## Homework 2

# CMPSC 360

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#### Question 1:

- 1. This is a statement because the truth value of the statement can be determined: Obama was the president during 2010 or not
- 2. This is a statement because the quantity x + 3 could be a positive integer or not, which means the truth value can be determined
- 3. This is a statement because 15 is either an odd number or it is not
- 4. This is a statement because a natural number times two has the possibility of being an even number the truth value can be determined
- 5. This is not a statement because it is an open ended question. There is no truth value that can be determined.

## Question 2:

- a) If  $1 + 1 = 3 \rightarrow F$ , then dogs can fly  $\rightarrow F \Rightarrow T$
- b) If  $1 + 1 = 2 \rightarrow T$ , then dogs can fly  $\rightarrow F \Rightarrow \overline{F}$
- c) If  $2 + 2 = 4 \rightarrow T$ , then  $1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow T \Rightarrow T$

## Question 3:

1. a

Question 4:

Question 5:

Question 6:

Question 7:

#### Question 8:

Simplify 
$$\neg((r \to \neg p) \land (r \to p))$$

# Question 9:

Prove that 
$$[p \to (q \vee r)] \equiv [(p \wedge \neg q) \to r]$$

$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow (q \vee r) \\ \neg p \vee (q \vee r) \\ (\neg p \vee q) \vee r \\ \neg (\neg \neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee r \\ \neg (p \wedge \neg q) \vee r \\ \underline{(p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow r} \end{array}$	Identity Rule Associative Rule DeMorgan's Law Double Negation Identity Rule
$\begin{array}{l} (p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow r \\ \neg (p \wedge \neg q) \vee r \\ (\neg p \vee \neg \neg q) \vee r \\ (\neg p \vee q) \vee r \\ \neg p \vee (q \vee r) \\ \underline{p \rightarrow (q \vee r)} \end{array}$	Identity Rule DeMorgan's Law Double Negation Associative Rule Identity Rule

## ${\bf Question} \ {\bf 10}:$