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Math 230 Exam 1, Spring 2008

Show work for full credit. Partial credit for good proof structure even if proof is not correct.

1. A couple of weeks ago, I used the logical equivalence $p \rightarrow (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow r$ to simplify a proof in a paper. Prove that this actually is a logical equivalence.

2. Recall that a logical proposition involving only propositional variables, negations, and conjunctions (e.g., $p \wedge q \wedge \neg r$) is true for only one row of its truth table. Using this as a building block, find a proposition having the following truth table.

p	q	r	??
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	T

3. Write the converse, inverse, and contrapositive of the following: “The team wins if the quarterback can run.”

Contrapositive:

Converse:

Inverse:

4. Circle the negation of the proposition $\forall x \left((P(x) \vee Q(x)) \rightarrow \neg R(x) \right)$.

- (a) $\forall x (\neg R(x) \rightarrow (P(x) \vee Q(x)))$
- (b) $\exists x (\neg P(x) \vee \neg Q(x) \vee \neg R(x))$
- (c) $\forall x ((\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x)) \vee \neg R(x))$
- (d) $\exists x ((P(x) \vee Q(x)) \wedge R(x))$
- (e) $\forall x (R(x) \rightarrow (\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x)))$

5. Write \mathbb{T} next to the tautology. Write \mathbb{F} next to the contradiction. Do nothing for the rest of the propositions.

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

_____ (b) $p \wedge (r \vee p)$

_____ (c) $(p \leftrightarrow q) \wedge (p \oplus q)$

_____ (d) $q \rightarrow \neg q$

_____ (e) $(p \oplus q) \wedge \neg p$

6. Suppose the variable x represents students, y represents courses, and $T(x, y)$ means “ x is taking y ”. Next to the quantified statement, write the number of the equivalent English sentence.

_____ $\forall y \exists x T(x, y)$ (1) No student is taking any course.

_____ $\exists x \forall y T(x, y)$ (2) Every course is being taken by at least one student.

_____ $\neg(\exists x \exists y T(x, y))$ (3) Some student is taking every course.

_____ $\neg(\forall x \neg(\forall y \neg T(x, y)))$ (4) Some students are taking no courses.

7. Explain the case for truth values of p and q that shows that the following argument is not valid.

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q}{q} \therefore p$$

8. Prove the following statement. If n^3 is an even integer then n is even. (Hint: is direct, contrapositive or contradiction easier?)

12. In specifying a function, give the domain and codomain. Also give either the rule or clearly describe how the function is defined.
- (a) Give an example of a function which is strictly decreasing.
 - (b) Give an example of a function which is (monotonic) decreasing but not strictly decreasing.

13. In the space provided, write whether or not the rule with the given domain and codomain describes a function, and if not give a brief reason why. Recall the natural numbers are $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$.

(a) $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, where $f(n) = \sqrt{n}$.

_____ (Yes/No) Reason:

(b) $h : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

_____ (Yes/No) Reason:

(c) $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, where $g(n)$ equals any integer greater than n .

_____ (Yes/No) Reason:

14. Prove or disprove that the function $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by $g(n) = 5n + 2$ is one-to-one.

