NetID:_____ Lecture: A B

Discussion: Thursday Friday 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

1. (5 points) State the negation of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

John has a camera and there is a Meerkat m, such that m lives in New York and John has not photographed m

Solution: John does not have a camera or for every Meerkat m, m does not live in New York or John has photographed m

2. (5 points) State the contrapositive of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every violin v, if v is old or the maker of v is not known, then v is not valuable.

Solution: For every violin v, if v is valuable, then v is not old and the maker of v is known.

3. (5 points) Suppose that x is an integer and $x^2 + 3x - 18 < 0$. What are the possible values of x? Show your work.

Solution: $x^2 + 3x - 18 = (x+6)(x-3)$. So we have (x+6)(x-3) < 0. So one of (x+6) and (x-3) is negative and the other positive. Because (x+6) is larger, (x+6) must be the positive one.

So we have x + 6 > 0 and x - 3 < 0. So x > -6 and x < 3. Since x is an integer, it must be one of the following values:

$$-5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

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1. (5 points) State the negation of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every Meerkat m, if m is in New York, then m is not in the wild or m is lost.

Solution: There is a Meerkat m, such that m is in New York, but m is in the wild and m is not lost.

2. (5 points) Solve $\frac{3}{x} + m = \frac{3}{p}$ for x, expressing your answer as a single fraction. Simplify your answer and show your work.

Solution: Multiplying by xp gives you 3p + mxp = 3x.

So
$$3x - mxp = 3p$$
.

So
$$x(3 - mp) = 3p$$
.

So
$$x = \frac{3p}{3-mp}$$
.

3. (5 points) State the contrapositive of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every dinosaur d, if d is small and d is not a juvenile, then d is not a sauropod.

Solution: For every dinosaur d, if d is a sauropod, then d is not small or d is a juvenile.

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1. (5 points) Show that the following two expressions are not logically equivalent, by giving specific values of p, q for which they produce different values.

$$p \to (q \to p)$$

$$(p \to q) \to p$$

Solution: Set p and q to be false.

Then $p \to (q \to p)$ is true because its hypothesis is false.

 $p \to q$ is also true. So $(p \to q) \to p$ is false because its hypothesis is true but its conclusion (p) is false.

A similar argument works if you set p to be false and q to be true.

2. (5 points) State the negation of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every cat c, if c is not fierce or c wears a collar, then c is a pet.

Solution: There exists a cat c that is either not fierce or wears a collar and is not a pet.

3. (5 points) Suppose that k is a positive integer, x is a positive real number, and $\frac{1}{k} = x + \frac{1}{6}$. What are the possible values for k? (Hint: k is an INTEGER.) Briefly explain or show work.

Solution: Observe that we can rearrange the equation as follows:

Since x is positive, $\frac{1}{k} = x + \frac{1}{6}$ implies that $\frac{1}{k} > \frac{1}{6}$. So k must be smaller than 6. But we were told that k was a positive integer. The only positive integers smaller than 6 are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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1. (5 points) State the negation of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

If it is raining, then there is a cyclist c such that c is getting wet.

Solution: It is raining and for every cyclist c, c is not getting wet.

2. (5 points) Describe all (real) solutions to the equation $2p^2 + p - 6 < 0$. Show your work.

Solution:
$$2p^2 + p - 6 = (2p - 3)(p + 2)$$

So we have (2p-3)(p+2) < 0. Dividing by 2 gives us (p-1.5)(p+2) < 0.

(p-1.5)(p+2) is negative when exactly one of the factors is positive. The positive factor must be p+2 because it's larger. So we have p+2>0, i.e. p>-2. And then also p-1.5<0, i.e. p<1.5.

So p is in the interval (-2, 1.5).

3. (5 points) Give a truth table for the following expression and (using your truth table or other means) find a simpler expression equivalent to it.

Solution:

$$(r \to q) \to r = r$$

| q | r | $r \rightarrow q$ | $(r \to q) \to r$ |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Τ | Τ | Τ | Τ |
| Τ | F | Τ | F |
| F | Τ | F | Τ |
| F | F | Т | F |

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1. (5 points) Give a truth table for the following expression and (using your truth table or other means) find a simpler expression equivalent to it.

Solution:

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

| р | q | $p \wedge q$ | $(p \land q) \lor q$ |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------|
| Τ | Τ | Τ | Τ |
| Т | F | F | F |
| F | Τ | F | Τ |
| F | F | F | F |

2. (5 points) State the contrapositive of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every elephant e, if e likes to dance and e has good taste, then e likes Juluka.

Solution: For every elephant e, if e does not like Juluka, then e doesn't like to dance or e has bad taste.

3. (5 points) Solve $\frac{x}{2} - 1 < 3x + 9$ for x. (Assume x is real.) Show your work.

Solution: Multiplying both sides by 2 gives us x - 2 < 6x + 18. So -20 < 5x, and thus x > -4.

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1. (5 points) State the negation of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every violin v, if v is old or the maker of v is not known, then v is not valuable.

Solution: There is a violin v, such that v is old or the maker of v is not known, but v is valuable.

2. (5 points) Suppose that f and g are functions whose inputs and outputs are real numbers, defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{x}{2}$. Compute the value of g(f(y+1)), showing your work.

Solution: $f(y+1) = (y+1)^2 - 1 = y^2 + 2y$

So
$$g(f(y+1)) = \frac{y^2+2y}{2}$$

3. (5 points) State the contrapositive of the following claim, moving all negations (e.g. "not") so that they are on individual predicates.

For every garbage can c, if c was supplied by the city, then c is small or c has wheels.

Solution: For every garbage can c, if c is large and c does not have wheels, then c was not supplied by the city.