

## 1 Set Operations

- $\mathbb{R}$ , the set of real numbers
- $\mathbb{Q}$ , the set of rational numbers:  $\{a/b : a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge b \neq 0\}$
- $\mathbb{Z}$ , the set of integers:  $\{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
- $\mathbb{N}$ , the set of natural numbers:  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

(a) Given a set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , what is  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  (Power Set)?

(b) Given a generic set  $B$ , how do you describe  $\mathcal{P}(B)$  using set comprehension notation? (Set Comprehension is  $\{x \mid x \in A\}$ .)

(c) What is  $\mathbb{R} \cap \mathcal{P}(A)$ ?

(d) What is  $\mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{Z}$ ?

(e) What is  $\mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{Q}$ ?

(f) What is  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ ?

(g) If  $S \subseteq T$ , what is  $S \setminus T$ ?

## 2 Writing in Propositional Logic

For each of the following sentences, translate the sentence into propositional logic using the notation introduced in class, and write its negation.

(a) The square of a nonzero integer is positive.

- (b) There are no integer solutions to the equation  $x^2 - y^2 = 10$ .
- (c) There is one and only one real solution to the equation  $x^3 + x + 1 = 0$ .
- (d) For any two distinct real numbers, we can find a rational number in between them.

### 3 Implication

Which of the following implications are true? Give a counterexample for each false assertion.

- (a)  $\forall x, \forall y, P(x, y) \implies \forall y, \forall x, P(x, y)$ .
- (b)  $\exists x, \exists y, P(x, y) \implies \exists y, \exists x, P(x, y)$ .
- (c)  $\forall x, \exists y, P(x, y) \implies \exists y, \forall x, P(x, y)$ .
- (d)  $\exists x, \forall y, P(x, y) \implies \forall y, \exists x, P(x, y)$ .

### 4 Necessary and Sufficient Conditions

- (a) Given implication  $A \implies B$ ,  $A$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition for  $B$ .
- (b) Given implication  $\neg A \implies \neg B$ ,  $A$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition for  $B$ .
- (c) Given implication  $\neg B \implies \neg A$ ,  $A$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition for  $B$ .
- (d) Given implication  $B \implies A$ ,  $A$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ condition for  $B$ .