

HOMEWORK 3  
MATH 3345 – SPRING 2022 – KUTLER

Please complete the following problems on your own paper. Solutions should be written clearly, legibly, and with appropriate style.

1. Write **both** the contrapositive and the converse of each conditional sentence below.
  - (a) If it is raining, then the ground is wet.
  - (b) If  $a = 4$ , then  $a^2 = 16$ .
  - (c) If  $a \neq b$ , then  $a^4 \neq b^4$ .

Do not worry about the truth value of any of these statements.

2. **[Falkner Section 2 Exercise 6]** Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be logical sentences. Use a truth table to prove that  $\neg(P \Rightarrow Q)$  is logically equivalent to  $P \wedge \neg Q$ .
3. **[Falkner Section 2 Exercise 7]** Let  $x$  and  $y$  be real numbers.
  - (a) Let  $A$  be the sentence “If  $x + y > 0$ , then  $x > 0$  or  $y > 0$ .” Use Theorem 2.10 and one of De Morgan’s laws to show that  $\neg A$  is logically equivalent to “ $x + y > 0$  and  $x \leq 0$  and  $y \leq 0$ .” Be careful not to skip any steps.
  - (b) Is the sentence  $A$  in part (a) true, or is  $\neg A$  true? Explain why.
  - (c) Let  $B$  be the sentence “If  $x + y > 2$ , then  $x > 2$  or  $y > 2$ .” Is  $B$  true, or is  $\neg B$  true, or is it impossible to say without further information about the specific values of  $x$  and  $y$ ? (Hint: Can you find specific values for  $x$  and  $y$  for which  $B$  is true? If so, give an example of such values. Can you find other specific values for  $x$  and  $y$  for which  $\neg B$  is true? If so, give an example of such values.)

**Practice Problems**

It is strongly recommended that you complete the following problems. There is no need to write up polished, final versions of your solutions (although you may find this a useful exercise). Please do not submit any work for these problems.

1. Use De Morgan’s laws to find a sentence which is logically equivalent to

$$\neg \left[ ((x > 1) \wedge (x < 3)) \vee ((x \geq 4) \wedge (x < 7)) \right]$$

and which does not use the logical connective “ $\neg$ ”.

2. Is  $(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R$  logically equivalent to  $P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$ ? Use a truth table to justify your answer.