Universität des
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FR Informatik


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## Tutorials for "Automated Reasoning" <br> Exercise sheet 3

Exercise 3.1: (4P)
Determine which of the following formulas are valid/satisfiable/unsatisfiable:

1. $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow(P \vee Q)$
2. $(P \vee Q) \rightarrow(P \wedge Q)$
3. $\neg(P \wedge \neg \neg P)$
4. $\neg(\neg P \vee \neg \neg P)$
5. $((P \rightarrow Q) \wedge(\neg P \rightarrow R)) \rightarrow(Q \vee R)$
6. $P \rightarrow(Q \rightarrow P)$
7. $(\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P) \rightarrow(P \rightarrow Q)$
8. $(P \rightarrow(Q \rightarrow R)) \rightarrow((P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow(P \rightarrow R))$

Exercise 3.2: (3 P)
Logical connective NAND (notation: $\uparrow$ ) is defined as:

$$
\phi \uparrow \psi \leftrightarrow \neg(\phi \wedge \psi)
$$

Show how connectives $\neg, \wedge$ and $\vee$ can be equivalently rewritten using only connective $\uparrow$.

Exercise 3.3: (2 P)
Let $N$ be a set of propositional formulas and $\phi$ be one propositional formula. Prove that $N \models \phi$ if and only if $N \cup\{\neg \phi\}$ is not satisfiable (i.e. $N \cup\{\neg \phi\}$ has no model, notation: $N \cup\{\neg \phi\} \models \perp)$.

Exercise 3.4: (2 $P$ )
Let $\phi$ and $\psi$ be two propositional formulas. Prove or disprove:

1. If $\phi$ is satisfiable or $\psi$ is satisfiable then $\phi \vee \psi$ is satisfiable.
2. If $\phi$ is satisfiable and $\psi$ is satisfiable then $\phi \wedge \psi$ is satisfiable.

Disprove means: provide a counter example and show that it is really a counter example.

## Exercise 3.5: (4 Bonus Points)

Let $\Sigma$ be a non-empty finite signature (set of propositional variables). As we already know we can percieve propositional formulas over $\Sigma$ as functions from $\{0,1\}^{|\Sigma|}$ to $\{0,1\}$. Compare following sets of functions:

1. all functions from $\{0,1\}^{|\Sigma|}$ to $\{0,1\}$
2. functions representable by a propositional formula with connectives $\wedge, \vee$
3. functions representable by a propositional formula with connectives $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$
4. functions representable by a propositional formula with connectives $\wedge, \neg$

Compare means: for every pair of the above mentioned sets decide and prove which relation $\subseteq, \supseteq$ (or incomparable) holds.

Submit your solution in lecture hall 001 during the lecture on May 7. Please write your name and the date of your tutorial group on your solution.

Note: Joint solutions are not permitted (work in groups is encouraged).

