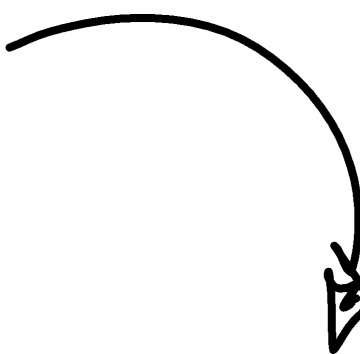


Term 1 Test 1 Solutions

Wed 24 Oct. 2018

1) c) It's gold out there

$$2) \tau_F = (p v g) a (r v s v t)$$

3)  Next slide

$$3) f = (\overbrace{q \vee r \vee s}) \wedge (\overbrace{q \vee r \vee s}) \wedge (\overbrace{p \vee q \vee s})$$

$$= \underbrace{[(q \wedge p) \vee (r \vee s)]}_{\text{red}} \wedge \underbrace{(p \vee q \vee s)}_{\text{red}} \quad [\text{Dist. Law}]$$

$$= \underbrace{[(q \wedge p) \wedge (p \vee q \vee s)]}_{\text{green}} \vee \underbrace{[(r \vee s) \wedge (p \vee q \vee s)]}_{\text{green}} \quad [\text{Dist. Law}]$$

$$\underbrace{[(q \wedge p) \vee (q \wedge p \wedge s)] \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge p] \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge q] \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge s]}_{\text{green}} \quad [\text{Dist. Law}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{[(q \wedge p) \wedge (p \vee q)]}_{\text{green}} = \\ & = q \wedge (p \vee (p \wedge q)) = (q \wedge p) \vee (q \wedge p \wedge q) = q \wedge p \end{aligned}$$

Cont.
Next
Slide

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\exists p) \vee (\exists p \wedge s) \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge \neg p] \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge \neg q] \vee [(r \vee s) \wedge s] \\
 &= (\exists p) \vee (\exists p \wedge s) \vee (r \wedge \neg p) \vee (s \wedge \neg q) \vee (r \wedge \neg q) \vee (s \wedge \neg q) \vee (r \wedge s) \vee s \quad [\text{Dist. law}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4) \quad f &= [(p \vee q) \wedge r] \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r) \\
 &= (p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r) \quad [\text{Dist. law}] \\
 &= (p \wedge r) \vee (q \wedge r) = (p \vee q) \wedge (r \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge r = (p \vee q) \wedge r \quad [\text{Dist. law}]
 \end{aligned}$$

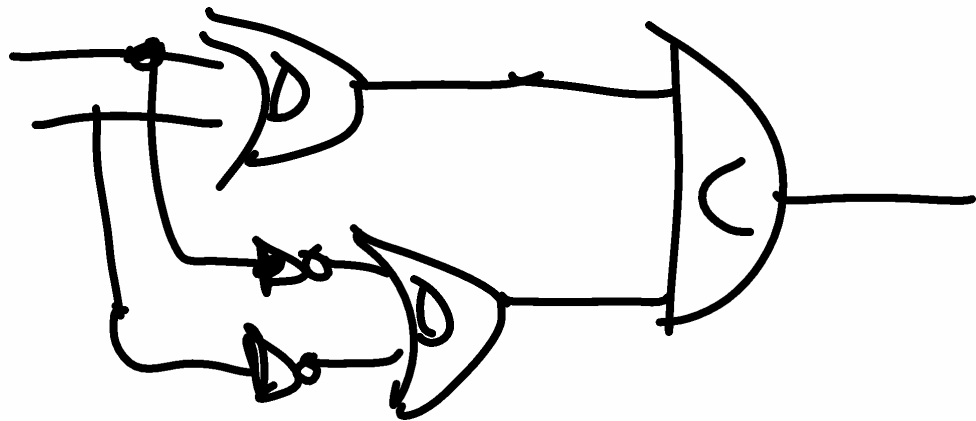
Problem: Simplify $q \vee (p \wedge q) = q \wedge (\overline{1}) \vee p = q \wedge \overline{1} = q$
 $3 + (3 \cdot 2) = 3(1 + 2)$

Problems

1) $p \oplus q$ in DNF / CNF

$$(1) (p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q)$$

$$(2) (p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q)$$



$$2) P \wedge (P \vee Q) \leftrightarrow P \quad (1)$$

$$P \vee (P \wedge Q) \leftrightarrow P \quad (2) \quad [\text{Dist. law}]$$

$$[P \wedge (P \vee Q) \rightarrow P] \wedge [P \rightarrow \{P \wedge (P \vee Q)\}] \quad [\text{Definition of Biconditional}]$$

applied on 1

$$(\neg P \vee \neg(P \vee Q) \vee P) \wedge [\neg P \vee (\neg P \wedge (P \vee Q))] \quad [\text{Cond Elim on 3}]$$

$$[\neg P \vee \neg(P \vee Q)] \wedge [(\neg P \vee P) \wedge (\neg P \vee P \vee Q)]$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{T} & \wedge & \text{T} \end{matrix}$

$$T \wedge T \wedge T = T \quad \text{q.e.d.}$$

3) "If it is January, then it is cold" $\equiv p \rightarrow q$

Hence $p \equiv$ "It's January" $\wedge q \equiv$ "It's cold"

a1) $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p \equiv$ "If it's not cold, then it's not January"

a2) $p \wedge \neg q \equiv$ "It's January and not cold"

a3) $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q \equiv$ "If it's not January, then it's not cold"

(Continuous next slide)
↓

b) "If $y + 5 \neq 7$ then $y < 0$ " $\equiv p \rightarrow q$

Hence $p \equiv "y + 5 \neq 7"$ and $q \equiv "y < 0"$

b1) $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p \equiv "If\ y \geq 0\ then\ y + 5 = 7"$

b2) $p \wedge \neg q \equiv "y + 5 \neq 7\ and\ y \geq 0"$

b3) $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q \equiv "If\ y + 5 = 7, then\ y \geq 0"$