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Section : BCS-3G1
Course : Discrete Structures Assignment:02
Submitted to : Dr. Fahad Samad
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Q:1:

(a) $P \rightarrow (P \vee Q)$ \therefore Addition

(b) $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow P$ \therefore Simplification

(c) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q$ \therefore Modus Ponens

(d) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow \neg Q$ \therefore Modus Tollens

(e) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)$

$\therefore P \rightarrow R$

\therefore Hypothetical Syllogism

Q:2(a) $P(n)$: I take the n day off. $Q(n)$: It rains on n day. $R(n)$: It snows on n day.

$$P(n) \rightarrow (Q(n) \vee R(n))$$

$$P(\text{Tues}) \vee P(\text{Thurs})$$

$$\neg (Q(\text{Tues}) \vee R(\text{Tues}))$$

$$\neg R(n) \rightarrow \text{Thurs}$$

$$P(\text{Tues}) \rightarrow (Q(\text{Tues}) \vee R(\text{Tues}))$$

$$P(\text{Thurs}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Thurs}) \vee R(\text{Thurs})$$

$$\neg P(\text{Thurs})$$

$$P(\text{Thurs})$$

$$Q(\text{Thurs}) \vee R(\text{Thurs})$$

$$Q(\text{Thurs})$$

(b) P : I ate spicy foods Q : I have strange dreams R : There is thunder while I sleep

$$P \rightarrow Q \quad -\textcircled{i}$$

$$R \rightarrow Q \quad -\textcircled{ii}$$

$$\neg Q \quad -\textcircled{iii}$$

$$i \& iii \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$ii \& iii \Rightarrow \neg R$$

I didn't take spicy foods, There was no thunder while I sleep.

c) P: I am clever

Q: I am lucky

R: I'll win the lottery

$$P \vee Q \quad - (1)$$

$$\neg Q \quad - (2)$$

$$Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow (3)$$

\therefore I am clever

(d) P(n): Every Computer Science Major.

Q(n): has a personal computer.

$$\forall n (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$$

$$\neg Q(\text{Ralph})$$

$$Q(\text{Ann})$$

$$P(\text{Ralph}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Ralph})$$

$$\neg Q(\text{Ralph})$$

$$\neg P(\text{Ralph})$$

\therefore Ralph is not a CS major.

(e) $P(n)$: n is good for corporation

$Q(n)$: n is good for US

$R(n)$: n is good for me

S : you buy ~~the~~ lots of stuff

$$P \rightarrow Q \quad - (i)$$

$$Q \rightarrow R \quad - (ii)$$

$$S \rightarrow P \quad - (iii)$$

~~$$P \rightarrow R \quad - (iv)$$~~

\Rightarrow from i and (ii)

$$P \rightarrow R \quad - (iv)$$

\Rightarrow from (iii) and (iv)

$$S \rightarrow R$$

$$S \rightarrow Q$$

\therefore what is good for corporation is good for me.

\therefore you buy lots of stuff is good for me.

\therefore you buy lots of stuff is good for united states.

(f) P : is a rodents

Q : gnaw their feed

$$P \rightarrow Q$$

$$P(\text{mice})$$

$$\neg P(\text{Bats})$$

$$\neg Q(\text{Rabbits})$$

$$P(\text{Rabbits}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Rabbits})$$

$$\neg Q(\text{Rabbits})$$

$$\neg P(\text{Rabbits})$$

$$P(\text{mice}) \rightarrow Q(\text{mice})$$

$$P(\text{mice})$$

\therefore Rabbits are not $Q(\text{mice})$

\therefore Mice gnaw their feed.

Q:3 $(P \wedge t) \rightarrow (R \vee S)$, $\neg V \rightarrow (u \wedge t)$, $u \rightarrow P$ and $\neg S$

\therefore conclusion:- $\neg V \rightarrow R$

$$(P \wedge t) \rightarrow (R \vee S) \quad \text{--- i}$$

$$\neg V \rightarrow (u \wedge t) \quad \text{--- ii}$$

$$u \rightarrow P \quad \text{--- iii}$$

$$\neg S \quad \text{--- iv}$$

(i) $\neg V \rightarrow u$

(ii) $\frac{u \rightarrow P}{\neg V \rightarrow P} \Rightarrow \neg V \rightarrow P$

$$\neg V \rightarrow P$$

$$\frac{P \rightarrow (R \vee S)}{\neg V \rightarrow R \vee S} \text{--- (i)}$$

$$\neg V \rightarrow R \vee S$$

~~Proof of (R)~~

~~Proof of (R)~~

$$R \vee S$$

$$\frac{\neg S}{R} \text{--- iv}$$

$$\boxed{\neg V \rightarrow R}$$

proved.

$$R$$

Q:04

(a) let $P(n) = n$ has red convertible

$Q(n) = n$ has got a speeding ticket

$$\forall n (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$$

$$\frac{P(Linda)}{\exists n (P(n))}$$

$$\exists n (P(n))$$

$$P(Linda) \rightarrow Q(Linda)$$

Modus Ponens.

