

Quiz Section 2: Circuits and Predicate Logic

Task 1 – Equivalences

Prove that each of the following pairs of propositional formulas are equivalent using the specified method(s).

a) $p \rightarrow \neg p \wedge \neg p \rightarrow p$ vs. F

Use cozy at the following url (tinyurl.com/CSE311S2) to complete the problem online.

b) $\neg p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$ vs. $q \rightarrow (p \vee r)$ using **(i)** truth tables and **(ii)** propositional equivalences.

Use cozy at the following url (tinyurl.com/CSE311S2b) to complete the problem online.

Task 2 – Non-equivalence

Prove that the following pairs of propositional formulae are not equivalent using a truth table and specifying an input they differ on.

a) $p \rightarrow r$ vs. $r \rightarrow p$

b) $a \rightarrow (b \wedge c)$ vs. $(a \rightarrow b) \wedge c$

Task 3 – More Circuits

Let Q be defined by $Q(p, q) = (\neg p) \oplus q$. Using only NOT, OR and Q gates, draw a circuit that represents the logical expression $(a \wedge b) \oplus c$.

Task 4 – Boolean Algebra

For each of the following parts, write the logical expression using boolean algebra operators. Then, simplify it using axioms and theorems of boolean algebra.

a) $\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee (p \wedge q))$

b) $\neg(p \vee (q \wedge p))$

Task 5 – Canonical Forms

Consider the boolean functions $F(A, B, C)$ and $G(A, B, C)$ specified by the following truth table:

A	B	C	$F(A, B, C)$	$G(A, B, C)$
1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	0

- Write the DNF and CNF expressions for $F(A, B, C)$.
- Write the DNF and CNF expressions in boolean algebra for $G(A, B, C)$.
- Simplify your CNF form for $G(A, B, C)$.

Task 6 – Translate to English

Translate these system specifications into English where $F(p)$ is “Printer p is out of service”, $B(p)$ is “Printer p is busy”, $L(j)$ is “Print job j is lost,” and $Q(j)$ is “Print job j is queued”. Let the domain be all printers and all print jobs.

- $\exists p (F(p) \wedge B(p)) \rightarrow \exists j L(j)$
- $(\forall j B(j)) \rightarrow (\exists p Q(p))$
- $\exists j (Q(j) \wedge L(j)) \rightarrow \exists p F(p)$
- $(\forall p B(p) \wedge \forall j Q(j)) \rightarrow \exists j L(j)$