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R |T(PV(QAR))|(TP)A(TQNTR)

3.(a) (T) 7 (A nond B) (Ti) (7A) nond (7B) (TT) A nond (7B)

(d) 3x,4,2:(7E(x,4) 1,7E(x,2) 1,7E(4,3) 1,7(x) 1,7 S(x) 1,7(4) 1,7 S(4) 1,7(3) 1,7 S(2))

take coin, now weigh each coins in the lighter side. Now you get a take coin.

6. W, X, Y odd: (2i+1)²+(2j+1)²+(2k+1)²=4i²+4i+1+4j²+4j+1+4k²+4k+1) odd, therefore Z is odd

odd:(22+1)+45+4K2=4(2+2+5+K+)+1=4J2+) impossible therefore & not even

W, x, y even: 42+45+4k2=4(2+5+k2)=412, Z can be even integer 22+5+k2

5. pf. cby contradiction) Assume 11/5 is rational, then I is rational.

Then, $\Gamma^{1/5} = a/b$ (fraction in lowest terms)

then rive is irrational is true.

(b) P Q R | \(\text{R} \) \(\text{CPr(QVR)} \) \(\text{CPV(\text{CQVR})} \) \(\text{CPV(\tex

(C) always gives true: A nand (7A) = A nand (A nand A), always gives fouse:(A nand (A nand A)) nand (A nand (A nand A)

4. Seperate the coins in 3 groups, A,B,C. First weigh A and B. If the Weight differs, the lighter group consists of a force coin. IF A and B weigh the same, C consists of a fake coin. Now seperate the group with fake coins, two by two. The lighter one has the

 \Rightarrow $r=0.5/b^5$, since a/b is rational, $a5/b^5$ is rational therefore r is rational, which implies the contrapositive if r is irrational,

(x) A x (x) S : X = x E (A)

2.(a) P Q T T T T T F F T F F F F F F

(b) (A nand A)

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(C)73xEX:T(x)A(7A(x))

- (b) Vx∈ X: Tcxx ∧ Scxx) ⇒ Acxx