

Problem 3

Use truth tables to show:

Law I

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$$

$$\neg(true \wedge true) \equiv \neg true \vee \neg true$$

$$\neg true \equiv false \vee false$$

$$false \equiv false$$

$$\neg(true \wedge false) \equiv \neg true \vee \neg false$$

$$\neg false \equiv false \vee true$$

$$true \equiv true$$

$$\neg(false \wedge true) \equiv \neg false \vee \neg true$$

$$\neg false \equiv true \vee false$$

$$true \equiv true$$

$$\neg(false \wedge false) \equiv \neg false \vee \neg false$$

$$\neg false \equiv true \vee true$$

$$true \equiv true$$

Law II

$$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$$

$$\neg(true \vee true) \equiv \neg true \wedge \neg true$$

$$\neg true \equiv false \wedge false$$

$$false \equiv false$$

$$\neg(true \vee false) \equiv \neg true \wedge \neg false$$

$$\neg true \equiv false \wedge true$$

$$false \equiv false$$

$$\neg(false \vee true) \equiv \neg false \wedge \neg true$$

$$\neg true \equiv true \wedge false$$

$$false \equiv false$$

$$\neg(false \vee false) \equiv \neg false \wedge \neg false$$

$$\neg false \equiv true \wedge true$$

$$true \equiv true$$

Problem 6

Show $(p \implies q) \equiv \neg p \vee q$:

$$(true \implies true) \equiv \neg true \vee true$$

$$true \equiv false \vee true$$

$$true \equiv true$$

$$(true \implies false) \equiv \neg true \vee false$$

$$false \equiv false \vee false$$

$$false \equiv false$$

$$(false \implies true) \equiv \neg false \vee true$$

$$true \equiv true \vee true$$

$$true \equiv true$$

$$(false \implies false) \equiv \neg false \vee false$$

$$true \equiv true \vee false$$

$$true \equiv true$$

Problem 22

Symbolize each of the following phrases:

- a) Each x has property P : $\forall x, P(x)$.
- b) Every x has property P : $\forall x, P(x)$.
- c) Some x has property P : $\exists x \text{ st } P(x)$.
- d) All x have property P : $\forall x, P(x)$.
- e) At least one x has property P : $\exists x \text{ st } P(x)$.

Problem 23

Negate each statement in the previous exercise:

- a) $\exists x \text{ st } \neg P(x)$.
- b) $\exists x \text{ st } \neg P(x)$.
- c) $\forall x, \neg P(x)$.
- d) $\exists x \text{ st } \neg P(x)$.
- e) $\forall x, \neg P(x)$.

Additional Problem

Define: $p \implies q$, as well as $p \not\implies q$.

$p \implies q$ means that, given p , q is true: if p , then q . This means that either p is false, which means that you can prove anything given it; or both p and q are true.

$p \not\implies q$ means that we cannot get q from p : p must be true, since if it were false, we could prove anything; and additionally, q must be false, because otherwise we could prove it to be true.

$$true \implies true \equiv true$$

$$true \implies false \equiv false$$

$$false \implies true \equiv true$$

$$false \implies false \equiv true$$

$$true \not\implies true \equiv false$$

$$true \not\implies false \equiv true$$

$$false \not\implies true \equiv false$$

$$false \not\implies false \equiv false$$