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BS (SE) : Section: "A"

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Subject: Discrete structure

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Mid Term Assignment.

Q:(1): Write of the following are propositions?

(a) Buy premium Bonds!

(b) The Apple macintosh is a 16 bit computer.

(c) There is a largest every number.

(d) Why are we have?

(e)  $8+7 = 13$ .

(f)  $a+b = 13$ .

Answers:

B and c

e. and f

Q:(2) p is " $x < 50$ "; q is " $x > 40$ "  
Write as simply as you can.

- a)  $P$
- b)  $\neg$
- c)  $P \wedge \neg$
- d)  $P \vee \neg$
- e)  $P \wedge \neg$
- f)  $P \wedge \neg$

Answers:

- a)  $x \geq 50$
- b)  $x \leq 40$
- c)  $40 \leq x < 50$
- d)  $x \leq 50$  or  $x > 40$
- e)  $x \geq 50$
- f)  $x \geq 50$  and  $x \leq 40$

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  $\neg P$ .

(a)  $P$  is "Some people like Maths."

- a) "Some people dislike Maths."
- b) "Everybody dislike maths."
- c) "Everybody like maths."

Answers:

(b) "Everybody dislikes 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 or and it is not 3."

Answers:

a and c

In part A (b) is preposition.

In part B, (A) and (c) both are prepositions.

(c).

In part c, (c) is preposition.

(c) "Someone in my class is short or fat"

Q(4): Construct truth-table for

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

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

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

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

(c)  $P \wedge (Q \vee R)$

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

(d)  $(P \wedge Q) \vee R$

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 table to show that  $\neg((P \vee \neg Q) \vee (R \wedge (P \vee \neg Q))) = \neg P \wedge Q$

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Truth table:

$P$	$Q$	$\sim Q$	$(P \vee \sim Q)$	$\sim(P \vee \sim Q)$	$\sim P \wedge Q$
T	T	F	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	F	F	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	F

Q No (1): Use the law of logical proposition to prove that

$$(Z \wedge W) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \vee (Z \wedge \sim W) = Z \vee W$$

State carefully which law using each stage.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (Z \wedge W) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \vee (Z \wedge \sim W) = (Z \wedge W) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \vee (Z \wedge \sim W) \\
 & = (Z \wedge W) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \vee (Z \wedge \sim W) \quad \text{commutative law} \\
 & = (Z \wedge (W \vee \sim W)) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \quad \text{Distributive law} \\
 & = (Z \wedge T) \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \quad \text{Complement law} \\
 & = Z \vee (\sim Z \wedge W) \quad \text{Identity law} \\
 & = (Z \vee \sim Z) \wedge (Z \vee W) \quad \text{Distributive law} \\
 & = T \wedge (Z \vee W) \quad \text{Complement law} \\
 & = Z \vee W \quad \text{Identity law} \\
 & = (Z \vee W) \vee T \quad \text{commutative law}
 \end{aligned}$$