Exercises 1.1

2. Which of these are propositions? What are the truth values of those that are propositions?

a) Do not pass go.

No, it is not a proposition.

b) What time is it?

No, it is not a proposition.

c) There are no black flies in Maine.

Yes, it is a proposition. The truth value is False.

d) 4 + x = 5.

No, it is not a proposition.

e) The moon is made of green cheese.

Yes, it is a proposition. The truth value is False.

f) 2n ≥ 100.

No, it is not a proposition.

4. What is the negation of each of these propositions?

a) Jennifer and Teja are friends.

Jennifer and Teja are not friends.

b) There are 13 items in a baker’s dozen.

There are less or more than 13 items in a baker's dozen.

c) Abby sent more than 100 text messages every day.

Abby sent no more than 100 text messages every day.

d) 121 is a perfect square.

121 is not a perfect square.

6. Suppose that Smartphone A has 256 MB RAM and 32 GB ROM, and the resolution of its camera is 8 MP; Smartphone B has 288 MB RAM and 64 GB ROM, and the resolution of its camera is 4 MP; and Smartphone C has 128 MB RAM and 32 GB ROM, and the resolution of its camera is 5 MP. Determine the truth value of each of these propositions.

a) Smartphone B has the most RAM of these three smartphones.

True.

b) Smartphone C has more ROM or a higher resolution camera than Smartphone B.

True.

c) Smartphone B has more RAM, more ROM, and a higher resolution camera than Smartphone A.

False.

d) If Smartphone B has more RAM and more ROM than Smartphone C, then it also has a higher resolution camera.

False.

e) Smartphone A has more RAM than Smartphone B if and only if Smartphone B has more RAM than Smartphone A.

False.

Exercises 1.2

2. You can see the movie only if you are over 18 years old or you have the permission of a parent. Express your answer in terms of m: “You can see the movie,” e: “You are over 18 years old,” and p: “You have the permission of a parent.”

m → (e ∨ p)

4. To use the wireless network in the airport you must pay the daily fee unless you are a subscriber to the service. Express your answer in terms of w: “You can use the wireless network in the airport,” d: “You pay the daily fee,” and s: “You are a subscriber to the service.”

w → (d ∨ s)

Exercises 1.3

6. Use a truth table to verify the first De Morgan law ¬(p ∧ q) ≡ ¬p ∨ ¬q.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p | q | p ∧ q | ¬ (p ∧ q) | ¬p | ¬q | ¬p ∨ ¬q |
| T | T | T | F | F | F | F |
| T | F | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | T | F | T |
| F | F | F | T | T | T | T |

∴ ¬ (p ∧ q) ≡ ¬p ∨ ¬q

8. Use De Morgan’s laws to find the negation of each of the following statements.

a) Kwame will take a job in industry or go to graduate school.

Let p ≡ “Kwame will take a job in industry,” and q ≡ “Kwame will go to graduate school,” then “Kwame will take a job in industry or go to graduate school” ≡ p ∨ q.

¬ (p ∨ q) ≡ ¬p ∧ ¬q

To express in English, Kwame will not take a job in industry, and Kwame will not go to graduate school.

b) Yoshiko knows Java and calculus.

Let p ≡ “Yoshiko knows Java,” and q ≡ “Yoshiko knows calculus,” then “Yoshiko knows Java and calculus” ≡ p ∧ q.

¬ (p ∧ q) ≡ ¬p ∨ ¬q

To express in English, Yoshiko does not know Java, or Yoshiko does not know calculus.

c) James is young and strong.

Let p ≡ “James is young,” and q ≡ “James is strong,” then James is young and strong” ≡ p ∧q.

¬ (p ∧ q) ≡ ¬p ∨ ¬q

To express in English, James is not young, or James is not strong.

d) Rita will move to Oregon or Washington

Let p ≡ “Rita will move to Oregon,” and q ≡ “Rita will move to Washington,” then “Rita will move to Oregon or Washington” ≡ p ∨ q.

¬ (p ∨ q) ≡ ¬p ∧ ¬q

To express in English, Rita will not move to Oregon and Rita will not move to Washington.

