

**Homework 8**

**Assigned on:** Monday, April 7, 2008.

**Due:** Friday, Apr 18, 2008.

**Contents**

<b>1 Truth Tables</b>	<b>8 points</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 AIMA, Exercise 7.2, page 236.</b>	<b>16 points</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 AIMA, Exercise 7.8, page 237.</b>	<b>16 points</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Logical Equivalences</b>	<b>8 points</b>	<b>2</b>
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<b>6 AIMA, Exercise 7.11, page 238.</b>	<b>18 points + 20 bonus</b>	<b>3</b>

This is a pen-and-paper homework, to be returned in class  
The whole homework is worth 95 points

**1 Truth Tables 8 points**

Use truth tables to show that each of the following is a tautology.

- $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg(\neg p \vee \neg q)$
- $[Mary \wedge (Mary \rightarrow Susy)] \rightarrow Susy$
- $\alpha \rightarrow [\beta \rightarrow (\alpha \wedge \beta)]$
- $(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow [(b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c)]$

**2 AIMA, Exercise 7.2, page 236. 16 points****3 AIMA, Exercise 7.8, page 237. 16 points**

only c, d, e, f, g and h.

## 4 Logical Equivalences

8 points

Using a method of your choice, verify:

1.  $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \equiv (\neg\beta \rightarrow \neg\alpha)$  contraposition
2.  $\neg(\alpha \wedge \beta) \equiv (\neg\alpha \vee \neg\beta)$  de Morgan
3.  $(\alpha \wedge (\beta \vee \gamma)) \equiv ((\alpha \wedge \beta) \vee (\alpha \wedge \gamma))$  distributivity of  $\wedge$  over  $\vee$

## 5 Proofs

29 points

Give the explanations of each step if the steps are given, and give both the explanation and step if they are not.

- If  $q \wedge (r \wedge p), t \rightarrow v, v \rightarrow \neg p$ , then  $\neg t \wedge r$ .

**Proof**

**Explanations**

- |                            |       |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 1. $q \wedge (r \wedge p)$ | Given |
| 2. $t \rightarrow v$       | Given |
| 3. $v \rightarrow \neg p$  | Given |
| 4. $t \rightarrow \neg p$  |       |
| 5. $(r \wedge p)$          |       |
| 6. $r$                     |       |
| 7. $p$                     |       |
| 8. $\neg\neg p$            |       |
| 9. $\neg t$                |       |
| 10. $\neg t \wedge r$      |       |

- If  $p \rightarrow (q \wedge r), q \rightarrow s$ , and  $r \rightarrow t$ , then  $p \rightarrow (s \wedge t)$ .

**Proof**

**Explanations**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

- **Prove by contradiction.**

If  $\neg(\neg p \wedge q), p \rightarrow (\neg t \vee r), q$ , and  $t$ , then  $r$ .

**Proof**

**Explanations**

1. $\neg(\neg p \wedge q)$	Given
2. $p \rightarrow (\neg t \vee r)$	Given
3. $q$	Given
4. $t$	Given
5. $\neg r$	Negation of Conclusion
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

**6 AIMA, Exercise 7.11, page 238. 18 points + 20 bonus**

Parts a, b, and c are required. Parts d, e, and f are bonus.