Propositional logic

Solution 1

(a)

false (as (true $\Rightarrow$ false) $\Leftrightarrow$ false)

(b)

true (as (false $\Rightarrow$ false) $\Leftrightarrow$ true)

(c)

true (as (false $\Rightarrow$ true) $\Leftrightarrow$ true)

(d)

true (as (false $\Rightarrow$ false) $\Leftrightarrow$ true)

(Assuming that pigs can't fly . . .)

Solution 2

(a)

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow p$
t	t	t	t
t	f	f	t
f	t	f	t
f	f	f	t

(b)

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$\neg\, p$	$\neg\, p \Rightarrow (p \wedge q)$	$(\neg\, p \Rightarrow (p \wedge q)) \Leftrightarrow p$
t	t	t	f	t	t
t	f	f	f	t	t
f	t	f	t	f	t
f	f	f	t	f	t

(c)

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$	$p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)$	$(p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)) \Rightarrow q$
t	t	t	t	t
t	f	f	f	t
f	t	t	f	t
f	f	t	f	t

Solution 3

(a)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p \Rightarrow \neg\, p \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee \neg\, p && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p && [\text{idempotence}]
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \neg\, p \Rightarrow p \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, \neg\, p \vee p && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow p \vee p && [\neg\ \ \neg\,] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow p && [\text{idempotence}]
\end{aligned}
$$

(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& p \Rightarrow (q \Rightarrow r) \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee (q \Rightarrow r) && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee \neg\, q \vee r && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee \neg\, q \vee r && [\text{associativity}] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, (p \wedge q) \vee r && [\text{De Morgan}] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow p \wedge q \Rightarrow r && [\Rightarrow]
\end{aligned}
$$

(d)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow r) \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, q \vee (p \Rightarrow r) && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, q \vee \neg\, p \vee r && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee \neg\, q \vee r && [\text{associativity} \wedge \text{commutativity}] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee (q \Rightarrow r) && [\Rightarrow] \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow p \Rightarrow (q \Rightarrow r) && [\Rightarrow]
\end{aligned}
$$

(e)

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
p \wedge q \Leftrightarrow p & & \\
& \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q \Rightarrow p) \wedge (p \Rightarrow p \wedge q) & [\Leftrightarrow] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, (p \wedge q) \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \wedge q) & [\Rightarrow] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, p \vee \neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \wedge q) & [\text{De Morgan}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee \neg\, p \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \wedge q) & [\text{associativity} \wedge \text{comm .}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee \mathit{true}) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \wedge q) & [\text{excluded middle}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \mathit{true} \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \wedge q) & [\vee \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee p \wedge q & [\wedge \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, p \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee q) & [\text{distribution}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \mathit{true} \wedge (\neg\, p \vee q) & [\text{excluded middle}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \neg\, p \vee q & [\wedge \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow p \Rightarrow q & [\Rightarrow]
\end{array}
$$

(f)

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
p \vee q \Leftrightarrow p & & \\
& \Leftrightarrow (p \vee q \Rightarrow p) \wedge (p \Rightarrow p \vee q) & [\Leftrightarrow] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, (p \vee q) \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\Rightarrow] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, p \wedge \neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\text{De Morgan}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, p \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\text{distribution}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \mathit{true} \wedge (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\text{excluded middle}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\wedge \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\neg\, p \vee p \vee q) & [\text{associativity}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge (\mathit{true} \vee q) & [\text{excluded middle}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow (\neg\, q \vee p) \wedge \mathit{true} & [\vee \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow \neg\, q \vee p & [\wedge \wedge \text{true}] \\
& \Leftrightarrow q \Rightarrow p & [\Rightarrow]
\end{array}
$$

Solution 4

(a) (p or q) $\Leftrightarrow$ ((not p or not q) and q) is not a tautology. You might illustrate this via a truth table or via a chain of equivalences, showing that the proposition is not equivalent to true. Alternatively, you might try and find a combination of values for which the proposition is false. (In this case, the proposition is false when p and q are both true.)

(b) (p or q) ⇔ ((not p and not q) or q) is not a tautology. In this case, the proposition is false when p is true and q is false.

Solution 5

(a)

$\exists\, d : Dog \bullet gentle(d) \wedge well_{trained(d)}$

(b)

$\forall\, d : Dog \bullet neat(d) \wedge well_{trained(d)} \Rightarrow attractive(d)$

(c)

(Requires nested quantifier in implication - parser limitation)

Solution 6

(a)

This is a true proposition: whatever the value of x, the expression x$^2 - x + 1 denotesanaturalnumber. Ifwechooseytobethisnaturalnumber, wewillfindthatpistrue.$

(b)

This is a false proposition. We cannot choose a large enough value for y such that p will hold for any value of x.

