

4m - Class Questions 1.4

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P	Q	R	Q AND R	P OR (Q AND R)
T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	F	F
F	F	F	F	F

P	Q	R	P OR Q	P OR R	(P OR Q) AND (P OR R)
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F	T	F
F	F	F	F	F	F

Since the last columns match,
 $P \text{ OR } (Q \text{ AND } R)$ is equivalent to $(P \text{ OR } Q) \text{ AND } (P \text{ OR } R)$.

2

- (a) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } Q \\ \text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } B \\ \text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } N \end{array} \right\} 1$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{NOT}(Q) \text{ IMPLIES } B \\ \text{NOT}(B) \end{array} \right\} 3$

(b) ~~By 3, 8~~ $L=T, Q=T, B=F, N=F$

$\text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } Q$ becomes $F \text{ IMPLIES } T = T$

$\text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } B$ becomes $F \text{ IMPLIES } F = T$

$\text{NOT}(L) \text{ IFF } N$ becomes $F \text{ IFF } F = T$

$\text{NOT}(Q) \text{ IMPLIES } B$ becomes $F \text{ IMPLIES } F = T$

$\text{NOT}(B)$ becomes $T = T$

(c) To satisfy $\text{NOT}(B)$, B must be F .

To satisfy $\text{NOT}(Q) \text{ IMPLIES } B$, $\text{NOT}(Q)$ must be F
and hence Q must be T

To satisfy $\text{NOT}(L) \text{ IMPLIES } B$, L must be T

To satisfy $\text{NOT}(L) \text{ IFF } N$, N must be F .

Hence, only one assignment is possible.

3

(a) $C_0 = b$, $S_i = a_i \text{ XOR } C_i$, $C = C_{n+1}$
 $C_{i+1} = a_i \text{ AND } C_i$

$0 \leq i \leq n$

C is carry into column i

(b) $C_0 = 0$, $S_i = a_i \text{ XOR } b_i \text{ XOR } C_i$
 $C_{i+1} = (a_i \text{ AND } b_i) \text{ OR } (a_i \text{ AND } C_i) \text{ OR } (b_i \text{ AND } C_i)$
 $0 \leq i \leq n$

~~C_{n+1}~~ $C = C_{n+1}$

If more than 2 bits are T ,
there will be a carry of T .

(c) ~~2~~ 2 operations for c_0 and c .

$(n-0+1) \times 7$ operations = $7(n+1)$ operations because
we have used 7 operations per bit.

(4)

(a) Since all differentiable functions are continuous, if a function is not continuous, then it is not differentiable (contrapositive).

Hence, technically, implication means

$\text{NOT}(C) \text{ implies } \text{NOT}(P)$,

This statement is always true, because if C is true, his statement is true by automatically independent of P . So it does not matter whether C or $\text{NOT}(C)$ for the mathematician.

For the mother, she most probably ~~is~~ would allow her son to watch TV if he ~~does~~ does his homework. Hence, the most likely meaning is $(\text{NOT}(H) \text{ IMPLIES } \text{NOT}(T)) \text{ AND } (H \text{ IMPLIES } T)$, this

$H \text{ iff } T$ is the most appropriate

The translation could be different, because the translation is made on the basis of intended meaning, not just written sentences.