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CS-225: Discrete Structures in CS

Homework 1, Part 1

Exercise Set 2.1: Problem # 5, 10, (25-31), 52, 54

- HW 1, part 1: Set 2.1 – Q#5

Sentence a and sentence c are propositions.

A proposition is a sentence that is true or false but not both.

So sentence b is not a proposition because the truth of “She is a mathematics major” depends on the reference pronoun “she”. For some values of “she” the sentence is true; for others it is false. And in this sentence, the pronoun “she”’s reference is not clear, so the sentence is neither true or false. So it’s not a proposition.

Sentence d is not a proposition, either, because the truth of “ $x = 2^6$ ” depends on the reference pronoun “x”. For some values of “x” the sentence is true; for others it is false. And in this sentence, the pronoun “x”’s reference is not clear, so the sentence is neither true or false. So it’s not a proposition.

- HW 1, part 1: Set 2.1 – Q#10

Let “p” be the statement “DATAENDFLAG is off”, “q” the statement “ERROR equals 0”, and “r” the statement “SUM is less than 1,000”.

- a. $p \wedge q \wedge r$
- b. $p \wedge \sim q$
- c. $p \wedge (\sim q \vee \sim r)$
- d. $\sim p \wedge q \wedge \sim r$
- e. $\sim p \vee (p \wedge r)$

- HW 1, part 1: Set 2.1 – Q#25 - 31

25. Hal is not a math major or Hal’s sister is not a computer science major.

26. Sam is not an orange belt or Kate is not a red belt.

27. The connector is not loose and the machine is not unplugged.

28. The units digit of 4^{67} is not 4 and it isn’t 6.

29. This computer program doesn’t have a logical error in the first ten lines and it isn’t being run with incomplete data set.

30. The dollar is not at an all-time high or the stock market is not at a record low.

31. The train is not late and my watch is not fast.

- HW 1, part 1: Set 2.1 – Q#52

$$\sim(p \vee \sim q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \quad \text{by the De Morgan's law}$$

$\equiv \sim p \wedge (q \vee \sim q)$	by the Distributive law
$\equiv \sim p \wedge t$	by the Negation law
$\equiv \sim p$	by the Identity law

● HW 1, part 1: Set 2.1 – Q#54

$(p \wedge (\sim(\sim p \vee q))) \vee (p \wedge q)$	
$\equiv (p \wedge (p \wedge \sim q)) \vee (p \wedge q)$	by the De Morgan's law
$\equiv ((p \wedge p) \wedge \sim q) \vee (p \wedge q)$	by the Associative law
$\equiv (p \wedge \sim q) \vee (p \wedge q)$	by the Idempotent law
$\equiv p \wedge (\sim q \vee q)$	by the Distributive law
$\equiv p \wedge t$	by the Negation law
$\equiv p$	by the Identity law