

# Activity – Tautologies, Predicates, Quantifiers

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

One CM: \_\_\_\_\_

1) Show that the following conditional statement is a tautology by using a truth table.

- $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b><math>p \wedge q</math></b>	<b><math>(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p</math></b>
T	T		
T	F		
F	T		
F	F		

2) Given the following:

- A data type named: Student
- $P(x)$  be the statement “x can speak Spanish”
- $Q(x)$  be the statement “x knows the computer language C++”
- $S(x)$  be the statement “x is at your school”

Express each of these sentences (below) in terms of Student,  $P(x)$ ,  $Q(x)$ , and  $S(x)$  using quantifiers and logical connectives. The domain for quantifiers consists Student.

- There is a student at your school who can speak Spanish but who doesn't know C++.
- Every student at your school either can speak Spanish or knows C++.

3) Let  $P(x)$  be the statement “ $x = x^2$ .” If the domain consists of the integers, what are these truth values?

- $P(0)$
- $P(1)$
- $P(2)$
- $P(-1)$
- $\exists x:\text{Integer } P(x)$
- $\forall x:\text{Integer } P(x)$

4) Find a counterexample, if possible, to these universally quantified statements

- $\forall x:\text{Integer } (x^2 \geq x)$
- $\forall x:\text{Integer } (x > 0 \vee x < 0)$

5) Given an array  $a1[10]$  declared in C, C++, or Java, write a quantified proposition stating the fact that  $a1$  is sorted in non-decreasing order