## Quiz 0 — Solution

## Engineering 3422, 2004

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- **Q0.** [6] True or false in each case. For propositional expressions A, B, and C and variable V:
  - $A \leftrightarrow B$  is a contradiction if and only if A and B are not equivalent. false If  $A \leftrightarrow B$  is a conditional sentence then the expressions A and B will not be equivalent.
  - If  $A \leftrightarrow B$  is a tautology then  $A[V := C] \Leftrightarrow B[V := C]$ . <u>true</u> By the principle of replacement.
  - If  $A \Leftrightarrow B$  then  $C[V := A] \Leftrightarrow C[V := B]$ . <u>true</u> This is just another way of stating the principle of substitution.
- Q1. [8] Classify each of the following sentences as a "tautology", "contradiction", or a "conditional sentence". No proof is required
  - $(P \lor Q) \land \neg P$  is a <u>conditional sentence</u> It simplifies to  $Q \land \neg P$
  - $P \wedge (P \rightarrow \neg P)$  is a <u>contradiction</u> It simplifies to  $P \wedge \neg P$
  - $P \leftrightarrow \neg P$  is a <u>contradiction</u>
  - $(P \to Q) \land (Q \to P)$  is a <u>conditional sentence It simplifies to  $P \leftrightarrow Q$ </u>

**Q2.** [10] Give an algebraic proof of the following laws. Give a hint (the name of the law applied) for each step and underline to indicate the location of each use of the principle of substitution.

(a) 
$$(P \to Q) \lor (R \to Q) \Leftrightarrow P \land R \to Q$$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left(\underline{P} \to \underline{Q}\right) \vee \left(\underline{R} \to \underline{Q}\right) \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\neg P \vee Q) \vee (\neg R \vee Q) \ \ \text{Definition of} \ \to \\ \Leftrightarrow & \underline{\neg P \vee \neg R} \vee Q \ \ \text{Commutativity \& idempotence} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \neg (P \wedge R) \vee Q \ \ \text{De Morgan} \\ \Leftrightarrow & P \wedge R \to Q \ \ \text{Definition of} \ \ \to \end{array}$$

(b) 
$$(\neg P \lor Q) \land (P \lor \neg Q) \Leftrightarrow P \leftrightarrow Q$$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left( \overline{\neg P \lor Q} \right) \land \left( \underline{P \lor \neg Q} \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow & (P \to Q) \land (Q \to P) \text{ Definition of } \to \\ \Leftrightarrow & P \leftrightarrow Q \text{ Anti-symmetry of } \to \end{array}$$