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❖ Paper = Discrete Structure

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❖ Examination: Midterm Assignment

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### Q.1

Which of the following are propositions?

a) Buy Premium Bonds!

Answer No1: Commands are not Statements (Not a Proposition)

b) The Apple Macintosh is a 16 bit computer.

Answer No2: False

c) There is a largest even number.

Answer No3: True (Proposition)

d) Why are we here?

Answer No4: Not a Proposition. It is a Question.

e)  $8 + 7 = 13$

Answer No5: False (Not a Proposition)

f)  $a + b = 13$

Answer No6: Not a Statements . (Not a Proposition) . Because the result can be either true or false.

### Q.2

p is " $x < 50$ "; q is " $x > 40$ ".

Write as simply as you can:

(a)  $\neg p$

Answer No1: X is not < (less than) 50

(b)  $\neg q$

Answer No2: X is not > (Greater than) 40

(c)  $p \wedge q$

**Answer No3: X is < 50 and X is > 40**

(d)  $p \vee q$

**Answer No4: X is < 50 or X is > 40**

(e)  $\neg p \wedge q$

**Answer No5: X is not < (less than) 50 and X is > 40**

(f)  $\neg p \wedge \neg q$

**Answer No6: X is not < (less than) 50 and X is not > (Greater than) 40**

### Q.3

In each part of this question a proposition  $p$  is defined. Which of the statements that follow the definition correspond to the proposition  $\neg p$ ? (There may be more than one correct answer.)

(a):  $p$  is "Some people like Maths".

- (a) "Some people dislike Maths"
- (b) "Everybody dislikes Maths"
- (c) "Everybody likes Maths"

**Answer No1: Some people dislike Maths.**

b):  $p$  is "The answer is either 2 or 3".

- (a) "Neither 2 nor 3 is the answer"
- (b) "The answer is not 2 or it is not 3"
- (c) "The answer is not 2 and it is not 3"

**Answer No2: The answer is not 2 or it is not 3.**

c):  $p$  is "All people in my class are tall and thin".

- (a) "Someone in my class is short and fat"
- (b) "No-one in my class is tall and thin"
- (c) "Someone in my class is short or fat"

**Answer No3: No-one in my class is tall and thin.**

**Q.4**

Construct truth tables for:

a)  $\neg p \vee \neg q$

Answer No1:

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \vee \neg q$
T	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T

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

Answer No2:

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg p \vee q$	$q \wedge (\neg p \vee q)$
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	F

c)  $p \wedge (q \vee r)$

Answer No3:

p	q	r	$q \vee r$	$p \wedge (q \vee r)$
T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	F
F	T	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	F
F	F	F	F	F

d)  $(p \wedge q) \vee r$ 

Answer No4:

p	q	r	$(p \wedge q)$	$(p \wedge q) \vee r$
T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	F	T
F	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	F

Q.5

Use truth tables to show that:

$$\neg((p \vee \neg q) \vee (r \wedge (p \vee \neg q))) \equiv \neg p \wedge q$$

Answer:

L.H.S

P	q	r	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$(p \vee \neg q)$	$r \wedge (p \vee \neg q)$	$((p \vee \neg q) \vee (r \wedge (p \vee \neg q)))$	$\neg((p \vee \neg q) \vee (r \wedge (p \vee \neg q)))$
T	T	T	F	F	T	T	T	F
T	T	F	F	F	T	F	T	F
T	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	F
T	F	F	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	F
F	F	F	T	T	T	F	T	F

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	$\neg p$	$\neg p \wedge q$
<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>T</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>

**R.H.S****Q.6**

Use the laws of logical propositions to prove that:

$$(z \wedge w) \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \vee (z \wedge \neg w) \equiv z \vee w$$

State carefully which law you are using at each stage.

**Answer:6**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (z \wedge w) \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \vee (z \wedge \neg w) = (z \wedge w) \vee (z \wedge \neg w) \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \quad (\text{Commutative Law}) \\
 & = (z \wedge (w \vee \neg w)) \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \quad (\text{Distributive Law}) \\
 & = (z \wedge T) \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \quad (\text{Complement Law}) \\
 & = z \vee (\neg z \wedge w) \quad (\text{Identity law}) \\
 & = (z \vee \neg z) \wedge (z \vee w) \quad (\text{Distributive Law}) \\
 & = T \wedge (z \vee w) \quad (\text{Complement Law}) \\
 & = (z \vee w) \wedge T \quad (\text{Commutative Law}) \\
 & = z \vee w \quad (\text{Identity law})
 \end{aligned}$$