(c)

This is a false proposition. It is an implication whose antecedent part is true and whose consequent part is false.

(d)

This is a true proposition. It is an implication whose antecedent part is false and whose consequent part is true.

Solution 7

(a)

We must define a predicate p that is false for at least one value of x, and is true for at least one other value. A suitable solution would be p ⇔ x ¿ 1.

(b)

With the above choice of p, we require only that q is sometimes false when p is true (for else the universal quantification would hold). A suitable solution would be q ⇔ x ¿ 3.

Solution 8

(a)

$\forall\, x : N \bullet x \geq z$

Equality

Solution 9

(d)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\exists\, x : N \bullet x = 1 \wedge x > y \vee x = 2 \wedge x > z \\
&\qquad \Leftrightarrow \exists\, x : N \bullet x = 1 \wedge x > y \vee \exists\, x : N \bullet x = 2 \wedge x > z \\
&\qquad \Leftrightarrow 1 \in N \wedge 1 > y \vee \exists\, x : N \bullet x = 2 \wedge x > z \\
&\qquad \Leftrightarrow 1 \in N \wedge 1 > y \vee 2 \in N \wedge 2 > z \\
&\qquad \Leftrightarrow 1 > y \vee 2 > z
\end{aligned}$$

Solution 10

As discussed, the quantifier exists1 can help give rise to a 'test' or 'precondition' to ensure that an application of mu will work.

So, as a simple example, as the proposition

$\exists_1 \, n : N \bullet \forall \, m : N \bullet n \leq m$

is equivalent to true, we can be certain that the statement

$\mu \, n : N \bullet \forall \, m : N \bullet n \leq m$

will return a result (which happens to be 0).

Solution 11

(a)

$(\mu \, a : N \bullet a = a) = 0$ is a provable statement, since 0 is the only natural number with the specified property.

(b)

$(\mu \, b : N \bullet b = b) = 1$ is not provable. The specified property is true of both 0 and 1, and thus the value of the mu-expression is undefined.

(c)

$(\mu \, c : N \bullet c > c) = (\mu \, c : N \bullet c > c)$ is a provable statement. Neither expression is properly defined, but we may conclude that they are equal; there is little else that we can prove about them.

(d)

$(\mu \, d : N \bullet d = d) = 1$ is not a provable statement. We cannot confirm that 1 is the only natural number with the specified property; we do not know what value is taken by undefined operations.

Solution 12

(Requires mu-operator with expression part - not yet implemented)

(a)

(mu m : Mountain — $(\forall \, n : \mathit{Mountain} \bullet \mathit{height}(n) \leq \mathit{height}(m))$. height(m))

(b)

(mu c : Chapter — ($\exists_1\, d\colon \mathit{Chapter} \bullet \mathit{length}(d) > \mathit{length}(c)$) . length(c))

(c)

Assuming the existence of a suitable function, max: ($\mu\, n\colon N \bullet n = \mathit{max}(\{m\colon N \mid 8 * m < 100 \bullet 8 * m\})$. 100 - n)

Deductive proofs

Solution 13

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \land (p \Rightarrow q) \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{p \land (p \Rightarrow q)}{p}\,[\land\text{-elim}^{[1]}] \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{p \land (p \Rightarrow q)}{p \Rightarrow q}\,[\land\text{-elim}^{[1]}] \quad \dfrac{p \land (p \Rightarrow q)}{p}\,[\land\text{-elim}^{[1]}]}{q}\,[\Rightarrow \text{elim}]}{p \land q}\,[\land \text{ intro}]}{p \land (p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow p \land q}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

Solution 14

In one direction:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \land q \Leftrightarrow p \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[2]} \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{p \land q}\,[\text{derived}]}{p \land q}\,[\Rightarrow \text{ elim from } 1 \land 2]}{q}\,[\land\text{-elim}^{[3]}]}{p \Rightarrow q}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[2]}]}{(p \land q \Leftrightarrow p) \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q)}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

and the other:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \Rightarrow q \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\ulcorner p \land q \urcorner^{[2]} \quad \ulcorner p \urcorner^{[2]}}{p \land q \Rightarrow p}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[2]}] \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[3]} \quad \ulcorner p \land q \urcorner^{[1]}}{p \Rightarrow p \land q}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[3]}]}{p \land q \Leftrightarrow p}\,[\Leftrightarrow \text{ intro}]}{(p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow (p \land q \Leftrightarrow p)}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

We can then combine these two proofs with $\Leftrightarrow$ intro.

