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a) $(S \vee G) \Rightarrow$ On Steve is happy or George is happy
 $(\neg S \vee \neg G) \Rightarrow$ On Steve is not happy or George is not happy

$\wedge \Rightarrow$ connector and

Steve = both Steve and George are happy or not happy.
true \Rightarrow One of them is happy and another is not happy

b) $(G \wedge \neg S) \Rightarrow$ George is happy, Steve is not happy
 $[(S \vee (\neg G \wedge S))] \Rightarrow$ On Steve is happy or George is happy and
Steve is not happy. One of them is happy to be true
 $[(S \vee (\neg G \wedge S))] \wedge \neg G \Rightarrow$ Either one of them is happy or
George is not happy

\Rightarrow Either one of Steve and George is happy or neither one
of them is not happy.

c) $(\neg S \vee \neg G) \Rightarrow$ On Steve is not happy or George is not happy.

$[(G \wedge (\neg S \vee \neg G))] \Rightarrow$ George is happy and either Steve is not
happy or George is not happy. \Rightarrow George is happy and
Steve is not happy.

$S \vee [G \wedge (\neg S \vee \neg G)] \Rightarrow$ Either Steve is happy or George is
happy.

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$$\textcircled{a} \quad \neg(\neg P \vee Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$$

law de Morgan \Rightarrow $(\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$
 Negation Double \Rightarrow $(P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (P \wedge \neg R)$
 Distribution \Rightarrow $P \wedge (\neg Q \vee \neg R)$
 law de Morgan \Rightarrow $\neg P \wedge \neg(\neg Q \wedge \neg R)$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \neg(\neg P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$$

law de Morgan \Rightarrow $\neg(\neg(\neg P \wedge \neg Q)) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$
 Negation \Rightarrow $(P \vee Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$
 Distribution \Rightarrow $(P \vee \neg Q \vee P) \wedge ((P \vee \neg Q) \vee \neg R)$
 Law True \Rightarrow $(P \vee \neg Q) \wedge ((P \vee \neg Q) \vee \neg R)$
 Absorption \Rightarrow $(P \vee \neg Q)$

$$\textcircled{c} \quad (P \wedge R) \vee \overline{(\neg P \vee Q)} \\ \text{Distribution: } (P \wedge R) \vee (P \wedge \neg R) \vee (\neg Q \wedge \neg R) \\ \text{Distribution: } [(P \wedge R) \vee P] \wedge [(P \wedge R) \vee \neg R] \vee (\neg Q \wedge \neg R) \\ \text{Distributive} \\ ((\underline{P \vee P}) \wedge (\rho \cdot \nu R)) \wedge ((\underline{P \vee \neg R}) \wedge (\underline{R \vee \neg R})) \vee (\underline{Q \wedge \neg R})$$

Tautology

$$((P \wedge (\neg P \vee R)) \wedge ((P \vee \neg R) \wedge (R \vee \neg R))) \vee (\neg Q \wedge \neg R)$$

Absorption

$$P \wedge (P \vee \neg R) \vee \overline{(Q \wedge \neg R)} \\ \text{Distribution: } (P \wedge P) \vee (P \wedge \neg R) \vee' (Q \wedge \neg R) \\ \text{Double negation: } P \vee (P \wedge \neg R) \vee (Q \wedge \neg R) \\ \text{Absorption: } P \vee (Q \wedge \neg R)$$

- 18 Se a conclusão de um argumento é inválida logo:
 se o argumento é sempre verdade, portanto
 - se as premissas são verdadeiras, os argumentos são válidos

Se a conclusão é uma contradição

- se as premissas são verdadeiras, o argumento não é válido
- se as premissas forem falsas, o argumento é válido

Se uma das premissas é um tautologia
 não se sabe sobre o outro premissa e portanto não se sabe se a conclusão é verdadeira.

