

This worksheet uses the following definitions:

- The symbols “ $a \mid b$ ”, for $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$, mean “ a divides b ”, or in other words, there exists $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ with $ak = b$
- a statement is in **conjunctive normal form** (CNF) if $P = (\dots \vee \dots) \wedge (\dots \vee \dots)$
- a statement is in **disjunctive normal form** (DNF) if $P = (\dots \wedge \dots) \vee (\dots \wedge \dots)$

In other words, CNF is “ands of ors” and DNF is “ors of ands”.

1. **Warm up:** Answer the following questions.

- What is the negation of $\exists x \in X, P(x)$?
- What is the negation of $\forall x \in X, Q(x)$?
- The set $\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}$ contains ordered pairs (a, b) , where $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$. On what subset $X \subseteq \mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}$ is the statement $\forall x \in X, \forall y \in X, (x^2 + y^2 \leq 4)$ true?

2. For each of the following statements, find the truth value when $X = \mathbf{N}$ and when $X = \mathbf{Q}$.

Statement	Truth value for $X = \mathbf{N}$	Truth value for $X = \mathbf{Q}$
$\forall x \in X, (-x) \in X$		
$\forall x \in X, \exists y \in X, xy = 1$		
$\exists x \in X, \forall y \in X, x < y$		
$\exists x \in X, \forall y \in X, x \leq y$		
$\forall x \in X, \forall y \in X, \exists z \in X, ((x < y) \rightarrow ((x < z) \wedge (z < y)))$		
$\forall x \in X, \forall y \in X, \exists z \in X, ((x < y) \rightarrow ((x < z) \wedge (z \leq y)))$		

3. This question is about disjunctive and conjunctive normal form. Let P, Q, R be atomic predicates.

- Express the following statements in conjunctive and disjunctive normal form. Use a truth table to help you out.

$$P \rightarrow Q \qquad P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) \qquad (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow R$$

- In what cases is CNF the same as DNF? Give an example.
- Use part (a) to rephrase the following sentence using “and” and “or”, and not using “if...then” or “whenever”:

If I win the lottery, then whenever I see a homeless person, I will give them 100 euros.

4. (Adapted from Cummings, Exercise 5.4) Each of the following statements can be written in the form $P \wedge Q$, or $P \vee Q$, or $\neg P$. For each statement, decide which form it takes, and give the explicit statement for P and Q .

- (a) $3 \mid 12$ and $6 \mid 12$ (c) $x < y$ (e) 10 is odd while 11 is not
 (b) $3 \neq 5$ (d) $x \leq y$ (f) $x \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \mathbf{Z}$

5. (Adapted from Cummings, Exercise 6.16) Each of the following statements are false. For each, find a counterexample.

- (a) If $n \in \mathbf{N}$, then $2n^2 - 4n + 31$ is prime.
 (b) If $a, b \in \mathbf{N}$, then $a + b < ab$.
 (c) If $a, b \in \mathbf{Z}$, $a \mid b$ and $b \mid a$, then $a = b$.
 (d) If $x \in \mathbf{R}$, then $x^2 - x \geq 0$.
 (e) If $x \in \mathbf{R}$, then $\frac{x^2+x}{x^2-x} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$.
 (f) If $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$, then $|x + y| = |x| + |y|$.
 (g) If $x, y \in \mathbf{R}$ and $|x + y| = |x - y|$, then $y = 0$.

6. Complete the following tasks for next lab (Tuesday). They will be presented at the beginning of the lab.

(a) Prove the following statement:

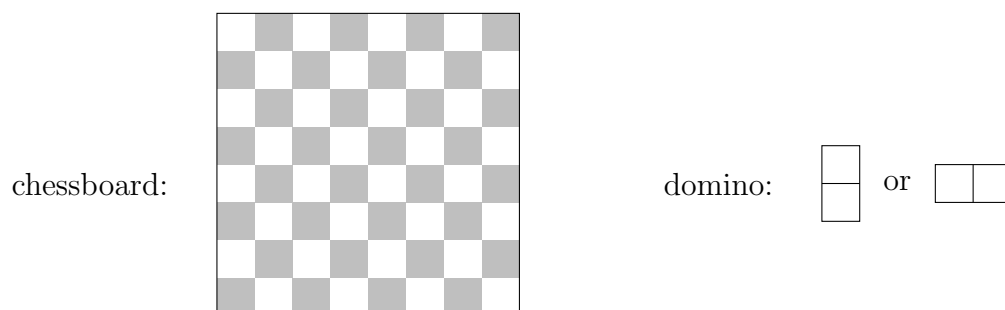
For every $n \in \mathbf{N}$, n is odd if and only if $3n + 5$ is even.

Since this is an “if and only if” \leftrightarrow statement, you should have two parts to your proof: one of the forwards direction \rightarrow , and one of the backwards direction \leftarrow .

(b) Prove the following statement, for the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$, where $a_n = \frac{3n+1}{n+2}$:

For every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $n \in \mathbf{N}$ with $|a_n - 3| < \epsilon$.

(c) This problem is about chessboards and dominoes.



- i. Prove by construction that the chessboard can be covered with dominoes.
- ii. Prove that if any one square is removed from the chessboard, then it can not be covered by dominoes. *Hint: How many squares does a domino cover? How many squares does a chessboard with one removed have?*