Solution 15

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge \neg\, q \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[2]} \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\ulcorner p \Rightarrow q \urcorner^{[1]} \quad \ulcorner p \urcorner^{[2]}}{q}\,[\Rightarrow \text{ elim}] \qquad \ulcorner \neg\, q \urcorner^{[1]}}{\mathit{false}}\,[\text{false intro}]}{\neg\, p}\,[\text{false-elim}^{[2]}]}{(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge \neg\, q \Rightarrow \neg\, p}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

Solution 16

In one direction:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \wedge (q \vee r) \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner q \vee r \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \dfrac{\dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[1]} \quad \dfrac{}{q}\,[\text{case assumption}]}{p \wedge q}\,[\wedge \text{ intro}]}{p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r}\,[\vee \text{ intro}] \\ \vert \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \dfrac{\dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[1]} \quad \dfrac{}{r}\,[\text{case assumption}]}{p \wedge r}\,[\wedge \text{ intro}]}{p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r}\,[\vee \text{ intro}] \\ \vert \end{array}}{p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r}\,[\vee\text{-elim}^{[2]}]}{p \wedge (q \vee r) \Rightarrow p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

In the other:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r \urcorner^{[3]} \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner case1 \vee case2 \urcorner^{[3]} \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{p}\,[\wedge\ \text{elim}]}{q \vee r}\,[\vee\ \text{intro}]}{p \wedge (q \vee r)}\,[\wedge\ \text{intro}] \qquad \dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{p}\,[\wedge\ \text{elim}]}{q \vee r}\,[\vee\ \text{intro}]}{p \wedge (q \vee r)}\,[\wedge\ \text{intro}]}{p \wedge (q \vee r)}\,[\vee\text{-elim}^{[4]}]}{p \wedge q \vee p \wedge r \Rightarrow p \wedge (q \vee r)}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[3]}]$$

Solution 17

In one direction:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \vee q \wedge r \urcorner^{[3]} \qquad \dfrac{}{(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)}\,[\vee\ \text{elim} \wedge \wedge\ \text{intro}]}{p \vee q \wedge r \Rightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[3]}]$$

and the other:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \ulcorner p \vee q \wedge r \urcorner^{[2]}}{(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \Rightarrow p \vee q \wedge r}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

Solution 18

In one direction:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner p \Rightarrow q \urcorner^{[1]} \qquad \neg\, p \vee q}{(p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow \neg\, p \vee q}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[1]}]$$

and the other:

$$\dfrac{\ulcorner \neg\, p \vee q \urcorner^{[3]} \qquad \dfrac{\ulcorner p \urcorner^{[4]} \qquad \ulcorner q \urcorner^{[3]}}{p \Rightarrow q}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[4]}]}{\neg\, p \vee q \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q)}\,[\Rightarrow\text{-intro}^{[3]}]$$

Sets and types

Solution 19

(a)

1 in 4, 3, 2, 1 is true.

(b)

1 in 1, 2, 3, 4 is undefined.

(c)

1 in 1, 2, 3, 4 is true.

(d)

The empty set in 1, 2, 3, 4 is undefined.

Solution 20

(a)

$\{1\} \times \{2, 3\}$

is the set (1, 2), (1, 3)

(b)

The empty set cross 2, 3 is the empty set

(c)

$\mathbb{P}\ \mathit{emptyset} \times \{1\}$

is the set (emptyset, 1)

(d)

(1, 2) cross 3, 4 is the set ((1, 2), 3), ((1, 2), 4)

Solution 21

There are various ways of describing these sets via set comprehensions. Examples are given below.

(a)

$\{z\colon Z \mid 0 \leq z \wedge z \leq 100\}$

(b)

$\{z\colon Z \mid z = 10\}$

(c)

$\{z\colon Z \mid z \bmod 2 = 0 \vee z \bmod 3 = 0 \vee z \bmod 5 = 0\}$

Solution 22

(a)

$\{n\colon N \mid n \leq 4 \bullet n^2\}$

(b)

$\{n\colon N \mid n \leq 4 \bullet (n, n^2)\}$

(c)

n : P 0, 1 (set comprehension notation requires clarification)

(d)

n : P 0, 1 — true . (n, n) (alternative: map over powerset)

Solution 23

(a)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x \in a \cap a \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in a \wedge x \in a \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in a
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x \in a \cup a \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in a \vee x \in a \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in a
\end{aligned}
$$

Solution 24

(a)

The set of all pairs of integers is Z cross Z. To give it a name, we could write:

Pairs == Z $\times Z$

(b)

The set of all integer pairs in which each element is strictly greater than zero could be defined by:

StrictlyPositivePairs == { m, n : $Z \mid m > 0 \wedge n > 0 \bullet (m, n)\}$

(c)

It is intuitive to use a singular noun for the name of a basic type; we define the set of all people by writing:

$[Person]$

(d)

The set of all couples could be defined by:

Couples == { s : $\mathbb{P}$ $Person \mid \#s = 2\}$

Solution 25

(Requires generic set notation and Cartesian product)

