



Problem 1.

1. Show that these conditional statements are logically equivalent.

a)  $\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$  and  $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$

b)  $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r)$  and  $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$

2. Show that each of these conditional statements is a tautology by using truth tables.

a)  $[\neg p \wedge (p \vee q)] \rightarrow q$

b)  $[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

Problem 2.

1. Suppose A, B and C are sets. Show that:

$$(A - B) \subseteq A \cap \bar{B}$$

2. Show that if A, B and C are sets then  $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$ .

a) By showing each side is a subset of the other side.

b) Using a membership table.

Problem 3.

1.

a) Find an inverse of  $a$  modulo  $m$  for each of these pairs of relatively prime integers.

$$a = 6, m = 77.$$

b) Solve each of these congruences using the modular inverses found in part (a)

$$6x \equiv 5 \pmod{77}$$

Problem 4.

1. Let  $R$  the relation defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  by:

$$xRy \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 = x - y$$

Show that the relation  $R$  is an equivalence relation on the set of integers.

2. Determine the equivalence class of  $x$  for any real  $x$ .

3. Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be relations on a set  $A$  represented by the matrices

$$M_{R_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the matrix representing

a)  $R_1 \cup R_2$  and  $R_1 \cap R_2$

b)  $R_1 \circ R_2$

c)  $R_1 \oplus R_2$

d)  $\overline{R_2}$  and  $R_1^{-1}$

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**Good Luck**