Problem 1.1 (L1)						
a)						
b)						
c)						

Problem 1.2 (L1)						
$\mathbf{a}$						
b)						
c)						

My mistake was that I used conditional identit I should apply alouble negation law first bea	lause without a
negation preceding p, I cannot apply	conditional identity.
$((\hat{1} \rightarrow \hat{J}) \vee K) \wedge ((\neg K \rightarrow \hat{J}) \vee (\hat{J} \rightarrow K))$	Start
((¬į v j) v K) ~ ((¬ K ¬> j) v (j ¬ K))	conditional identity
((¬(Vj) VK) Λ((¬¬K Vj) V (j ¬)K))	conditional identity
$((\neg(vj)))$ $((\neg\neg(vj))$ $((\neg\neg(vj))$ $((\neg(vj)))$	conditional identity
((¬(vj) v K) A (LK vj) y (¬j v K))	double negation law
((njvj)vK) A (Kvj V (njvK))	associative law
((nívj)vk)N(Kvjvnjvk)	associative law
$((\neg(v))\lorK)\land(K\lor(J\lor\neg))\lorK)$	associative law
Unividak V T VK)	complement law
((¬ĺvj)vK) N(KV K V T)	commutative law
LL T(VJ)VK) A ((KVK)VT)	associative law
((mívj)vk) A (kVT)	idempotent law
(('vj)vK) A T	domination law
Laívjovk	identity law
~ (vjvk	associative law
JVTÍVK	commutative law
JVKV7Í	commutative law
KvjJni	commutative law
(Kvj) v ¬ (	associative law
(つつ K vj ) v つ i	double negation law
(nk-sj)v-i	conditional identity

The two expressions are logically equivalent

Problem 3 (L.3)			

a)

Row #	р	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \lor q$	$\neg p \rightarrow q$	$(p \to q) \lor (\neg p \to q)$	$\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$	$(p \lor q) \to (\neg p \to \neg q)$
1	Т	Т						
2	Т	F						
3	F	Т						
4	F	F						



Problem 4.1 (L.4)					
	□ tautology □ not a tautology	_			

P	Problem 4.2 (L.4)						
a)							
	$\Box$ equivalent $\Box$ not equivalent						

$\square$ equivalent $\square$ not equivalent	
g equivalent in not equivalent	

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