Se somos das premissas é uma contradição,

O argumento é sempre válido.

$$\text{H} \quad \text{a) } E = \{n^2 | n > 0 \wedge n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{b) } E = \{n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\text{c) } E = \{n \in \mathbb{N} | 10 \leq n \leq 15\}$$

$$15 \quad -3 \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge 19 > 2 \quad \text{Markins Varon, Lourival Mendes.}$$

$$4 \in \mathbb{Q} \wedge 5 > 2 \quad \text{Markins Varon, Lourival Mendes. Fábio}$$

$$5 \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge 3 > c \quad \text{Vasco Novello, Lurel}$$

$$8 \quad \text{a) } x^2 - 4x + 3 \quad (x-1)(x-3)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \in \{1; 3\} \rightarrow \text{falso}$$

$$x = 2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{b) } x^2 - 2x + 3 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 23 = -8$$

$$x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \in \{1 \pm \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\text{c) } x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge -5 < x \leq 5 \wedge \text{falso}$$

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(a) $(A \setminus B) \setminus C$

$$x \in A \wedge x \notin B \wedge x \notin C$$

(b) $A \setminus (B \setminus C)$

$$x \in A \wedge (x \in B \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$x \in A \wedge (x \notin B \wedge x \in C)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in C)$$

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

(c) mismo

(d) $(A \setminus B) \wedge (A \setminus C)$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$((x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge x \in A) \wedge ((x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge x \notin C) \wedge (x \in A \wedge x \notin B \wedge x \notin C)$$

$$x \in A \wedge x \notin B \wedge x \notin C$$

$$(A \setminus B) \cap C$$

(e) $A \setminus (B \cup C)$

$$(x \in A \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in C)) \wedge x \notin C$$

$$(x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B \wedge x \notin C)$$

(15) (a) $\Delta = ?$

(b) $\Delta = ?$

(c) $\Delta = ?$

(d) $\Delta = ?$

Given $\Delta = \text{constant}$
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$$5) P \rightarrow Q \equiv \neg P \vee Q$$

$$P \leftrightarrow Q \Rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow P)$$

$$(\neg P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg Q \vee P)$$

$$((\neg P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q) \vee ((\neg P \vee Q) \wedge P)$$

$$(\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\underline{Q \wedge \neg Q}) \vee (\neg P \wedge P) \vee (\underline{P \wedge Q})$$

FALSO

$$(\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow (P \wedge Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$$

$$b) (P \rightarrow Q) \vee (P \rightarrow R) \quad P \rightarrow (Q \vee R)$$

$$(\neg P \vee Q) \vee (\neg P \vee R)$$

$$\neg P \vee (\underline{Q \vee R}) \Rightarrow \neg P \rightarrow G \Rightarrow P \rightarrow G$$

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$$P \rightarrow (Q \vee R)$$

8*

$$\neg P \vee Q \Rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$$

$$\neg(P \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$$

$$\neg(\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow \neg(P \rightarrow Q)$$

$$P \wedge \neg Q \Rightarrow \neg(P \rightarrow Q)$$

$$\underbrace{\{P \wedge Q \Rightarrow \neg(P \rightarrow \neg Q)\}}$$

$$q) P \leftrightarrow Q$$

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow P)$$

$$A \wedge B$$

$$Q \vee P$$

$$= \vdash \neg \neg (A \rightarrow \neg \neg Q)$$

$$\neg (\neg (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow \neg (\neg (Q \rightarrow P)))$$

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a) $P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)$

$\star P \rightarrow (\neg Q \vee R) = \neg P \vee (\neg Q \vee R) = \neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R$

b) $Q \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R) =$

$\star Q \rightarrow (\neg P \vee R) = \neg Q \vee \neg P \vee R \Rightarrow \text{reflexive } \alpha \text{ A}$

c) $(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (P \rightarrow R) = (\neg P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee R)$

$= \neg P \vee (Q \wedge R)$

d)

$(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R \Rightarrow \neg(P \wedge Q) \vee R \Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R$

reflexive $\alpha \text{ A}$

$\neg P \vee \neg Q$

e) $P \rightarrow (Q \wedge R) \Leftrightarrow \neg P \vee (Q \wedge R)$

reflexive $\alpha \text{ C}$