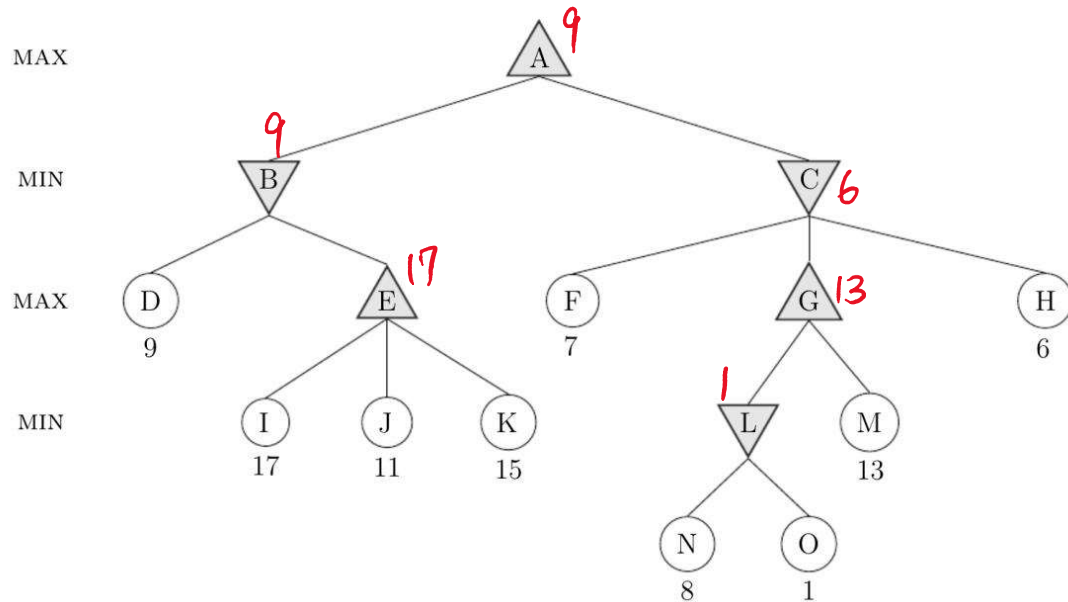


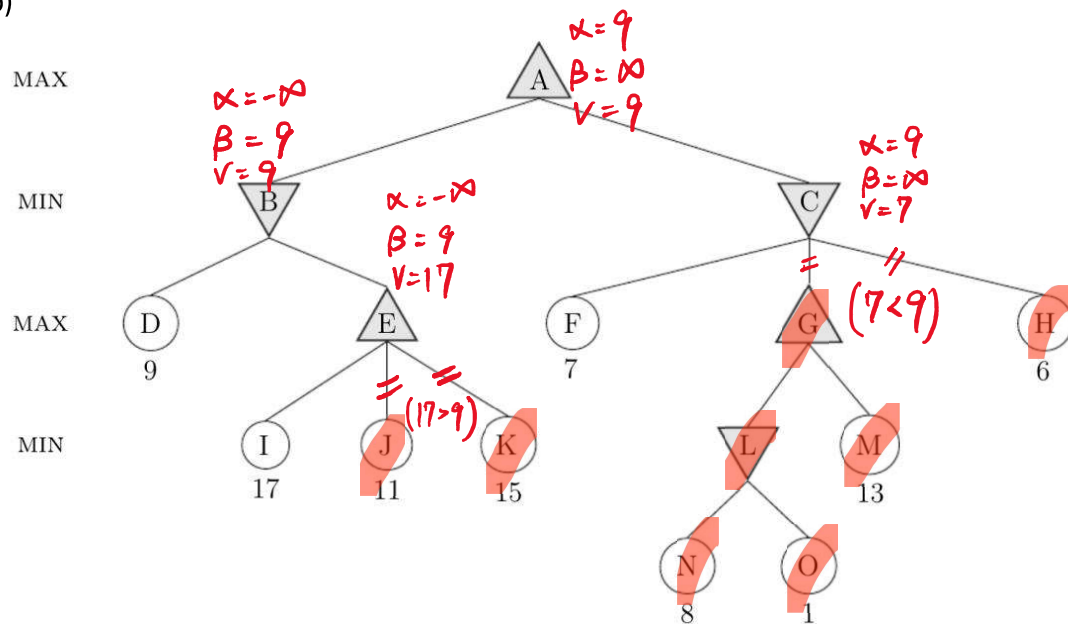
FAI 2023 HW2 Solution

Problem 1

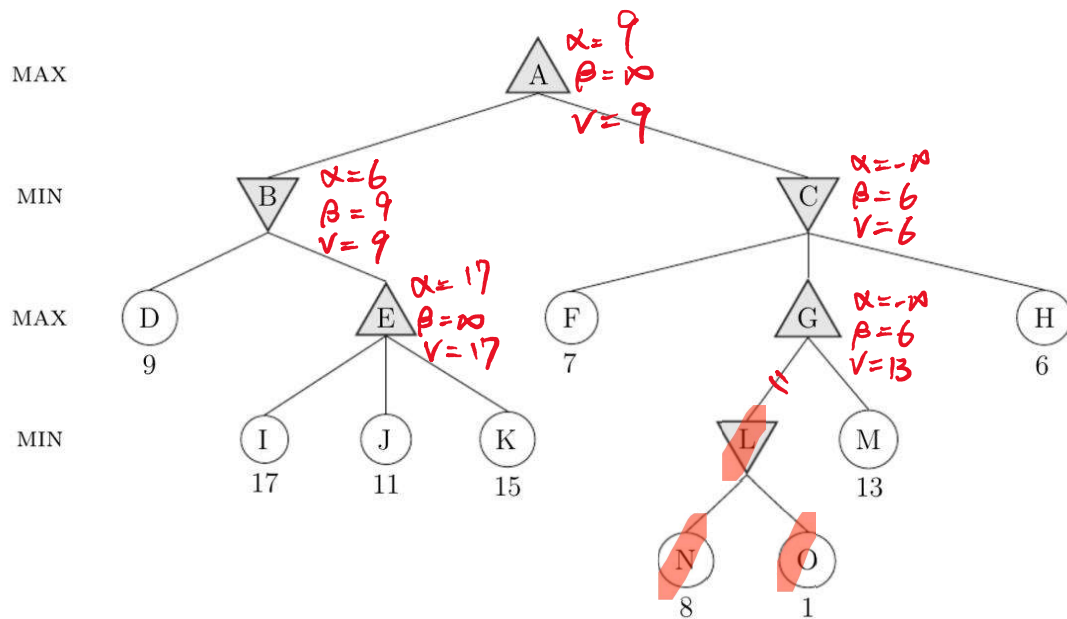
a)



b)



c)



Problem 2

(a.1)

$$(((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r \rightarrow r$$

$$(((\neg p \vee q) \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r \rightarrow r \quad (\text{by implication elimination})$$

$$(((\neg (\neg p \vee q) \vee \neg p) \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow r$$

$$(((p \wedge \neg q) \vee \neg p) \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r \rightarrow r$$

$$(((p \wedge q) \vee \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow r$$

$$((p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow r$$

$$(\neg (p \vee \neg q) \vee \neg r) \rightarrow r$$

$$\neg (\neg (p \vee \neg q) \vee \neg r) \vee r$$

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

$$r$$

(a.2)

$$(p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow \neg r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow \neg q))$$

$$(\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)) \rightarrow ((\neg p \vee \neg r) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee \neg q))$$

$$(\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)) \rightarrow ((p \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \vee \neg q))$$

$$\neg (r \vee \neg p \vee \neg q) \vee (r \vee \neg p \vee \neg q)$$

$$1$$

(b)

$$((A \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow A)$$

$$(\neg (A \wedge q) \vee \neg p) \rightarrow ((\neg p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow A)$$

$$(\neg (A \wedge q) \vee \neg p) \rightarrow ((p \wedge q) \vee A)$$

$$((A \wedge q) \wedge p) \vee ((p \wedge q) \vee A)$$

A being True can make this formula always be true.

