FOA2Q d on 7:16 PM ted on Monday, 7:31 PM 13 No 5.0 out of 5.0 (100%) In the following, we interpret formulas over the finite domain {0, 1, 2} with the usual interpretation of the various symbols. 1. Mark all assignn that make the follo ng fo x > 0 < x <0,0><0,1><0,2><1,0><1,1><1,2</td> Mark 2.0 out of 2.0 Mark all assignments e following formula tr x > 0 ∨ ∀y : x ≤ y 0✓ Mark 1.0 out of 1.0 n **2** Mark 1.0 out of 1.0 Consider the following formula where the outermost logical connective is "negation": $\neg\exists x: ((\forall y: q(x,y)) \land (p(x) \lor \forall y: (p(y)y))))$ Which of the following formulas (where only atomic formulas are negated) is logically equivalent to this formula? $\forall x: ((\exists y: \neg q(x,y)) \lor (\neg p(x) \cdot (\neg p(x,y)))) \\) \land \neg q(x,y))))$ ∀x : ((∃y : ¬q(x, y)) ∨ (¬p(x) -_ b : (¬p(y ∀x : ((∀y : q(x, y)) ∨ (¬p(x) / ¬q(x, y)))) ∀x : ((∃y : · q(x, y)) ∨ (¬p(x) ∀x : ((∃y : ¬q(x, y)))) / (p(x) ∧ ∃ o f. vort ist richtig. estion 3 Mark 1.0 out of 1.0 Consider the following over the domain {1,2}: $\forall x: (p(x) \lor q(x))$ $(\forall x: p(x)) \lor (\forall x: q(x))$ ect c a. p(1)=true, p(2)=true; q(1)=false, q(2)=fal _ b. p(1)=true, p(2)=false; q(1)=true, q(2)=false c. p(1)=true, p(2)=true; q(1)=true,
d. p(1)=true, p(2)=false; q(1)=false
q(2)=true e, q(2)=fal The correct answer is: p(1)=tq(1)=false, q(2)=+---