

ECS 20 Discrete Math: Discussion 2 Mock Quiz Answers

1. State the order of precedence for the logical operators \wedge , \vee , \neg , and \rightarrow .

$$\neg > \wedge > \vee > \rightarrow$$

2. Write down a truth table for the formula $\theta = \neg P \wedge (\neg P \rightarrow Q)$

P	Q	$\neg P$	$\neg P \rightarrow Q$	θ
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0

Is $\neg P \wedge (\neg P \rightarrow Q)$ logically equivalent to $\neg P \rightarrow Q$? No.

Re-write $\neg P \wedge (\neg P \rightarrow Q)$ using the least number of logical operators. $\neg P \wedge Q$

3. State DeMorgan's Law. $\neg(P \wedge Q) = \neg P \vee \neg Q$
4. Translate the following sentences into a formula of sentential logic: "A country must shut down the government if it has a political deadlock and its head of state does not negotiate. An exception is made for European and Communist countries."

Use HasPoliticalDeadlock, HeadOfStateNegotiates, European, Communist, ShutDownGovt in your answer.

$\text{HasPoliticalDeadlock} \wedge \neg \text{HeadOfStateNegotiates} \wedge \neg \text{European} \wedge \neg \text{Communist} \rightarrow \text{ShutDownGovt}$

ECS 20 Discrete Math: Discussion 2 Problem Set 2 notes

1. Cut and shuffle π_0 in your proposed number of moves to see if you can indeed reach π .

2. Treat `if s then p else q` like code. It is the same as `if s ? p : q` or

```
if (s) {  
    output = p;  
} else {  
    output = q;  
}
```

3. A mux (multiplexor) is a common device in circuit design that selects one signal to output from multiple inputs.
4. You need not define variables for the various conditions. Use words or phrases like in #4 of the mock quiz for the various conditions to formulate the answer.
5. You may define variables, for example G_A , to mean that A is guilty (copied). A student cannot be both guilty and innocent, though there may not be enough information to show either way. A student can only be completely truthful or completely lying.
6. Recall that $\{\wedge, \vee, \neg\}$ is logically complete.
7. A parity function returns 1 when the input contains an odd number of ones. Note: an earlier version of this assignment contained a non-essential typo for the parity function formula.