## CS 70 Discrete Mathematics and Probability Theory Summer 2018 Sinho Chewi and Vrettos Moulos DIS 1A

## 1 Propositional Logic Language

For each of the following sentences, use the notation introduced in class to convert the sentence into propositional logic. Then write the statement's negation in propositional logic.

(a) The cube of a negative integer is negative.

(b) There are no integer solutions to the equation  $x^2 - y^2 = 10$ .

(c) There is one and only one real solution to the equation  $x^3 + x + 1 = 0$ .

(d) For any two distinct real numbers, we can find a rational number in between them.

## 2 Implication

Which of the following implications are always true, regardless of *P*? Give a counterexample for each false assertion (i.e. come up with a statement P(x, y) that would make the implication false).

(a) 
$$\forall x, \forall y, P(x, y) \implies \forall y, \forall x, P(x, y).$$

(b) 
$$\exists x, \exists y, P(x, y) \implies \exists y, \exists x, P(x, y).$$

(c) 
$$\forall x, \exists y, P(x, y) \implies \exists y, \forall x, P(x, y).$$

(d) 
$$\exists x, \forall y, P(x, y) \implies \forall y, \exists x, P(x, y).$$

## 3 Lewis Carroll

Here is an extract from Lewis Carroll's treatise Symbolic Logic of 1896:

- (I) No one, who is going to a party, ever fails to brush his or her hair.
- (II) No one looks fascinating, if he or she is untidy.
- (III) Opium-eaters have no self-command.
- (IV) Everyone who has brushed his or her hair looks fascinating.
- (V) No one wears kid gloves, unless he or she is going to a party.
- (VI) A person is always untidy if he or she has no self-command.
- (a) Write each of the above six sentences as a quantified proposition over the universe of all people. You should use the following symbols for the various elementary propositions: P(x) for "x goes to a party", B(x) for "x has brushed his or her hair", F(x) for "x looks fascinating", U(x) for "x is untidy", O(x) for "x is an opium-eater", N(x) for "x has no self-command", and K(x) for "x wears kid gloves".
- (b) Now rewrite each proposition equivalently using the contrapositive.
- (c) You now have twelve propositions in total. What can you conclude from them about a person who wears kid gloves? Explain clearly the implications you used to arrive at your conclusion.