

CSE 015: Discrete Mathematics  
Fall 2021  
Homework #1  
Solution

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Lab F21-CSE 015 07L

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1. **Question 1:** Translating English Sentences

Translate the following compound propositions to english.

$p$ : "Josh scored 100% in the CSE015 Final"

$q$ : "Josh scored at least 90% in the labs."

$r$ : "Josh receives an A+ in CSE015."

$t$ : "Josh is a CSE major."

- (a)  $\neg t$  = "It is not the case that Josh is a CSE Major"
- (b)  $\neg q$  = "It is not the case that Josh scored at least 90% in the labs"
- (c)  $(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$ : "If Josh scored 100% in the CSE015 final or if Josh scored 90% in the labs, then Josh gets an A+
- (d)  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$ : "If Josh scored 100% in the CSE015 final and if Josh scored at least 90% in the labs, then Josh receives an A+ in CSE015"
- (e)  $\neg(t \rightarrow r)$ : "It is not the case that if Josh is a CSE major then he will receive an A+ in CSE015."

2. **Question 2:** Truth Tables

- (a) Truth table for:  $p \oplus (q \vee \neg r)$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$\neg r$	$q \vee \neg r$	$p \oplus (q \vee \neg r)$
T	T	T	F	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	F
T	F	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	F	F
F	F	F	T	T	T

(b) Truth table for:  $(p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg r \vee p)$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \vee q$	$\neg r$	$\neg r \vee p$	$(p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg r \vee p)$
T	T	T	T	F	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	F	F	F
F	T	F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	T

(c) Truth table for:  $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge p) \rightarrow q$

$p$	$q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge p$	$((p \rightarrow q) \wedge p) \rightarrow q$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

### 3. Question 3: Logical Equivalencies

(a) Truth table proof for:  $p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$  (Distributive Property)

$p$	$q$	$r$	$q \wedge r$	$p \vee (q \wedge r)$	$p \vee q$	$p \vee r$	$(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$	$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	F	F	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	T

(b) Truth table proof for:  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \equiv (q \wedge r)$

$p$	$q$	$r$	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r)$	$q \wedge r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \equiv (q \wedge r)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	F	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	F	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	F	T	T	T	F	F

### 4. Question 4: Tautologies, Contingencies, and Contradictions

(a)  $p \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ : Is a tautology because the compound proposition is always true.

Proof:

$p$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg p$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg p$
T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T
F	T	T	T
F	F	F	T

- (b)  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg p$ : Contingency because the compound proposition is not always true or false.

Proof:

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg p$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg p$
T	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	T	T

- (c)  $(p \rightarrow (q \vee r)) \rightarrow (\neg q \vee p)$ : Contingency because the compound proposition is not always true or false.

Proof:

$p$	$q$	$r$	$q \vee r$	$p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$	$\neg q$	$\neg q \vee p$	$(p \rightarrow (q \vee r)) \rightarrow (\neg q \vee p)$
T	T	T	T	T	F	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	F	F	F
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T

## 5. Question 5: De Morgan's Laws

Using De Morgan's laws, rewrite the following sentences in English.

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q) \quad (1)$$

$$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \quad (2)$$

- (a) You cannot be late and you cannot smoke.

- $\neg p$ : "It is not the case that you can be late."
- $\neg q$ : "It is not the case that you can smoke."
- $p$ : You can be late.
- $q$ : You can smoke.

By De Morgan's law, this sentence can be translated to: "It is not the case that you can be late or smoke"

- (b) It is not the case that you can take an annuity and you can take a lump sum.

- $\neg p$ : "You cannot take an annuity"
- $\neg q$ : "You cannot take a lump sum"
- $p$ : "You can take an annuity"

- $q$ : "You can take a lump sum"

By De Morgan's law, this sentence can be translated to: "You cannot take an annuity or a lump sum"