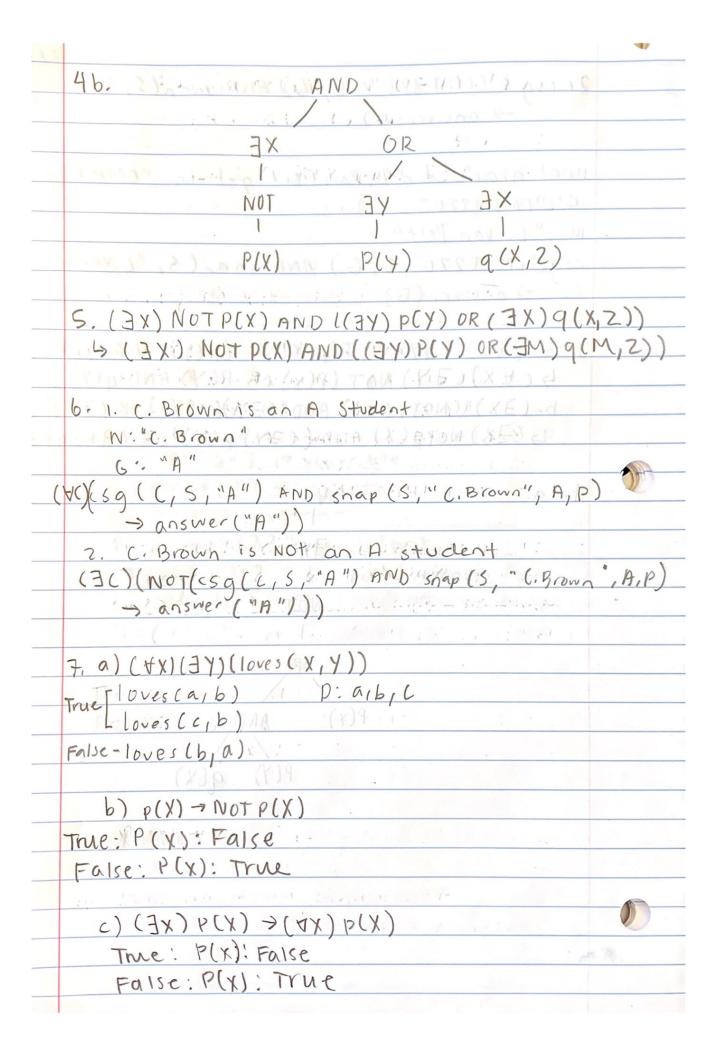
	LATER OF STREET
	1. a) CMPT333 - variable "Not" p(ZE)
	b) cmp+333 + constant
Live 14	c) 333 > constant told into a vod not
	d) "cmpt333" > constant a (25) TOM
	e) p(x,x) > on on-ground atomic formula
	F) p(3,4,5) > ground atomic termula
	g) "p(3,4,5)" > constant 1009":

	2/7/20
2 r csg ("CMPT 333", 5, 6)	AND snap (S, "(. Bionn", AP))
-> answer(G)	of Chicker &co.
V OR KARA	
what grade did Livan Pelt	get in "CMPT 220"?
C! MUMPT 220" 5 (G) HAD	
N: "L. van Pelt"	
csg("CMPT220", S, G) AND	Isnapls, "L. Nan Pelf", A,F
-> answer(G)	The same and the s
and Kay) P(X) OR (A) AND	(X) 9 ROW (XE) ROW (X)
3, a. (XX)((3Y)(NOT(p(X))	OR (p(Y) AND g(X))))
(x)9) TON (YE) (X Y) &	
	((S,X)p)(XE) 20 ((Y)q)(YE)
	((S,X)p(XE) RO (Y)q(YE
maria karawa Palika sa	
4.7 allower (by the promotion 4x14	(MOLEGE (C, 5, MA"))
	" A nowent " H"
CXES (A RANGE ALS)	1 SM MASSAPHIL & No (X,Z)
SOME TO BE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Pras Apour (DET) e (1)
TON 12 FOR STATE NOT	(by) content (file)
- 9 (3) mark of (Y) all	() or (M)
((VOR)	(3) (4x) (37) (10vc)
A MARKET TO THE PARTY OF THE	(dia) souli
P(x)	AND day & Drawed Line
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Pale desegrate ala
A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PER	(Y) 9(X)
I V	TO THE COLOR CH
A A	



	271011
7d. (p(X,Y) AND p(Y,Z)) > p(X,Z)	100
The: Domain of all real numbers	
DP: XXXXX CMI GENERALINI (YE) (XE)	
Thus, XXY AND YXZ > XXZ	
False No such domain exists (X) (XF)	
The second was the second seco	
(B) ((0, X)E) > (0, Y)E) y management	
8. a) (p(x) OR q(Y)) = (q(Y) OR p(X))	
Thue based on commutative law for A	VD
b) (p(x,y) AND p(x,y)) = p(x,y).	
True based on Idempotence of AND	
() (P(X) > Faise) = NOTP(X)	
Thre because when, P(x) = True, both	n sides
win return false and when False,	
sides return true da a sitt portical	The Action
DUNE STORY OF THE DEVISION OF THE DEVISION OF THE STORY O	
(XE)) SO (((Y)q(YE)) DNA ((X)qTON)(XE) (A.P	
MED) AO (((K)d(KE)) CHU ((X)d LON)(XE) CT) q (M,Z)))
b) (3x)(3x) p(x) OR (x) q(x) OR r(x))	
4 (3x)p(x) OR (Y)q(Y) OR r(M)	28
10. a) p(X,Y) AND (7) Q(Y)	
(X) T(XE) ONA (Y)p (YE) ONA (Y, X) q &	Transmission (1)
((X,Y)q(XE) AO (Y,X)q)(XE) (d	
(MIY) 9 (ME) NO (Y,X) 9 (XE) &	
ONA (Y, X) 9) (XE) = (X) p (XE) ONA (Y, X) 9 11	q(x)
Yes, the law (E AND (QX)E) > (QX)(EA	
implies the two statements because you	
reorder the quantifiers outside of the	AND

12 a. (JX)(NOTP(X)) AND((JY)P(Y))) OR ((((S,X))) (X,Z)))) (SIX)p SO (Y)q CINA (X) QTON) (YE)(XE) b. (3x)(3X)p(X) OR (X)q(X) OR (XX) 4 (-JX)(X)(p(x) OR q(X) OR r(X)) $13.((Q_1X)F) \rightarrow (Q_2Y)F)$ 4(QX)(Q,Y)(E>Y) 14. 1. NOT ((3x)) P(X, Y)) 0 5 = (4 X) (4 Y) (NOT p(X,Y)) 2. NOTC(SX) P(X) DR LBY) Q(X,Y) 4 = (4X)(4Y)(NOT(P(X) OR q(X,Y))) 15. Nogitis not true that Eis a tautolog whenever CFXJE is a tautology because Fjust because there exists an X such that Ers true is a tartology, that doesn't mean that E will always be thu.