

Reading Assignment: Read Sections 1.1-1.4 carefully (make sure you understand the examples).

Problems:

1. Section 1.1, exercise 10
2. Section 1.1, exercise 18, parts (a) to (e) [5th edition: exercise 16]
3. State in English the converse and contrapositive of each of the following implications:
 - (a) If a is pushed onto the stack before b , then b is popped before a .
 - (b) If the input is correct and the program terminates, then the output is correct. (Be sure to use De Morgan's Law to simplify the contrapositive.)
4. Section 1.1, exercise 58 [5th edition: exercise 54]
5. The following two statements form the basis of the most important methods for automated theorem proving. Use truth tables to prove that they are tautologies.
 - (a) Resolution: $((p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee r)) \rightarrow (p \vee r)$
 - (b) Modus ponens: $((p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q)$
6. Show that Modus ponens is a tautology without using a truth table. Show each step and indicate which logical equivalences you use.
7. Section 1.2, exercise 22 [5th edition: exercise 20]
8. Give the negation of each of the following statements:
 - All good students study hard.
 - No students in mathematics are unable to use a computer.
 - $\forall x \exists y x = y^2$
9. Prove or disprove the claim that the compound proposition $\forall x P(x) \vee \forall x Q(x)$ is logically equivalent to $\forall x (P(x) \vee Q(x))$
10. Section 1.3, exercise 62 [5th edition: exercise 58]
11. Prove or disprove the claim that the proposition $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$ is logically equivalent to $\forall x P(x) \rightarrow \forall x Q(x)$

(more on other side)

12. Section 1.4, exercise 8

13. Determine the truth value of $\exists x \forall y (x \leq y^2)$ when the universe of discourse is the

- (a) Positive reals
- (b) Non-negative reals
- (c) Positive integers
- (d) Non-negative integers

14. Section 1.4, exercise 52 [5th edition: exercise 49]