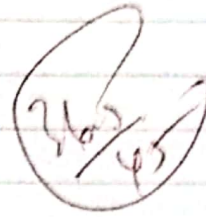


Assignment 1 - Chapter 1

Discrete ~~Strut~~ Structure



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Assignment 1 Chapter 1

1 a) $U = \text{FC students} = 150$

$A = \text{have only FB account} = 25$

$B = \text{have only IG account} = 30$

$C = \text{have only Twitter account} = 20$

FB & IG, X Twitter

$= 15$

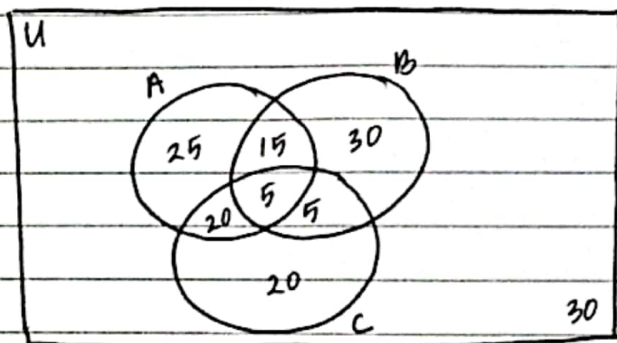
$FB = A = 65$

$A \cap B \cap C = 5$

$IG = B = 55$

$Twitter = C = 50$

i)



ii) 30 students do not have an account in any of the three social networks.

iii) have exactly 2 social networks = $15 + 20 + 5$

$= 40$

$\therefore 40$ students have exactly 2 social networks.

iv) $A' = 30 + 5 + 20$

$= 55$

$\therefore 55$ students have social media account other than Facebook.

b) $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ odd}, 1 < n < 10\}$, $N = \{\text{natural number}\}$

$B = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ is prime}, 1 < n < 10\}$

$C = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ divisible by } 3, 1 < n < 10\}$

i) $A = \{3, 5, 7, 9\}$ $|A| = 4$

$B = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$ $|B| = 4$

$C = \{3, 6, 9\}$ $|C| = 3$

ii) proper subsets of A: $\phi, \{3\}, \{5\}, \{7\}, \{9\}, \{3, 5\}, \{3, 7\}, \{3, 9\}, \{5, 7\}, \{5, 9\}, \{7, 9\}$.

$= 11$

iii) $C \times B = \{(3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 5), (3, 7), (6, 2), (6, 3), (6, 5), (6, 7), (9, 2), (9, 3), (9, 5), (9, 7)\}$

2. a) $\sim (p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q) \equiv \sim p$

p	q	$\sim p$	$p \vee q$	$\sim (p \vee q)$	$\sim p \wedge q$	$\sim (p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$
T	T	F	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	F	T

The truth table shows that, $\sim (p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q) \equiv \sim p$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sim (p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q) &\equiv (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q) \\
 &\equiv \sim p \wedge (\sim q \vee q) \\
 &\equiv \sim p \wedge T \\
 &\equiv \sim p \text{ (proven)}
 \end{aligned}$$

De Morgan's laws

Distributive laws

Negation laws

Identity laws

2. b) i) $p \rightarrow (r \wedge q)$

ii) $\neg r \vee \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

iii) $\neg p \rightarrow \neg r \vee \neg q$

2. c) Negation of $\forall x(x^2+2x-3=0) = \neg \forall x(x^2+2x-3=0)$
 $= \exists x \neg(x^2+2x-3=0)$

Let $x=2$

$$x^2+2x-3 = 2^2+2(2)-3$$

$$= 5$$

$$\neq 0$$

$\therefore \exists x \neg(x^2+2x-3=0)$ is TRUE

d) Let $R(x)$ be "x can speak Russian"
 Let $C(x)$ be "x knows C++"

i) $\exists x (R(x) \wedge \neg C(x))$

ii) $\forall x (R(x) \vee C(x))$

iii) $\neg \forall x (R(x) \vee C(x))$

3. a) $P(x) : a^2 - 3b$ is even

$Q(x) : a$ and b are even

$$P(x) \rightarrow Q(x) = \neg Q(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x)$$

$\neg Q(x) : a$ and b are odd

$\neg P(x) : a^2 - 3b$ is odd

$$a = 2n+1$$

$$b = 2m+1$$

$$a^2 - 3b = (2n+1)^2 - 3(2m+1)$$

$$= 4n^2 + 4n + 1 - 6m - 3$$

$$a^2 - 3b = 4n^2 + 4n - 6m - 2$$

$$= 2(2n^2 + 2n - 3m - 1)$$

$$= 2t \text{ (where } t = 2n^2 + 2n - 3m - 1)$$

$\therefore \neg Q(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x)$ is FALSE.

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