

No: \_\_\_\_\_

21.1 Maths paper (AnswerB)! \_\_\_\_\_question 01

- 01) a) rational      b) irrational      c) rational  
       d) rational      e) irrational

02) a)  $P^8$       b)  $P^{-15} \rightarrow \underline{1/P^{15}}$       c)  $P^{-20} \rightarrow \underline{1/P^{20}}$

d)  $y^3 \times y^{-15} \rightarrow \underline{y^{-12}} \rightarrow \underline{1/y^{12}}$       e)  $256m^4$

03) a)  $4^x = 64$   
 $\underline{x = 3}$

b)  $3^{2x} = 9^4$   
 $3^{2x} = (3^2)^4$   
 $3^{2x} = 3^8$   
 $2x = 8$   
 $\underline{x = 4}$

c)  $2^x = \frac{1}{32} \rightarrow 2^5$   
 $2^x = 2^{-5}$   
 $\underline{x = -5}$

04) a)  $y^1 = y$       b)  $\frac{1}{d^6}$       c)  $\frac{z^7}{y^6}$

05) a)  $9 \times 9 \times 3$   
 $\underline{81 \times 3}$

b)  $(4+1)^5 \times \frac{1}{(4+1)^5} = 1$

c)  $\frac{b^{15} b^2}{b^{17}}$

question 02

01)  $\textcircled{a} \notin \{\text{not element}\}$   $\textcircled{b} \in \{\text{element}\}$   $\textcircled{c} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{sub} \\ \text{set} \end{smallmatrix}\right) \subseteq \textcircled{d} \in \textcircled{e} = \text{(equal)}$

How to get the answer for question e)

$$2x^2 + 3x - 2 = 0$$

21.1.05.

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$

from 21.1.05.

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - (-16)}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{25}}{4}$$

Answers = -2 or  $\frac{1}{2}$

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{4} \rightarrow x = \frac{-3+5}{4} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

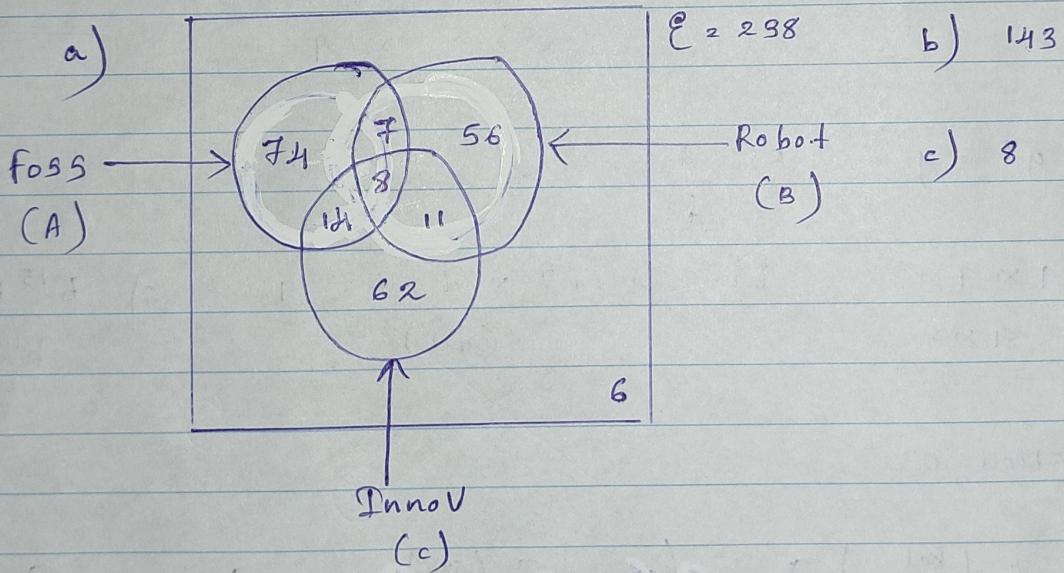
$$x = \frac{-3-5}{4} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$$

question 02

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \textcircled{A} \quad \textcircled{B} \quad \textcircled{C} \\
 \text{02) } \text{all} - 238 \quad | \quad \text{FOSS} - 103 \quad | \quad \text{Robot} - 82 \quad | \quad \text{Innov} - 95 \\
 \text{FOSS} \cap \text{Robot} = 15 \quad , \quad \text{Inno} \cap \text{Robot} = 19 \quad , \quad \text{FOSS} \cap \text{Inno} = 22 \\
 6 - \text{nothing} \quad * \left( 238 - 6 = 232 \quad (A \cup B \cup C) \right)
 \end{array}$$

$$(A \cup B \cup C) = (A) + (B) + (C) - (A \cap B) - (A \cap C) - (B \cap C) + (A \cap B \cap C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 232 &= 103 + 82 + 95 - 15 - 22 - 19 + (A \cap B \cap C) \\
 232 &= (280 - 56) + (A \cap B \cap C) \\
 232 - 224 &= (A \cap B \cap C) \\
 8 &= (A \cap B \cap C)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{03) a) } \{a, b\} \times \{2, 3, 5\} \\
 \{ (a, 2), (a, 3), (a, 5), (b, 2), (b, 3), (b, 5) \}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{b) } (A \times B) \rightarrow \{ (a, 3), (a, 5), (b, 3), (b, 5) \} \\
 (A \times C) \rightarrow \{ (a, 2), (a, 3), (b, 2), (b, 3) \} \\
 (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) \rightarrow \{ (a, 3), (a, 5), (b, 3), (b, 5), (a, 2), \\
 \quad (a, 3), (b, 2), (b, 3) \}
 \end{array}$$

