Logic and Proof, Chapter Exercises

L. J.

March 21, 2020

1 SECTION 1

1.1 Mark each statement true or false. Justify your answer.

(a) *False.* A sentence need not be true in order to be classified a "statement". We require only that it "can be clearly labeled" true *or* false.
We should specify the conditions that constitute clarity, and who's doing the labeling. We can condition truth and falsity on any number of assumptions—at best, explicit; at worst, implied—and the sentence's author ordinarily assumes a reader with a mental model that mirrors their own, for better or worse.

(b) *False.* In binary logic, a statement cannot be true and false at the same time. Its truth value may be as-yet unknown—it might be a conjecture—but it has to follow the rules of mathematical proof. That is, to be a statement, the rules must be able to label a sentence exclusively "true" or "false" under *some* set of specified conditions. Those conditions may change: $x+6=0$ is a statement, for certain values of x, but not for all.

(c) *True.* The negation of a statement need only have the opposite truth value to the statement itslf. So if p is true, $\neg p$ is false, and $\neg(\neg p)$ is true.

(d) *False.* The negation of a statement is by definition the logical complement of the given proposition. Thus, we can see that either p can be false or $\neg p$ can be false, but they cannot both be false at the same time.

(e) *True.* In logic, "or" is inclusive by default, and we must specify that we mean "exclusive or" ($\oplus$) (or its negation, the biconditional ($\iff$)) to denote $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$.

1.2 Mark each statement True or False. Justify each answer.

(a) *False.* We refer to p as the antecedent (that which comes (*"ced-"*) before (*"ante-"*). In contrast, q is the consequent, or logical "result". In other words, p is called the sufficient condition, and q is called the necessary condition.

(b) *True.* The implication applies only to worlds in which p is true. Since we have only binary truth, we cannot rule out "truth" in worlds not containing p. Hence, these cases are true, and the only false one in that in which p exists, but the necessary condition q does not.

p	q	$p \implies q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

(c) *False.* This formulation customarily evaluates to the same thing as "q whenever p", because p is a sufficient condition to "trigger" the requirement of q. In other words, whenever we have p, we must also have its necessary condition, q. But as the truth table in (b) illustrates, the statement is true when q is true but p is false, and so the reverse dependency does not hold. Thus, it's incorrect to say that "if p, then q" is equivalent to "p whenever q".

(d) *True.* The negation of a conjunction is logically equivalent to the disjunction of the negations of its individual components.

p	q	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\iff$	$[(\neg p) \vee (\neg q)]$
T	T	F	T	F
T	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

(e) *False.* The negation of $p \implies q$ is not $q \implies p$.

p	q	$\neg(p \implies q)$	$\not\iff$	$q \implies p$
T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F	F
F	F	F	F	T

1.3 Write the negation of each statement.

(a) The $3x3$ identity matrix is not singular.
(b) The function $f(x) = sin(x)$ is not bounded on $\mathbb{R}$.
(c) The functions f and g are nonlinear.
(d) Six is not prime and seven is even.
(e) x is in D, and $f(x) \geq 5$.
(f) (a_n) is monotone and bounded, and (a_n) is divergent.
(g) f is injective, but S is not finite and S is not denumerable.

1.4 Write the negation of each statement.

(a) $f(x)$ is not continuous at $x = 3$.
(b) R is not reflexive and not symmetric.

(c) 4 and 9 are not relatively prime.
(d) $x \notin A \vee x \in B$.
(e) $x < 7$ and $f(x)$ is in C.
(f) (a_n) is convergent and (a_n) is unbounded or not monotone.
(g) f is continuous and A is open, but $f^{-1}(A)$ is closed.

1.5 Identify the antecedent and the consequent in each statement.

(a)
- *Antecedent:* M is singular.
- *Consequent:* M has a zero eigenvalue.

(b)
- *Antecedent:* Linearity.
- *Consequent:* Continuity.

(c)
- *Antecedent:* A sequence is Cauchy.
- *Consequent:* It is bounded.

(d)
- *Antecedent:* $y > 5$.
- *Consequent:* $x < 3$.

1.6 Identify the antecedent and the consequent in each statement.

(a)
- *Antecedent:* [A sequence] is Cauchy.
- *Consequent:* [It] is convergent.

(b)
- *Antecedent:* Boundedness.
- *Consequent:* Convergence.

(c)
- *Antecedent:* Orthogonality.
- *Consequent:* Invertibility.

(d)
- *Antecedent:* K is closed and bounded.
- *Consequent:* K is compact.

1.7 Construct a truth table for each statement.

(a)

p	q	$p \implies \neg q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	T

(b)

p	q	$p \wedge (p \implies q)$	$\implies$	q
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	T	F

(c)

p	q	$p \implies (q \wedge \neg q)$	$\iff$	$\neg p$
T	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

1.8 Construct a truth table for each statement.

(a)

p	q	$p \vee \neg q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	F
F	F	T

(b)

p	$p \wedge \neg p$
T	F
F	F

(c)

p	q	$[(\neg q) \wedge (p \implies q)]$	$\implies$	$\neg p$
T	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	F
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

1.9 Indicate whether each statement is True or False.

(a) $\mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(b) $\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(c) $\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(d) $(\mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{T}) \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(e) $(\mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(f) $(\mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(g) $[(\mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{T}\,] \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(h) $[(\mathrm{T} \vee \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{F}\,] \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(i) $[(\mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{F}\,] \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(j) $\neg(\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{T}) \iff \mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}$.

1.10 Indicate whether each statement is True or False.

(a) $\mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(b) $\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(c) $\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(d) $(\mathrm{T} \implies \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(e) $(\mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(f) $(\mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{T}) \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(g) $[\,(\mathrm{F} \vee \mathrm{T}) \implies \mathrm{F}\,] \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(h) $[\,(\mathrm{T} \iff \mathrm{F}) \implies \mathrm{T}\,] \implies \mathrm{T}$.
(i) $[\,(\mathrm{T} \wedge \mathrm{T}) \implies \mathrm{F}\,] \implies \mathrm{F}$.
(j) $\neg(\mathrm{F} \wedge \mathrm{T}) \iff \mathrm{T} \vee \mathrm{F} \implies \mathrm{T}$.

1.11 Let p be the statement "The figure is a polygon," and let q be the statement "The figure is a circle". Express each of the following statements in symbols.

(a) $p \wedge \neg q$.
(b) $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$.

(c) $\neg q \implies p$.
(d) $q \implies \neg p$.
(e) $p \iff \neg q$.

1.12 Let m be the statement "x is perpendicular to M", and let n be the statement "x is perpendicular to N". Express each of the following statements in symbols.

(a) $n \wedge \neg m$.
(b) $\neg(m \vee n)$.
(c) $n \implies m$
(d) $m \implies \neg n$
(e) $\neg(m \wedge n) \iff \neg m \vee \neg n$

1.13 Define "nor" (∇) as:

p	q	$p \nabla q$
T	T	F
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

(a)

p	$\neg p$	$\iff$	$p \nabla p$
T	F	T	F
F	T	T	T

(b)

p	q	$(p \nabla p)$	$\iff$	$(q \nabla q)$
T	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	F	T

(c)

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

1.14 •

2 SECTION 2

2.1 *