## Quiz 3: October 14, 2021

Name: $\qquad$
Student ID: $\qquad$
For this quiz, refer to these laws and identities for Propositional Calculus:

| Name | Equivalence |
| :---: | :---: |
| Identity Laws | $\mathrm{p} \wedge \mathbf{T} \equiv \mathrm{p} \quad \mathrm{p} \cup \mathbf{F} \equiv \mathrm{p}$ |
| Domination Laws | $p \vee \mathbf{T} \equiv \mathbf{T} \quad \mathrm{~T} \wedge \mathbf{F} \equiv \mathbf{F}$ |
| Idempotent Laws | $p \vee p \equiv p \quad \rho \wedge p \equiv p$ |
| D ouble Negative Law | $\neg(\neg \mathrm{P}) \equiv \mathrm{p}$ |
| Commutative Laws | $p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$ a $\quad p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$ |
| Associative Laws | $(p \vee q) \cup r \equiv p \vee(q \vee r) \quad(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv q \wedge(p \wedge r)$ |
| Distributive Laws | $\left.p \vee(q \wedge r) \equiv(p \cup q) \wedge(p \vee)^{\prime}\right) \quad p \wedge(q \cup r) \equiv(p \sim q) \cup(p \wedge r)$ |
| De Morgan's Laws | $\neg(\mathrm{p} \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q)$ |
| Absorption Laws | $p \vee(p \wedge q) \equiv p \quad p \sim(p \vee q) \equiv p$ |
| Negation Laws | $p \vee \neg \mathrm{p} \equiv \mathbf{T}$ |
| Def. of implication | $(p \rightarrow q) \equiv(\neg p \vee q)$ |
| Def. of equivalence | $p \leftrightarrow q$ 俍 $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge(q \rightarrow p) \equiv(p \wedge q) v(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$ |

1. The questions below start with the formula $f(a, b, c)=(\neg a \wedge \neg b) \vee(a \wedge c)$
(a) (1 points) Give us the truth table for $f(a, b, c)$.
(b) (2 points) Give us the Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF-also known as Product of Sums, POS) for $f(a, b, c)$
(c) (2 points) Give the Dual of your solution for Part b of this question.
2. (5 points) Use the provided laws and identities to prove that $[p \wedge(p \rightarrow q)] \rightarrow q$ is a tautology.
