

Assignment 4

Madiba Hudson-Quansah

Question 1

$(p \wedge t) \rightarrow (r \vee s)$
 $q \rightarrow (u \wedge t)$
 $u \rightarrow p$
 $\neg s$
 q
 $\therefore r$

Solution:

	Steps	Reasons
1	$(p \wedge t) \rightarrow (r \vee s)$	Premise 1
2	$q \rightarrow (u \wedge t)$	Premise 2
3	$u \rightarrow p$	Premise 3
4	$\neg s$	Premise 4
5	q	Premise 5
6	$u \wedge t$	By Modus Ponens from 2 and 5
7	u	By Simplification from 6
8	p	By Modus Ponens from 3 and 7
9	t	By Simplification from 6
10	$p \wedge t$	By Conjunction from 8 and 9
11	$r \vee s$	By Modus Ponens from 1 and 10
12	r	By Disjunctive Syllogism from 11 and 4

Question 2

"Jane is a student in this class. Jane grew up in a family of entrepreneurs. Everyone who grew up in a family of entrepreneurs can build a thriving business. Therefore, someone in this class can build a thriving business."

Solution:

\mathbb{U}_x : All people

$S(x)$: x is a student in this class.

$E(x)$: x grew up in a family of entrepreneurs.

$B(x)$: x can build a thriving business

$S(\text{Jane})$

$E(\text{Jane})$

$\forall x (E(x) \rightarrow B(x))$

$\therefore \exists x (S(x) \wedge B(x))$

	Steps	Reasons
1	$S(\text{Jane})$	Premise 1
2	$E(\text{Jane})$	Premise 2
3	$\forall x (E(x) \rightarrow B(x))$	Premise 3
4	$E(\text{Jane}) \rightarrow B(\text{Jane})$	Universal Instantiation from 3.
5	$B(\text{Jane})$	By Modus Ponens from 2 and 4.
6	$S(\text{Jane}) \wedge B(\text{Jane})$	By Conjunction from 1 and 5.
7	$\exists x (S(x) \wedge B(x))$	Existential Generalization from 6.

Question 3

The product of two odd numbers is odd

Proof: Using a direct proof I will show that if x and y are odd, then $x \times y$ is odd.

Assume that x and y are odd.

Then $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} x = 2k + 1$ and $\exists t \in \mathbb{Z} y = 2t + 1$

For $x \times y$ to be odd

$$x \times y = 2z + 1$$

Where z is an integer

$$x \times y = (2k + 1) \times (2t + 1)$$

$$= 4kt + 2k + 2t + 1$$

$$= 2(2kt + k + t) + 1$$

$$\text{Let } z = 2kt + k + t$$

$$= 2z + 1$$

Since z is the sum of integers it is an integer.

Hence If x and y are odd, then $x \times y$ is odd.

