

Question 1

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2. $-1 < x \leq 4$.
 $x \leq -1$ or $x > 4$. (\vee may be used instead of "or")

Question 2

Show that the following statements P and Q are logically equivalent:

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$$Q : p \wedge q$$

p	q	P	Q
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	F	F	F
F	F	F	F

or,

$$P \equiv (q \rightarrow p) \wedge (p \vee q) \wedge q \equiv (q \rightarrow p) \wedge q \equiv p \wedge q = Q$$

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"My car is in the repair shop and I can get to class."
2. "If Sara lives in Athens, then she lives in Greece."
"Sara lives in Athens, but not in Greece."

Question 4

Rewrite the following statements in the form "If A then B":

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2. George's attaining age 35 is a necessary condition for his being president of the U.S.

If (George is president of the U.S.), then (George has attained age 35).

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- ▶ $\sim p$ (by $p \rightarrow r$ and $\sim r$)

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But then, $p \vee q$ cannot be true. Contradiction!

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So, our assumption that the argument invalid is wrong, so the argument is valid.

Question 6

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2. There exists a triangle T such that the sum of the angles of T equals 200 degrees.

Let \mathbb{T} be the set of all triangles. " $\forall T \in \mathbb{T}$, the sum of the angles of $T \neq 200^\circ$."

The negation is true, the sum of the angles on a triangle is 180° for all triangles.

(Correction 29/8/12: Used more formal mathematical language.)

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Rewrite the following statements as quantified conditional statements.

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1. Squareness is a sufficient condition for rectangularity.
For all polygons P , P is a square $\rightarrow P$ is a rectangle.
2. A product of two numbers is zero only if one of the numbers is zero.

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, xy = 0 \rightarrow x = 0 \vee y = 0.$$

(Correction 29/8/12: fixed the solution.)

Question 8(a-b)

Prove the following statements:

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2. For two integers r and s , there exists an integer k such that $22r + 18s = 2k$.

For integers r and s , $k = 11r + 9s$ is an integer such that $22r + 18s = 2k$.

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If a, b are rational, then $a = \frac{p}{q}$, $b = \frac{r}{s}$ for some $p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $q, s \neq 0$. Then,

$$a + b = \frac{p}{q} + \frac{r}{s} = \frac{ps + qr}{qs},$$

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2. For all integers a, b , and c , if $a|b$ and $b|c$, then $a|c$.

If $a|b$ and $b|c$, then $b = ma$ and $c = nb$ for some $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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If $a|b$ and $b|c$, then $b = ma$ and $c = nb$ for some $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then, $c = n(ma) = (nm)a$, so $a|c$ (since $nm \in \mathbb{Z}$).

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$1|-1$ and $-1|1$, but $1 \neq -1$, so the statement is false.

Question 10

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$$4m \equiv 4 \cdot 6 \equiv 24 \equiv 2 \pmod{11}.$$

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for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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If m is the square of an odd integer, then

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for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. One of k and $k + 1$ is even, so $k(k + 1)$ is even, and $4k(k + 1) = 8n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. One of k and $k + 1$ is even, so $k(k + 1)$ is even, and $4k(k + 1) = 8n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. So, $m = 8n + 1$, therefore $m \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$.

Question 12

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 $\lfloor k \rfloor = \lfloor k + \frac{1}{2} \rfloor = k$.

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so the statement is false.

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2. For all real numbers x and all integers m , $\lfloor x + m \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + m$.

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Let $n = \lfloor x \rfloor$, i.e. n is an integer such that $n \leq x < n + 1$.

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so the statement is false.

2. For all real numbers x and all integers m , $\lfloor x + m \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + m$.
Let $n = \lfloor x \rfloor$, i.e. n is an integer such that $n \leq x < n + 1$.
Then, $n + m$ is an integer s.t. $n + m \leq x + m < n + m + 1$.

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so the statement is false.

2. For all real numbers x and all integers m , $\lfloor x + m \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + m$.
Let $n = \lfloor x \rfloor$, i.e. n is an integer such that $n \leq x < n + 1$.
Then, $n + m$ is an integer s.t. $n + m \leq x + m < n + m + 1$.
Therefore, $\lfloor x + m \rfloor = n + m = \lfloor x \rfloor + m$.