10. Show that each of these conditional statements is a tautology by using truth tables.

a) [¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] → q

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p | q | ¬p | p ∨ q | ¬p ∧ (p ∨ q) | [¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] → q |
| T | T | F | T | F | T |
| T | F | F | T | F | T |
| F | T | T | T | T | T |
| F | F | T | F | F | T |

∴ [¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] → q is a tautology.

b) [(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] → (p → r)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p | q | r | p → q | q → r | (p → q) ∧ (q → r) | p → r | [(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] → (p → r) |
| T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| T | T | F | T | F | F | F | T |
| T | F | T | F | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | F | T | F | F | T |
| F | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | F | F | T | T |
| F | F | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| F | F | F | T | T | T | T | T |

∴ [(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] → (p → r) is a tautology.

c) [p ∧ (p → q)] → q

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p | q | p → q | p ∧ (p → q) | [p ∧ (p → q)] → q |
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | F | T |
| F | T | T | F | T |
| F | F | T | F | T |

∴ [p ∧ (p → q)] → q is a tautology.

d) [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] → r

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| p | q | r | p ∨ q | p → r | q → r | (p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r) | [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] → r |
| T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| T | T | F | T | F | F | F | T |
| T | F | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | T | F | T | F | T |
| F | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | T | F | F | T |
| F | F | T | F | T | T | F | T |
| F | F | F | F | T | T | F | T |

∴ [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] → r is a tautology.

12. Show that each conditional statement in Exercise 10 is a tautology without using truth tables.

a) [¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] → q

[¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] → q

≡ ¬[¬p ∧ (p ∨ q)] ∨ q

≡ ¬¬p ∨ ¬ (p ∨ q) ∨ q

≡ p ∨ q ∨ ¬ (p ∨ q)

≡ (p ∨ q) ∨ ¬ (p ∨ q) ; Negation Laws: p ∨ ¬ p ≡ T

≡ T

b) [(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] → (p → r)

[(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] → (p → r)

≡ ¬ [(p → q) ∧ (q → r)] ∨ (p → r)

≡ ¬ (p → q) ∨ ¬ (q → r) ∨ (p → r)

≡ ¬ (¬ p ∨ q) ∨ ¬ (¬ q ∨ r) ∨ (¬ p ∨ r)

≡ (¬ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q) ∨ (¬ ¬ q ∧ ¬ r) ∨ (¬ p ∨ r)

≡ (p ∧ ¬ q) ∨ (q ∧ ¬ r) ∨ (¬ p ∨ r)

c) [p ∧ (p → q)] → q

[p ∧ (p → q)] → q

≡ ¬ [p ∧ (p → q)] ∨ q

≡ ¬ [p ∧ (¬ p ∨ q)] ∨ q

≡ ¬ p ∨ ¬ (¬ p ∨ q) ∨ q

≡ ¬ p ∨ ¬ ¬ p ∧¬ q ∨ q

≡ ¬ p ∨ p ∧¬ q ∨ q

≡ (¬ p ∨ p) ∧(¬ q ∨ q) ; Negation Laws: p ∨ ¬ p ≡ T

≡ T ∧ T

≡ T

d) [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] → r

≡ [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] → r

≡ ¬ [(p ∨ q) ∧ (p → r) ∧ (q → r)] ∨ r

≡ ¬ (p ∨ q) ∨ ¬ (p → r) ∨ ¬ (q → r) ∨ r

≡ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q ∨ ¬ (¬ p ∨ r) ∨ ¬ (¬ q ∨ r) ∨ r

≡ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q ∨ ¬¬ p ∧ ¬ r ∨ ¬¬ q ∧ ¬ r ∨ r

≡ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q ∨ p ∧ ¬ r ∨ q ∧ ¬ r ∨ r

≡ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q ∨ p ∧ ¬ r ∨ q ∧ (¬ r ∨ r)

≡ ¬ p ∧ ¬ q ∨ p ∧ ¬ r ∨ (q ∧ T)

Exercises 1.4

6. Let N(x) be the statement “x has visited North Dakota,” where the domain consists of the students in your school. Express each of these quantifications in English.

a) ∃xN(x)

Some students in your school have visited North Dakota.

b) ∀xN(x)

All students in your school have visited North Dakota.

c) ¬∃xN(x)

No student in your school has visited North Dakota.

d) ∃x¬N(x)

Some students in your school have not visited North Dakota.

e) ¬∀xN(x)

Some students in your school have not visited North Dakota.

f ) ∀x¬N(x)

All students in your school have not visited North Dakota.

8. Translate these statements into English, where R(x) is “x is a rabbit” and H(x) is “x hops” and the domain consists of all animals.

a) ∀x(R(x) → H(x))

If it is a rabbit, then it hops.

b) ∀x(R(x) ∧ H(x))

Every animal is a rabbit, and it hops.

c) ∃x(R(x) → H(x))

There exists an animal such that if it is a rabbit, then it hops.

d) ∃x(R(x) ∧ H(x))

There exists an animal such that it is a rabbit, and it hops.