$$\frac{P(Linda)}{\therefore Q(Linda)}$$

$$\therefore Q(Linda)$$

\therefore Linda has got a speeding ticket

(b) $\forall n (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$

$\forall n (P(n))$

Modus Ponens

$\forall n Q(n)$

(c) $P(n)$: n movie is produced by John $Q(n)$: n movie is wonderful

$\forall n (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$

$P(\text{coal Miners})$

Modus Ponens

$Q(\text{coal Miners})$

(d) $P(n)$: n has been to France $Q(n)$: n has visited Louvre

$\exists n (P(n))$

$\forall n (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$

Modus tollens

$\exists n (P(n))$

(f) $P \rightarrow (q \vee R)$

$S \rightarrow \neg R$

$P \wedge S \rightarrow S$

\neg

$P \rightarrow (q \vee R)$

$P \rightarrow q$

 $\therefore P \rightarrow \text{conclusion}$

(g) $P \rightarrow q$

$R \rightarrow \neg S \rightarrow q \rightarrow \neg S$

$q \rightarrow R \rightarrow p \rightarrow q$

$P \rightarrow \neg S$

$P \rightarrow \neg S$ proved

Q no 5:

$$(i) (A - (A \cap B)) \cap (B - (A \cap B)) = \phi$$

Sol:-

$$(A \cap \overline{(A \cap B)}) \cap (B \cap \overline{(A \cap B)})$$

$$(A \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B})) \cap (B \cap (\bar{A} \cup \bar{B}))$$

$$(A \cap \bar{A}) \cup (A \cap \bar{B}) \cap ((\bar{A} \cap B) \cup (\bar{B} \cap \bar{B}))$$

$$(A \cap \bar{B}) \cap (\bar{A} \cap B)$$

$$(A \cap \bar{A}) \cap (B \cap \bar{B}) = \phi$$

$$\phi = \phi \quad \text{proved.}$$

$$(ii) (A - B) \cup (A \cap B) = A$$

$$(A \cap \bar{B}) \cup (A \cap B)$$

$$A \cup (\bar{B} \cap B)$$

$$A = A \quad \text{Proved.}$$

$$(iii) (A - B) - C = (A - C) - B$$

$$(A \cap \bar{B}) - C = (A \cap \bar{C}) \cap \bar{B}$$

$$(A \cap \bar{B}) \cap \bar{C} =$$

$$(A \cap \bar{C}) \cap \bar{B} = (A \cap \bar{C}) \cap \bar{B}$$

Proved

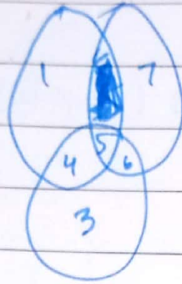
Q: 6

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$(a) (A \cap B) = \{2, 5\}$$

$$\bar{C} = \{1, 2, 3, 8\}$$

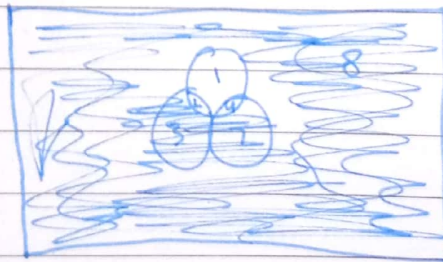
$$= \{2\}$$



$$(b) B \cup C = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$\bar{A} = \{2, 3, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cup (B \cup C) = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$



$$(c) (A - B) \cap C$$

$$A - B = \{1, 4\}$$

$$(A - B) \cap C = \{4\}$$



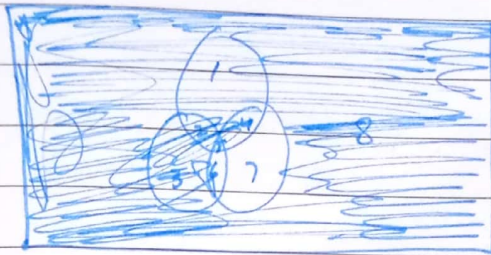
$$(d) (A \cap \bar{B}) \cup \bar{C}$$

$$\bar{B} = \{1, 4, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \cap \bar{B} = \{1, 4\}$$

$$\bar{C} = \{1, 2, 3, 8\}$$

$$(A \cap \bar{B}) \cup \bar{C} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 8\}$$



Q: 7

(a) Domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Co-domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Range: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

~~Subje~~ Surjective type

(b) Domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Co-domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Range: $\{b, c, d\}$

neither type

(c) Domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Co-domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Range: $\{d, b, c\}$

neither type

(d) Domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$
 Co-Domain: $\{a, b, c, d\}$
 Range: $\{a, b, c, d\}$

Surjective type

Q: No 8

$$f(a) = 2a + 3$$

$$g(a) = 3a + 2$$

$$f(g(a)) = 2(3a + 2) + 3$$

$$6a + 7$$

$$g(f(a)) = 3(2a + 3) + 2$$

$$= 6a + 11$$

\therefore Function f and g both are one to one, bijective and invertible at the same time.

Q: 9

(a) $f(b) = c$ $f(y) = x$
 $g(a) = b$ $g(z) = y$

$$f(g(z)) = f(g(z)) = f(y) = x$$

\therefore fog function is onto.

(b)

$$f(x) = f(y)$$

$$g(x) = g(y)$$

$$f(g(a)) = f(g(b))$$

$$g(a) = g(b)$$

$$a = b$$

$f \circ g$ function is one to one.

(c) If $f \circ g$ is bijective then g is onto and surjective and f is only one to one or injective.

\therefore one to one = injective.

Q:10

(a) It is onto for every value of m and n .

(b) It is onto and one to one.

(c) It is only onto

(d) It is onto and function is many to one.