(c)

$$(p \wedge q) \vee (q \wedge r) \vee (r \wedge p)$$

or

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

(d)

$$(r \rightarrow A) \equiv (r \rightarrow (p \wedge q)) \text{ and } (A \rightarrow r) \equiv (\neg(p \vee q) \rightarrow r)$$

When r is true, $A = (p \wedge q)$ makes the formulae equivalent.

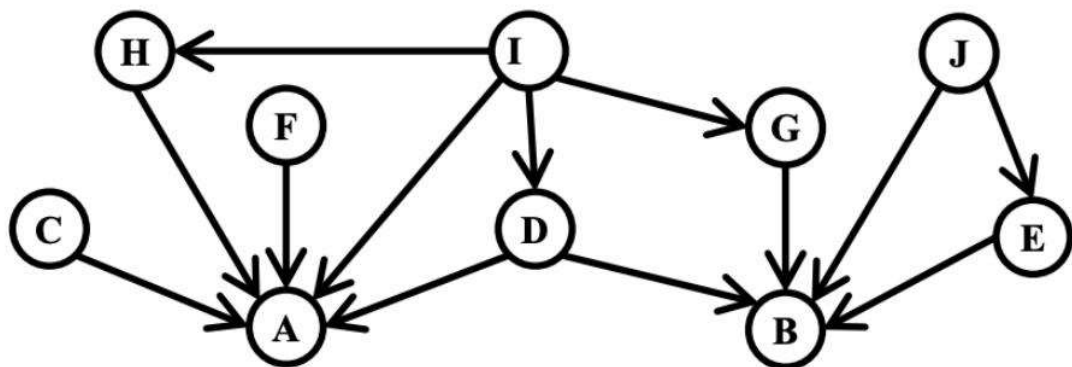
When r is false $A = \neg(p \vee q)$ makes the formulae equivalent.

Therefore, we let

$A = (r \wedge (p \wedge q)) \vee (\neg r \wedge \neg(p \vee q))$, which makes it be $(p \wedge q)$ when r is true and $\neg(p \vee q)$ when r is false.

Problem 3

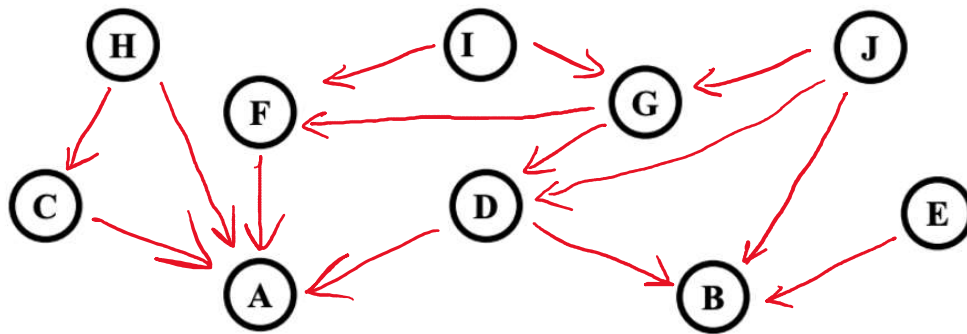
(a)



$$P(A|C,H,F,I,D) P(C) P(H|I) P(F) P(D|I) P(I) P(B|D,G,J,E) P(G|I) P(J) P(E|J)$$

(b)

$$P(A|C, D, F, H)P(B|D, E, J)P(C|H)P(D|G, J)P(E)P(F|G, I)P(G|I, J)P(H)P(I)P(J)$$



(c)

$$P(C = f) P(R = f \mid C = f) P(S = t \mid C = f) P(W = t \mid R = f, S = t)$$

Problem 4

(a) A, C, D, G, I, J

(b) L