

SECTION B1

- #8 $P = \text{true}$
 $Q = \text{true}$
 $R = \text{false}$

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

T

The given statement is true

- #16 Form a truth table for the given statement

$(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow Q$

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$	$(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T
F	T	F	T
F	F	F	T

a tautology

- #18 $[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P] \rightarrow Q$

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$	$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P$	$[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P] \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

a tautology

- #32 Write the negation

of
 "If I am 18 or older, then I can vote"

The negation of $P \rightarrow Q$ is
 $P \wedge \neg Q$

I am 18 or older and I cannot vote

- #33 The negation of
 "If I study hard and wake an A, then I can be a member of Phi Theta Kappa."
 is

I study hard and wake an A and cannot be a member of Phi Theta Kappa

because the negation of $P \rightarrow Q$ is $P \wedge \neg Q$

#27 Show that $[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R)] \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)$ is a tautology.

P	Q	R	$P \rightarrow Q$	$Q \rightarrow R$	$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R)$	$[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R)] \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	F	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	T	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	T

a tautology

#28 Show that $[P \vee (Q \wedge R)]$ and $[(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)]$ are logically equivalent.

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

identical truth values

therefore the two statements are logically equivalent

SECTION 11

#11

Hypothesis:

if you go to the source

Conclusion:

you will have a good time.

#13

Hypothesis:

if the diagonals of a parallelogram are perpendicular

Conclusion

The parallelogram is a rhombus.

#14

Hypothesis:

if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, $b \neq 0$, $d \neq 0$

Conclusion

$a \cdot d = b \cdot c$

#17

Hypothesis

if a figure is a square:

Conclusion

The figure is a rectangle.

#18

Hypothesis

if two angles of an isosceles triangle are base angles

Conclusion

They are congruent