# Midterm 1 Version 3 Solution

### March 20, 2020

# Question 1

a. Since  $S_1 = \{ab, ba, aab, bba, baa, \dots\}$  and  $S_2 = \{aaa, aab, aba, baa, abb, bab, bba\}$ ,  $S_2 \setminus S_1 = \{aaa, aab, aba, bab\}$ 

### **Correct Solution:**

Since  $S_1 = \{ab, ba, aab, abb, bba, baa, \dots\}$  and  $S_2 = \{aaa, aab, aba, baa, abb, bab, bba, bbb\},$  $S_2 \setminus S_1 = \{aaa, aba, bab, bbb\}$ 

b. See table below						
	p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \Rightarrow q$	$\mid (p \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow \neg r$
	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F
	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т
	Т	F	Т	F	F	T
	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F
	Т	F	F	Т	F	F
	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т
	F	F	Τ	F	Т	F
	F	F	F	Т	Т	T

c. Let  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , and  $y \in \mathbb{N}$ .

We will prove that P(x) is true and Q(x,y) or Q(x,y+1) is false.

### **Correct Solution:**

Negation:  $\exists x \in \mathbb{N}, \forall y \in \mathbb{N}, P(x) \land (\neg Q(x, y) \land \neg Q(x, y + 1))$ 

Let  $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and  $y \in \mathbb{N}$ .

We will prove that P(x) is true, and both Q(x, y) and Q(x, y+1) are false.

## Question 2

a.  $\forall x \in T, Canadian(x) \land Star(x)$ 

#### **Correct Solution:**

 $\forall x \in T, Canadian(x) \Rightarrow Star(x)$ 

b.  $\forall x \in T, Canadian(x) \Rightarrow \forall y \in T, \neg Canadian(y) \land Defeated(x, y)$ 

#### **Correct Solution:**

$$\forall x \in T, Canadian(x) \Rightarrow (\forall y \in T, \neg Canadian(y) \Rightarrow Defeated(x, y))$$

c.  $\exists x \in T, Canadian(x) \land Star(x) \Rightarrow \forall y \in T, \exists z \in T, y \neq z \land Canadian(y) \land Defeated(y, z)$ 

#### Correct Solution:

 $\exists x \in T, Canadian(x) \land Star(x) \Rightarrow (\forall y \in T, Canadian(y) \Rightarrow \exists z \in T, y \neq z \land Defeated(y, z))$ 

d.  $\exists x \in T, Canadian(x) \land Star(x) \land (\forall y \in T, x \neq y \land Canadian(y) \land \neg Star(y))$ 

#### **Correct Solution:**

 $\exists x \in T, \ Canadian(x) \land Star(x) \land (\forall y \in T, \ x \neq y \land Canadian(y) \Rightarrow \neg Star(y))$ 

## Question 3

a.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1 \land n = 2k + 1 \Rightarrow \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n = p^2 - q^2$ 

## Question 4