

Midterm Solutions

Graded out of 118 points: 5 points per problem except: $\max(0, 6m - 33)$ for m correct T/F answers on problems 1–11 (corresponds to +3 for correct T/F answers; -3 for incorrect T/F answers; some response expected on each question); 10 points for problem 26.

1. The formula $\phi = (P \vee Q \vee R)$ has exactly *seven* satisfying assignments. (Assume a universe of variables of $\mathcal{U} = \{P, Q, R\}$). **True**
2. It is possible to realize a NAND gate using OR and AND gates. **False**
3. It is possible to realize an XOR gate using NAND gates. **True**
4. We described in class how every formula ϕ is either *complete* or *sound*. **False**
5. There is a formula ϕ such that ϕ is satisfiable **and** $\neg\phi$ is satisfiable. **True**
6. If A, B , and X are bits, and $X \oplus A = B$, then $X = A \oplus B$. **True**
7. For sets X, Y , and C , if $X \cup C = Y \cup C$ then $X = Y$. **False**
8. For every set A it is the case that $\emptyset \subseteq A$. **True**
9. Regular expressions $(a \cup b)^*$ and $(aa^* \cup b)^*$ denote the same language. **True**
10. Strings under concatenation form a group. **False**
11. Let A and B be sets of strings. Then $A \times B = B \times A$. **False**
12. Let A and B be finite sets. Then $|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$ *This was supposed to say finite sets of strings, which would make the answer false. But, not having said that, you might have assumed I meant Cartesian product in writing AB , which would make the answer true. So I didn't grade the problem.*
13. Remember the **Towers of Hanoi** problem, where we have n rings on one of three pegs. Using the recursive algorithm described in class, the number of moves T_n needed to transfer these n rings to a different peg is given by the recurrence relation: $T_0 = \boxed{0}$ and $T_n = \boxed{2T_{n-1} + 1}$ for all $n \geq 1$.
14. Starting at 0, count in **binary** (base-2): $\boxed{0} \boxed{1} \boxed{10} \boxed{11} \boxed{100}$.
15. A **truth table** for $Y = (A \leftrightarrow B) \wedge (B \leftrightarrow C) \wedge (C \leftrightarrow D)$ has 16 rows. It has four columns to specify the input (A, B, C, D) and one column to specify the output (Y) . Of the 16 bits that occur in the output, $\boxed{14}$ are zero (0) and $\boxed{2}$ are one (1).
16. Write a **disjunctive normal form (DNF)** formula whose truth table is given below. Your formula should be the **or** of terms where each term is the **and** of variables or their complements:
 $\boxed{\overline{p} \overline{q} r \vee p q \overline{r}}$
17. **Negate** and simplify the following formula. Your answer should only use addition, exponentiation, $\{\wedge, \vee\}$, and $\{<, \leq, =, \neq, >, \geq\}$.
 $\neg((\exists n)(\exists a)(\exists b)(\exists c)(a^n + b^n = c^n \wedge n \geq 3))$ is equivalent to
 $(\forall n)(\forall a)(\forall b)(\forall c)(a^n + b^n \neq c^n \vee n < 3)$

The picture is of **Andrew Wiles** (1 EC point if you knew his name) — see him on YouTube!

18. **Translate** the following English sentence into a logical formula:

Some cats can dance—but no such cat can also fetch the morning paper.

The universe \mathcal{U} is “animals.” Use predicates of: $C(x)$ for x is cat; $D(x)$ for x can dance; and $F(x)$ for x can fetch the morning paper.

$$(\exists x)(C(x) \wedge D(x)) \wedge \neg(\exists x)(C(x) \wedge D(x) \wedge F(x))$$

or

$$(\exists x)(C(x) \wedge D(x)) \wedge (\forall x)(C(x) \wedge D(x) \rightarrow \neg F(x))$$

19. Express the following equality in **compact mathematical notation**: *The sum of the first 100 positive integers is 5050.*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} i = 5050$$

20. Express the following as a sentential formula (no quantifiers) in **compact mathematical notation**: *At least two of the boolean variables X_1, \dots, X_{100} are true.*

$$\bigvee_{1 \leq i < j \leq 100} X_i X_j$$

21. We used the **compactness theorem** of sentential logic to show that *what* is true about tiling the plane using a specified set of tile types?

If the plane is not tileable then some finite portion of the plane is already not tileable.

22. To use **mathematical induction** to prove that a proposition $B(n)$ is true for all numbers $n \geq 72$, show that $\boxed{B(72)}$ and $\boxed{B(n) \rightarrow B(n+1)}$ for all $n \geq 72$.

23. Explicitly specify the **power set** of the given set: $\mathcal{P}(\{\text{big, ghost}\}) = \boxed{\{\emptyset, \{\text{big}\}, \{\text{ghost}\}, \{\text{big,ghost}\}\}$.

24. Let BYTES be the set of 8-bit strings. We defined two addition operations on BYTES that made this set into a *group*: **bitwise-XOR** (\oplus) (below left) and (carryless) **computer addition** ($+$) (below right). Add the numbers using each operation.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\ \oplus \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \hline 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \\ + \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \\ \hline 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array}$$

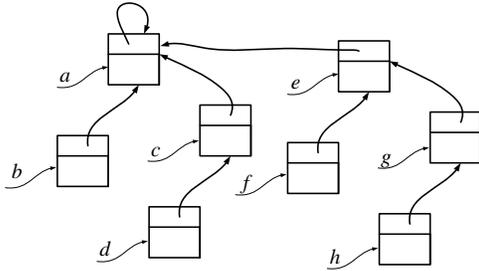
25. Let $R \subseteq \{a, b\}^* \times \{a, b\}^*$ be the **equivalence relation** defined by $x R y$ iff the string $|x| = |y|$. Explicitly list the elements of $[aa]$, the block (equivalence class) containing aa .

$$[aa] = \boxed{\{aa, ab, ba, bb\}}$$

26. In the Kingdom of Konfusion, coins come in nimes (9ℓ) and dimes (10ℓ). Prove that it's possible to make any integral number $n \geq 72$ of cents using only nimes and dimes.

See the solution on PS4.

27. If you use the **UNION/FIND** data structure with union-by-rank and collapsing-find, what do you return—and what side effects do you cause—if you call $\text{FIND}(h)$ with the following data structure?



$\text{FIND}(h)$ will return a .

With collapsing find, we will also adjust the parent pointer of the objects pointed to by h and g to point to a .

28. Write a shortest **regular expression** for the language L that is the set of all binary strings $x \in \{0, 1\}^*$ whose length is divisible by three.

$((0 \cup 1)(0 \cup 1)(0 \cup 1))^*$

29. *Extra credit.* What's an **aardwolf's** favorite food?

They like **termites**, same as me.

