

# CS-225: Discrete Structures in CS

## Homework 2, Part 1

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### Exercise Set 3.1

**29 - b**

There exists a geometric figure that is a rectangle and is a square. **True**, all squares are rectangles.

**29 - c**

There exists a geometric figure that is a rectangle and is a not square. **True**, a *long* rectangle is not a square since not all side lengths are equal.

**30 - a**

There exists an integer such that it is prime and it is not odd. **True**, the number 2 is prime and not odd.

**30 - c**

There exists an integer such that it is odd and is is a perfect square. **True**, the number 25 is odd and is a perfect square.

### Exercise Set 3.2

**8\*\*\***

Informal Negation: There exists a simple solution to life's problems.

**14**

Informal Negation: For all real numbers  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ , if  $x_1 = x_2$  then  $x_1^2 = x_2^2$ .

### 31

Original Statement:  $\forall$  integer  $n$ , if  $n$  is divisible by 6, then  $n$  is divisible by 2 and  $n$  is divisible by 3.

Let  $n$  be a variable and  $\mathbb{Z}$  be the set of all integers.

Let  $P(n)$  be the statement "if  $n$  is divisible by 6."

Let  $Q(n)$  be the statement "if  $n$  is divisible by 2."

Let  $R(n)$  be the statement "if and  $n$  is divisible by 3."

The Original Statement can then be formulated as  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, P(n) \rightarrow (Q(n) \wedge R(n))$

Converse:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, (Q(n) \wedge R(n)) \rightarrow P(n)$

Inverse:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \sim P(n) \rightarrow (\sim Q(n) \vee \sim R(n))$

Contrapositive:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, (\sim Q(n) \vee \sim R(n)) \rightarrow \sim P(n)$

Rewriting these verbally,

Converse:  $\forall$  integer  $n$ , if  $n$  is divisible by 2 and  $n$  is divisible by 3, then  $n$  is divisible by 6. This statement is **true**.

Inverse:  $\forall$  integer  $n$ , if  $n$  is not divisible by 6, then neither  $n$  is divisible by 2 nor  $n$  is divisible by 3. This statement is **false** for the counterexample  $n = 2$ .

Contrapositive:  $\forall$  integer  $n$ , if neither  $n$  is divisible by 2 nor  $n$  is divisible by 3, then  $n$  is not divisible by 6. This statement is **true**.

### 44

If a polygon is a square, then it has four sides.

### 48

Original Statement: Being a polynomial is not a sufficient condition for a function to have a real root.

Let  $f$  be a variable and  $F$  be the set of all functions.

Let  $P(f)$  be the statement "the function is a polynomial."

Let  $Q(f)$  be the statement "the function has a real root."

The Original Statement can then be formulated as  $\sim (\forall f \in F, P(f) \rightarrow Q(f))$ .

Reformulating to not use the conditional symbology,

$$\sim (\forall f \in F, P(f) \rightarrow Q(f)) \equiv \exists f \in F, P(f) \wedge \sim Q(f)$$

Rewriting this verbally,

Answer: There exists a function such that the function is a polynomial and the function does not have a real root.

**49**

Original Statement: The absence of error messages during translation of a computer program is only a necessary and not a sufficient condition for reasonable [program] correctness.

Let  $x$  be a variable and  $C$  be the set of all computer programs.

Let  $P(x)$  be the statement "there is an absence of error messages during translation"

The  $Q(x)$  be the statement "there is reasonable correctness."

The Original Statement is the conjunction of the both following,

Necessary:  $\forall x \in C, \sim P(x) \rightarrow \sim Q(x) \equiv \forall x \in C, P(x) \vee \sim Q(x)$

Not Sufficient:  $\sim (\forall x \in C, P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \equiv \exists x \in C, P(x) \wedge \sim Q(x)$

The Original Statement can therefore be formulated as,

$$(\forall x \in C, P(x) \vee \sim Q(x)) \wedge (\exists x \in C, P(x) \wedge \sim Q(x))$$

Rewriting this verbally,

Answer: For all computer programs, there is an absence of error messages during translation or there is no reasonable correctness. And, there exists a computer program such that there is an absence of error messages during translation and there is no reasonable correctness.

## Canvas Problem

**a**

$$\forall x \in D, C(x) \rightarrow A(x)$$

**b**

$$\forall x \in D, C(x) \rightarrow (F(x) \wedge H(x))$$

**c**

$$\forall x \in D, \sim (A(x) \rightarrow L(x))$$

**d**

$$\exists x \in D, C(x) \rightarrow (\sim H(x) \vee \sim F(x))$$

**e**

$$\forall x \in D, C(x) \rightarrow A(x)$$