

Break Room: 2

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Exercise I (A)

Identify the main operator in the following propositions

1. Conjunction
2. Equivalence
3. Implication
4. Disjunction
5. Implication
6. Negation

Exercise II (B)

- 1) $A * X = T * F = \mathbf{F}$
- 4) $\sim C \vee Z = F \vee F = \mathbf{F}$
- 7) $\sim X \supset Z = T \supset F = \mathbf{F}$
- 10) $\sim(A * \sim Z) = \sim(T * T) = \sim T = \mathbf{F}$
- 13) $(A * Y) \vee (\sim Z * C) = (T * F) \vee (T * T) = F \vee T = \mathbf{T}$
- 16) $(C \equiv \sim A) \vee (Y \equiv Z) = (T \equiv F) \vee (F \equiv F) = F \vee T = \mathbf{T}$
- 19) $\sim[\sim(X \supset C) \equiv \sim(B \supset Z)] = \sim(\sim(F \supset T) \equiv \sim(T \supset F)) = \sim(\sim(T) \equiv \sim(F)) = \sim(F \equiv T) = \sim(F) = \mathbf{T}$
- 22) $\sim[(A \equiv X) \vee (Z \equiv Y)] \vee [(\sim Y \supset B) * (Z \supset C)] = \sim[(T \equiv F) \vee (F \equiv F)] \vee [(T \supset T) * (F \supset T)] = \sim[F \vee T] \vee [T * T] = \sim(T) \vee T = F \vee T = \mathbf{T}$
- 25) $(Z \supset C) \supset \{[(\sim X \supset B) \supset (C \supset Y)] \equiv [(F \supset T) \supset (T \supset F)]\} = (F \supset T) \supset \{[(T \supset T) \supset (T \supset F)] \equiv [(F \supset F) \supset (T \supset F)]\} = T \supset \{[T \supset F] \equiv [T \supset F]\} = T \supset \{F \equiv F\} = T \supset T = \mathbf{T}$

Exercise III (C)

- 10) True
- 15) True
- 20) False
- 25) False

Exercise IV (D)

$$P \rightarrow \sim (P \cdot Q)$$

$$\sim P \vee (\sim P \vee \sim Q)$$

$$\sim P \vee \sim Q$$

$$\sim (P \wedge Q)$$

P	Q	$P \cdot Q$	$\sim(P \cdot Q)$
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

Exercise V (E)

$$(P \vee \sim Q) \equiv R$$

P	Q	R	$\sim Q$	$P \vee \sim Q$	$(P \vee \sim Q) \equiv R$
0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1

Exercise VI (F)

1. In order to become a PHYSICIAN (P), it is necessary to RECEIVE an M.D. (R) and do an INTERNSHIP.

$$(R \cdot I) \rightarrow P$$

2. In order to PASS, it is both necessary and sufficient to average at least FIFTY.

$$(\sim F \rightarrow \sim P) \cdot (F \rightarrow P)$$

3. Getting a HUNDRED on every exam is sufficient, but not necessary, for ACING intro logic.

$$(H \rightarrow A) \cdot \sim(\sim H \rightarrow \sim A)$$

4. TAKING all the exams is necessary, but not sufficient, for ACING intro logic.

$$(\sim T \rightarrow \sim A) \cdot \sim(T \rightarrow A)$$

5. In order to get into MEDICAL school, it is necessary but not sufficient to have GOOD grades and take the ADMISSIONS exam.

$$(\sim(G \cdot A) \rightarrow \sim M) \cdot \sim((G \cdot A) \supset A)$$

6. In order to be a BACHELOR it is both necessary and sufficient to be ELIGIBLE but not MARRIED.

$$[\sim(E \cdot \sim M) \rightarrow \sim B] \cdot [(E \cdot \sim M) \rightarrow B]$$

7. In order to be ARRESTED, it is sufficient but not necessary to COMMIT a crime and GET caught.

$$[(C \cdot G) \supset A] \cdot \sim[\sim(C \cdot G) \supset \sim A]$$

8. If it is RAINING, I will play BASKETBALL; otherwise, I will go JOGGING.

$$(R \supset B) \cdot (\sim R \supset J)$$

9. If both JAY and KAY are home this weekend, we will go to the BEACH; otherwise, we will STAY home.

$$((J \cdot K) \supset B) \cdot (\sim(J \cdot K) \supset S)$$

10. JONES will win the championship unless he gets INJURED, in which case SMITH will win

$$(\sim I \supset J) \cdot (I \supset S)$$