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Question 1:

- a). True, because the only the odd numbers are greater than zero
- b) True, because all negative numbers are even
- c) False, because there are negative even numbers in the domain. Ex -48, -14, -8
- d) True, because the only number that has a ones digit of two has a tens digit of 3. Ex 32
- e) False, because there are digits with a ones digit of 6 that are not 1 or 2. Ex 36

Question 2:

- a) True, because for any digit in D, there exists a number in E that cancels out the digit in D. Ex:  
 $D(-2)+E(2) = 0$ ,  $D(-1)+E(1)=0$ ,  $D(0)+E(0)=0$ ,  $D(1)+E(-1)=0$ ,  $D(2)+E(-2)=0$
- b) True, because both domains contain zero, therefor all numbers in E have an X that will be the same result,  $x = D(0)$   
 $D(0)+E(-2)=-2$ ,  $D(0)+E(-1)=-1$ ,  $D(0)+E(0)=-0$ ,  $D(0)+E(1)=1$ ,  $D(0)+E(2)=2$ ,

Question 3:

- a) Everybody = E, somebody = D

$\forall x \text{ in } E, \exists y \text{ in } D \text{ that } x \text{ loves } y$

Negation:  $\exists x \text{ in } E, \forall y \text{ in } D \text{ that } x \text{ does not love } y$

- b) Everybody = E, somebody = D

$\exists x \text{ in } D, \forall y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } x \text{ loves } y$

Negation:  $\forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } x \text{ does not love } y$

- c) Any even integer = D, Any integer = E

$\forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ in } E \text{ that } 2y = x$

Negation:  $\exists x \text{ in } D, \forall y \text{ in } E \text{ that } 2y \text{ does not } = x$

- d) Any action = D, Opposite reaction = E

$\forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } x = y$

Negation:  $\exists x \text{ in } D, \forall y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } x \text{ does not } = y$

- e) Any program = D, Any answer E

$\exists x \text{ in } D, \forall y \text{ in } E \text{ such that } y$

Negation:  $\forall x \text{ in } D, \exists y \text{ that } \sim y$

Question 4.

a) Healthy People = D, People who eat an apple a day = E, a = Alice, x = any person

$$\forall x D(x) \rightarrow E(x)$$

$$E(a)$$

$$\therefore D(a)$$

Invalid because of a converse error in logic

b) Studies discrete mathematics = D Good at logic = E, Bob = b, x = any student

$$\forall x D(x) \rightarrow E(x)$$

$$D(b)$$

$$\therefore E(x)$$

Valid by Modus Ponens

c) Compilation of the program produces error messages = E, Program is not correct = D, p = this program, x = any program

$$\forall x E(x) \rightarrow D(x)$$

$$\sim E(p)$$

$$\therefore \sim D(p)$$

Invalid because of an inverse error in logic

d) Product of two positive numbers = E, Positive = P, x = any positive number, y = any positive number,

$$\forall x \forall y E(x, y) \rightarrow P(E(x, y))$$

$$P(E(p, q))$$

$$\therefore P(p, q)$$

Invalid because of a converse error in logic. It is impossible to know if p and q were both positive initially.

e) An even number = E, double is even = D, x = any even number

$$\forall x E(x) \rightarrow D(x)$$

$$D(n)$$

$$\therefore E(n)$$

Invalid because of a converse error in logic. It is impossible to know if n was positive initially.