

WEEK 1 DISCUSSION WORKSHEET: PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC

Problem 1: Consider the following pieces of identification a person might have in order to apply for a credit card:

B: Applicant presents a birth certificate.

D: Applicant presents a driver's license.

M: Applicant presents a marriage license.

Write a logical expression for the requirements under the following conditions:

(a): The applicant must present either a birth certificate, a driver's license or a marriage license.

(b): The applicant must present at least two of the following forms of identification: birth certificate, driver's license, marriage license

(c): Applicant must present either a birth certificate or both a driver's license and a marriage license.

Problem 2: If $p = T$, $q = F$, $r = T$, and $s = F$, what is the truth value of $(p \wedge q) \leftrightarrow (r \vee s)$?

Problem 3: Write truth tables for the following expressions:

(a): $(p \oplus \neg q)$

$$(b): (p \vee q) \wedge \neg r$$

$$(c): (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r$$

$$(d): (p \vee q) \oplus (p \vee \neg r)$$

$$(e): \neg p \wedge ((p \rightarrow q) \vee (\neg p \rightarrow r))$$

Problem 4: Use a truth table to prove that the following two expressions are logically equivalent, then explain in words why they should be equivalent: $p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$ and $p \wedge q$.

Problem 5: Prove the logical equivalence of the following using the laws of propositional logic:

(a): $p \wedge (\neg p \rightarrow q)$ and p

(b): $(p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$ and $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$

(c): $p \leftrightarrow (p \wedge r)$ and $\neg p \vee r$

Problem 6: Show that the two sentences below are logically equivalent. Express each pair of sentences using a logical expression. Then prove whether the two expressions are logically equivalent. Note: you can assume that x and y are real numbers, so if x is not irrational, then x is rational, and if x is not rational, then x is an irrational number.

1. If x is a rational number and y is an irrational number then $x-y$ is an irrational number.
2. If x is a rational number and $x-y$ is a rational number then y is a rational number.