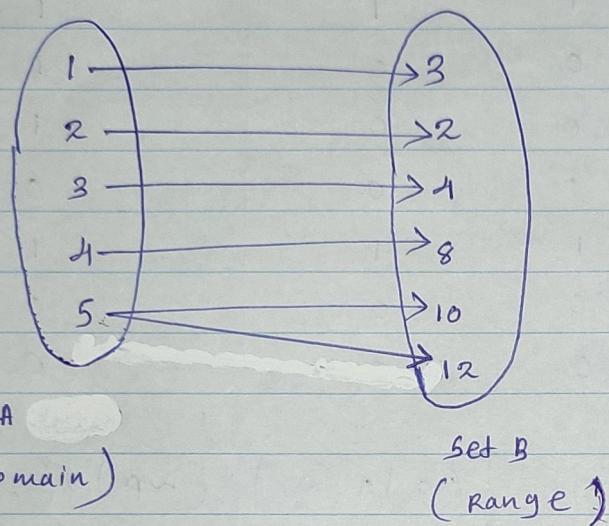
$$\text{c) } (B \cap C) \rightarrow \{3\} \times \{a, b\}$$

$$\text{ans} = \{ (a, 3), (b, 3) \}$$

question 02

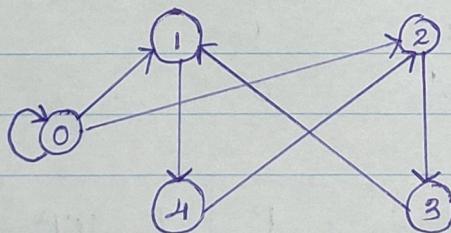
03) d) ans  $\rightarrow \{(a, 3), (b, 3)\}$

04) a)



b) ~~not~~, it is <sup>not</sup> a function. Because, element of the domain is <sup>not</sup> paired with exactly one element of the range.

05)  $\{(0,0), (0,1), (0,2), (1,4), (2,3), (3,1), (4,2)\}$

question 03 (propositional logic)

a) A proposition is a statement which is either true or false but not both.

ex: Colombo is in Sri Lanka.

17 is a prime number.

Normal proposition only have one statement.

and in a composite proposition they are composed of sub statements

eg:- 17 is a prime number and 10 is an even number.

02) a)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$(\sim q) \wedge r$	$(\sim p) \vee (\sim q) \wedge r$
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0

b)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$\sim p$	$\sim r$	$(q) \wedge (\sim r)$	$(\sim p) \vee (q) \wedge (\sim r)$
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0

03) a)

$P$	$q$	$(p \wedge q)$	$\sim(p \wedge q)$	$P$	$q$	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$(\sim p) \vee (\sim q)$
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	=	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1		1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0		1	1	0	0

Truth tables are equal.

b)

$P$	$q$	$(p \vee q)$	$\sim(p \vee q)$	$P$	$q$	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$(\sim p) \wedge (\sim q)$
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	=	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0		1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0		1	1	0	0

Truth tables are equal

Q3) c)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$(P \vee q)$	$(P \vee q) \wedge r$	$\sim(P \vee q) \wedge r$	
0	0	0	0	0	1	
0	0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	1	1	0	
1	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	1	1	1	0	
1	1	0	1	0	1	
1	1	1	1	1	0	

$P$	$q$	$r$	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$\sim r$	$(\sim p \wedge \sim q)$	$(\sim p \wedge \sim q) \vee \sim r$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

The tables are equal.

Q4) a)

$P$	$q$	$p \Rightarrow q$	$q \Rightarrow p$	$(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (q \Rightarrow p)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

b)

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$\sim(p \wedge q)$	$(q \Leftrightarrow p)$	$\sim(q \Leftrightarrow p)$	$\sim(p \wedge q) \vee \sim(q \Leftrightarrow p)$
0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	0

05) a)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$(P \Rightarrow q)$	$(q \Rightarrow r)$	$(P \Rightarrow r)$	$[(P \Rightarrow q) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)]$	$[(P \Rightarrow r) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)] \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow r)$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

This table is a tautology

b)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$\neg P$	$\neg r$	$(\neg P \Rightarrow \neg r)$	$(\neg P \Rightarrow \neg r) \vee q$
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1

This table is a contingent proposition

c)

$P$	$q$	$r$	$(P \Rightarrow r)$	$q \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow r)$
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

This table is a contingent proposition.

d)

$P$	$q$	$(P \Rightarrow q)$	$(q \Rightarrow P)$	$(P \Rightarrow q) \vee (q \Rightarrow P)$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

This table is a tautology.