Solution 26

(Requires generic parameters and relation type notation)

Relations

Solution 27

(a)

The power set of (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1) is:

emptyset, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0), (0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)

(b)

emptyset, (0, 0), (0, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1)

(c)

emptyset

(d)

emptyset

Solution 28

(a)

dom R = 0, 1, 2

(b)

ran R = 1, 2, 3

(c)

1, 2 ¡— R = 1 —-¿ 2, 1 —-¿ 3, 2 —-¿ 3

Solution 29

(a)

$\{2 \mapsto 4, 3 \mapsto 3, 3 \mapsto 4, 4 \mapsto 2\}$

(b)

$\{1 \mapsto 3, 2 \mapsto 2, 2 \mapsto 3, 3 \mapsto 1\}$

(c)

$\{1 \mapsto 1, 2 \mapsto 2, 2 \mapsto 3, 3 \mapsto 2, 3 \mapsto 3, 4 \mapsto 4\}$

(d)

$\{1 \mapsto 4, 2 \mapsto 2, 2 \mapsto 3, 3 \mapsto 2, 3 \mapsto 3, 4 \mapsto 1\}$

Solution 30

(a)

parentOf == childOf^{-1}

This is a good example of how there are many different ways of writing the same thing. An alternative abbreviation is:

parentOf == { x, y : $\mathit{Person} \mid x \mapsto y \in \mathit{childOf} \bullet y \mapsto x\}$

Or, via an axiomatic definition:

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\mathit{parentOf} : \mathit{Person} \leftrightarrow \mathit{Person} \\
\hline
\mathit{parentOf} = \mathit{childOf}^{-1}
\end{array}
$$

(b)

siblingOf == (childOf o9 parentOf) id

(c)

cousinOf == childOf $\circ siblingOf \circ parentOf$

(d)

ancestorOf == parentOf^{+}

Solution 31

(Requires compound identifiers with operators - R+, R*)

(a)

R == { a, b : $N \mid b = a \vee b = a\}$

(b)

S == { a, b : $N \mid b = a \vee b = a\}$

(c)

R+ == $\{a, b \colon N \mid b > a\}$

(d)

R* == $\{a, b \colon N \mid b \geq a\}$

Solution 32

(a)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x \mapsto y \in A \lhd B \lhd R \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \mapsto y \in (B \lhd R) \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge x \mapsto y \in R \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B \wedge x \mapsto y \in R \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto y \in A \cap B \lhd R
\end{aligned}
$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x \mapsto y \in R \cup S \rhd C \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto y \in R \cup S \land y \in C \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow (x \mapsto y \in R \lor x \mapsto y \in S) \land y \in C \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto y \in R \land y \in C \lor x \mapsto y \in S \land y \in C \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto y \in R \rhd C \lor x \mapsto y \in S \rhd C \\
& \qquad \Leftrightarrow x \mapsto y \in (R \rhd C) \cup (S \rhd C)
\end{aligned}
$$

Functions

Solution 33

The set of 9 functions:

emptyset, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0), (0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0)

(a)

The set of total functions:

(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0)

(b)

The set of functions which are neither injective nor surjective:

(0, 1), (1, 1), (0, 0), (1, 0)

(c)

The set of functions which are injective but not surjective:

emptyset, (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)

(d)

There are no functions (of this type) which are surjective but not injective.

(e)

The set of bijective functions:

(0, 0), (1, 1), (0, 1), (1, 0)

Solution 34

(a)

$\{1 \mapsto a, 2 \mapsto b, 3 \mapsto c, 4 \mapsto b\}$

(b)

$\{1 \mapsto c, 2 \mapsto b, 3 \mapsto c, 4 \mapsto d\}$

(c)

$\{1 \mapsto c, 2 \mapsto b, 3 \mapsto c, 4 \mapsto b\}$

(d)

$\{1 \mapsto c, 2 \mapsto b, 3 \mapsto c, 4 \mapsto b\}$

Solution 35

(Requires power set notation P and relational image)

(a)

axdef

children : Person -¿ P Person

where

children = p : Person . p —-¿ parentOf(— p —)

end

(b)

axdef

number$_o f_g randchildren : Person- > N$

where

number$_o f_g randchildren = p : Person.p \mid - > (parentOfo9parentOf)(\mid p \mid)$

end

Solution 36

(Requires power set, function types, and ran keyword)

axdef

number$_o f_d rivers : (Drivers < - > Cars)- > (Cars- > N)$

where

forall r : Drivers ¡-¿ Cars — number$_o f_d rivers(r) = c : ranr.c \mid - >\{$ d $: Drivers \mid d \mapsto c \in r\}$

end

Sequences

Solution 37

Solution 38

Solution 39

Modelling

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Solution 42

Solution 43

Free types and induction

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Supplementary material : assignment practice

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