

# Øving 1

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## Seksjon 1.1, s. 14

- 14 (c) You missing the final exam implies not passing the course.  
(f) You have the flu and you miss the final exam or you don't miss the final exam and you pass the course.
- 16 (a)  $r \wedge \neg q$   
(e)  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$

## Seksjon 1.3, s. 38

- 12 (a)  $(\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)) \rightarrow q$

$p$	$q$	$\neg p$	$p \vee q$	$\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)$	$\neg p \wedge (p \vee q) \rightarrow q$
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1

$(\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)) \rightarrow q$  er en tautologi.

(b)  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$	$p \rightarrow r$	$((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$  er en tautologi.

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

$p$	$q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$	$(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

$(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$  er en tautologi.

(d)  $((p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow r$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \vee q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$	$((p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow r$
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$((p \vee q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow r$  er en tautologi.

## Seksjon 1.4, s. 57

- [24] (d)  $\forall x \exists y, \neg P(y)$   
 $P(x)$ : “ $x$  kan svømme”.
- (e)  $\forall x \exists y, \neg Q(y)$   
 $Q(x)$ : “ $x$  vil være rik”.

## Seksjon 1.5, s. 69, 71

- [12]  $I(x)$ : “ $x$  har tilgang til internett.”  $C(x, y)$ : “ $x$  og  $y$  har snakket over internett.”
- (b)  $\exists x \exists y, \neg C(x, y)$
- (e)  $\forall x \exists y, \neg C(y, x)$
- [30] (c)  $\neg \exists y (Q(y) \wedge \forall x \neg R(x, y))$   
 $\equiv \forall y \neg (Q(y) \wedge \forall x \neg R(x, y))$   
 $\equiv \forall y (\neg Q(y) \vee \neg \forall x \neg R(x, y))$   
 $\equiv \forall y (\neg Q(y) \vee \exists x \neg \neg R(x, y))$   
 $\equiv \forall y (\neg Q(y) \vee \exists x R(x, y))$
- (e)  $\neg \exists y (\forall x \exists z T(x, y, z) \vee \exists x \forall z U(x, y, z))$   
 $\equiv \forall y \neg (\forall x \exists z T(x, y, z) \vee \exists x \forall z U(x, y, z))$   
 $\equiv \forall y (\neg \forall x \exists z T(x, y, z) \wedge \neg \exists x \forall z U(x, y, z))$   
 $\equiv \forall y (\exists x \forall z \neg T(x, y, z) \wedge \forall x \exists z \neg U(x, y, z))$