14. Determine the truth value of each of these statements if the domain consists of all real numbers.

a) ∃x(x3 = −1)

True.

b) ∃x(x4 < x2)

False.

c) ∀x((−x)2 = x2)

True.

d) ∀x(2x > x)

False.

Exercises 1.5

2. Translate these statements into English, where the domain for each variable consists of all real numbers.

a) ∃x∀y(xy = y)

There exists a real number x for every real number y such that x times y is equal to y.

b) ∀x∀y(((x ≥ 0) ∧ (y < 0)) → (x − y > 0))

For every real number x and real number y, if x is equal or greater than zero and y is less than zero, then x minuses y is greater than zero.

c) ∀x∀y∃z(x = y + z)

For every real number x and real number y there exists a real number z such that x is equal to y pluses z.

6. Let C(x, y) mean that student x is enrolled in class y, where the domain for x consists of all students in your school and the domain for y consists of all classes being given at your school. Express each of these statements by a simple English sentence.

a) C(Randy Goldberg, CS 252)

Randy Goldberg is enrolled in CS 252.

b) ∃xC(x, Math 695)

Some students in your school is enrolled in Math 695.

c) ∃yC(Carol Sitea, y)

Carol Sitea is enrolled in some classes.

d) ∃x(C(x, Math 222) ∧ C(x, CS 252))

Some students in your school enrolled in Math 222 and CS 252.

e) ∃x∃y∀z((x ̸= y) ∧ (C(x, z) → C(y, z)))

There are two students both enrolled in the same classes.

f) ∃x∃y∀z((x ̸= y) ∧ (C(x, z) ↔ C(y, z)))

There are two students at your school enrolled in exactly the same classes.

10. Let F(x, y) be the statement “x can fool y,” where the domain consists of all people in the world. Use quantifiers to express each of these statements.

a) Everybody can fool Fred.

∀x F(x, Fred)

b) Evelyn can fool everybody.

∀y F(Evelyn, y)

c) Everybody can fool somebody.

∀x∃y F(x, y)

d) There is no one who can fool everybody.

¬ ∃x∀y F(x, y)

e) Everyone can be fooled by somebody.

∃x∀y F(x, y)

f) No one can fool both Fred and Jerry.

¬ ∃x (F(x, Fred) ∧ F(x, Jerry)

g) Nancy can fool exactly two people.

∃y∃z ((y ̸= z)∧ F(Nancy, y) ∧ F(Nancy, z))

h) There is exactly one person whom everybody can fool.

∀x

i) No one can fool himself or herself.

¬ ∃x F(x, x)

j) There is someone who can fool exactly one person besides himself or herself.

Exercises 1.6

2. Find the argument form for the following argument and determine whether it is valid. Can we conclude that the conclusion is true if the premises are true?

If George does not have eight legs, then he is not a spider.

George is a spider.

∴ George has eight legs.

p: “George does not have eight legs”

q: “George is not a spider”

First statement: p → q

Second Statement: ¬ q

The conclusion is: ¬ p

4. What rule of inference is used in each of these arguments?

a) Kangaroos live in Australia and are marsupials. Therefore, kangaroos are marsupials.

p ∧ q

∴ q

Simplification

b) It is either hotter than 100 degrees today or the pollution is dangerous. It is less than 100 degrees outside today. Therefore, the pollution is dangerous.

P ∨ q

¬ p

∴q

Disjunctive syllogism

c) Linda is an excellent swimmer. If Linda is an excellent swimmer, then she can work as a lifeguard. Therefore, Linda can work as a lifeguard.

P

p → q

∴q

Modus ponens

d) Steve will work at a computer company this summer. Therefore, this summer Steve will work at a computer company or he will be a beach bum.

p

∴ P ∨ q

Addition

e) If I work all night on this homework, then I can answer all the exercises. If I answer all the exercises, I

will understand the material. Therefore, if I work all night on this homework, then I will understand the

material.

p → q

q → r

∴ p → r

Hypothetical syllogism

8. What rules of inference are used in this argument? “No man is an island. Manhattan is an island. Therefore, Manhattan is not a man.”

M(x) = “x is a man”

I(x) = “x is an island”

∀x M(x) → ¬ I(x)

M(Manhattan) → ¬ I(Manhattan)

Exercises 1.7

6. Use a direct proof to show that the product of two odd numbers is odd.

18. Prove that if n is an integer and 3n + 2 is even, then n is even using

a) a proof by contraposition.

b) a proof by contradiction.3

24. Show that at least three of any 25 days chosen must fall in the same month of the year.

28. Prove that m2 = n2 if and only if m = n or m = −n.