

## MATH 215 HW 1 SOLUTIONS

### QUESTION 1

$P$	$Q$	$P \Rightarrow Q$
$T$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$
$F$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$T$

$P$	$Q$	$P \text{ or } Q$	$(P \text{ or } Q) \Rightarrow Q$	$Q \Rightarrow (P \text{ or } Q)$	$(P \text{ or } Q) \Leftrightarrow Q$
$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$F$
$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$

$P$	$Q$	$P \text{ and } Q$	$(P \text{ and } Q) \Rightarrow P$	$P \Rightarrow (P \text{ and } Q)$	$(P \text{ and } Q) \Leftrightarrow P$
$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$
$F$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$

Since the truth tables for  $P \Rightarrow Q$ ,  $(P \text{ or } Q) \Leftrightarrow Q$  and  $(P \text{ and } Q) \Leftrightarrow P$  are the same, these statements are equivalent.

### QUESTION 2

Necessary:

(i), (v), (vii), (vii).

Sufficient:

(iii), (iv), (v), (vi).

$P$  is *Necessary* for  $Q$  means that  $Q \Rightarrow P$ . So for example if  $6|n$ , then it is *necessarily* true that  $3|n$ . On the other hand,  $P$  is *sufficient* for  $Q$  means  $P \Rightarrow Q$ . For example, it is *not* sufficient for  $2|n$  or  $3|n$  in order for  $6|n$ . (For example that statement “ $2|n$  or  $3|n$ ” is true if  $n = 3$ , but  $6 \nmid n$ .) However, it is sufficient (but not necessary) that  $12|n$  in order for  $6|n$ .

## QUESTION 3

$P$	$Q$	$R$	$(P \Rightarrow Q)$	$(Q \Rightarrow R)$	$(P \Rightarrow Q) \& (Q \Rightarrow R)$	$P \Rightarrow R$	$((P \Rightarrow Q) \& (Q \Rightarrow R)) \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow R)$
$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$		$F$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$
$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$