

Discrete Mathematics

Logical Equivalence

DPP-02

[MSQ]

1. Which of the following is/are logical equivalence?

- I. $\sim(p \rightarrow q)$
- II. $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$
- III. $p \wedge \sim q$
- IV. $(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$
- (a) I and II (b) I and III
- (c) II and IV (d) II and III

[MSQ]

2. Consider the following statement

$$S_1: (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r)$$

$$S_2: p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$$

Which of the following is True?

- (a) S_1 is tautology
- (b) S_1 is contingency
- (c) S_1 is logically equivalence to S_2
- (d) None of these

[MSQ]

3. Which of the following is logically equivalence?

- (a) $(p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$
- (b) $(p \leftrightarrow q) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$
- (c) $(p \wedge q) \wedge r$
- (d) $(p \leftrightarrow r) \wedge (q \leftrightarrow r)$

[MCQ]

4. Consider the following statement

$$S_1: \sim(p \leftrightarrow q)$$

$$S_2: p \leftrightarrow \sim q$$

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) S_1 is tautology
- (b) S_2 is contradiction
- (c) S_1 is equivalence to S_2
- (d) None of these

[MCQ]

5. Consider the following statement

$$S_1: \sim(p \vee (\sim p \wedge q))$$

$$S_2: \sim p \wedge \sim q$$

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) S_1 is tautology
- (b) S_2 is contradiction
- (c) S_1 is equivalence to S_2
- (d) S_1 is not equivalence to S_2

Answer Key

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1. (b, c) | 4. (c) |
| 2. (b, c) | 5. (c) |
| 3. (a, b, c) | |



Hints and solutions

1. (b, c,)

Two statements forms are logical equivalent if and only if their resulting truth values are identical for each variation of statement variables.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{I. } & \sim(p \rightarrow q) \\ &= \sim(\sim p \vee q) \\ &= p \wedge \sim q\end{aligned}$$

Hence, I is logically equivalent to III.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{II. } & (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \\ &= (\bar{p} + r) \wedge (\bar{q} + r) \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}r + \bar{q}r + r \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}r + r \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{q} + r \\ &= \overline{(p \vee q)} + r \equiv (p \vee q) \rightarrow r\end{aligned}$$

Hence, II and IV are logically equivalence.

2. (b, c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement } S_1: & (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \\ &= (\bar{p} + q) \wedge (\bar{p} + r) \\ &= \bar{p} + \bar{p}r + \bar{p}q + qr \\ &= \bar{p} + \bar{p}q + qr \\ &= \bar{p} + qr \\ &= p \rightarrow (q \wedge r) \neq 1\end{aligned}$$

Hence, S_1 is not tautology and S_1 is logically equivalent to S_2 .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement } S_2: & p \rightarrow (q \wedge r) \\ &= \bar{p} + (q \wedge r) \\ &= \bar{p} + qr \neq 1 \text{ or } 0\end{aligned}$$

Hence, statement S_2 is contingency.

3. (a, b, c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Option A: } & (p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r) \\ &= (\bar{p} + r) \vee (\bar{q} + r) \\ &= \bar{p} + r + \bar{q} + r \\ &= \bar{p} + \bar{q} + r \\ &= \overline{pq} + r \equiv \overline{(p \wedge q)} + r \\ &\equiv (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r\end{aligned}$$

So, option A is logically equivalence to option C.

$$\text{Option B: } (p \leftrightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \bar{p}\bar{r} + pr + \bar{q} + r \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{r} + \bar{q} + pr + r \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{r} + \bar{q} + r \\ &= \bar{p}\bar{r} + r + \bar{q} \\ &= \bar{p} + r + \bar{q} \\ &= \bar{p} + \bar{q} + r \\ &= \overline{(p \wedge q)} + r = (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r\end{aligned}$$

So, option B is also logically equivalence to option A.

4. (c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement } S_1: & \sim(p \leftrightarrow q) \\ &= \sim(\bar{p}\bar{q} + pq) \\ &= (p + q)(\bar{p} + \bar{q}) \\ &= p\bar{q} + q\bar{p}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement } S_2: & p \leftrightarrow \sim q \\ &= \bar{p}q + p\bar{q}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, S_1 and S_2 are equivalence to each other.

5. (c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Statement } S_1: & \sim(p \vee (\sim p \wedge q)) \\ &= \sim p \wedge [\sim(\sim p \wedge q)] \\ &= \sim p \wedge [\sim(\sim p) \vee \sim q] \\ &= \sim p \wedge [p \vee \sim q] \\ &= (\sim p \wedge p) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \\ &= F \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \\ &= (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \\ &= \sim p \wedge \sim q\end{aligned}$$

Hence, S_1 is equivalence to S_2 .



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