

Name:

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PMath 330

Assignment 2

Mark _____

The Expansion Theorem

Prove that if a term $F(X)$ in the language of classes is always equal to $AX \cup BX'$, where A and B are classes, then $A = F(1)$ and $B = F(0)$.

PROOF:

For the formula $F(A, B) = A \cup A'B$ carry out the following computations to calculate the expansion of $F(A, B)$ on A, B :

Full Expression	Value
$F(1, 1) =$	$=$
$F(1, 0) =$	$=$
$F(0, 1) =$	$=$
$F(0, 0) =$	$=$

Thus expanding on A, B gives: $F(A, B) =$ _____

For the formula $F(A, B, C) = (A \cup B)'(B \cup C)$ carry out the following computations to calculate the expansion of $F(A, B, C)$ on B :

Full Expression	Simplified
$F(A, 1, C) =$	$=$
$F(A, 0, C) =$	$=$

Expanding on B gives: $F(A, B, C) =$ _____

For the formula $F(A, B, C) = (A \cup B)(BC)'$ carry out the following computations to calculate the expansion of $F(A, B, C)$ on A, C :

Full Expression	Simplified
$F(1, B, 1) =$	$=$
$F(1, B, 0) =$	$=$
$F(0, B, 1) =$	$=$
$F(0, B, 0) =$	$=$

Thus expanding on A, C gives: $F(A, B, C) =$ _____

Elimination

Given two classes A and B , prove that there is a class X such that $AX \cup BX' = 0$ holds if and only if $AB = 0$, that is, iff the intersection of A and B is empty.

PROOF:

For the formula $E(A, B, C) = (A \cup B \cup C)(A' \cup B' \cup C')$ carry out the following computations to eliminate B from the equation $E(A, B, C) = 0$:

Full Expression	Simplified
$E(A, 1, C) =$	$=$
$E(A, 0, C) =$	$=$

Eliminating B gives (simplify first!): $\underline{\hspace{10em}} = 0$

For the formula $E(A, B, C, D) = (A \cup B)(C \cup D)$ carry out the following computations to eliminate A, D from the equation $E(A, B, C, D) = 0$:

Full Expression	Simplified
$E(1, B, C, 1) =$	$=$
$E(1, B, C, 0) =$	$=$
$E(0, B, C, 1) =$	$=$
$E(0, B, C, 0) =$	$=$

Eliminating A, D gives (simplify first!): $\underline{\hspace{10em}} = 0$

Fill in the following tree to give a proof of the validity of the argument using the method of Lewis Carroll. Be sure to give the number of the reason for each boxed letter.

$$1 \quad C D E = 0$$

$$2 \quad A B' C' = 0$$

$$3 \quad D' E F' = 0$$

$$4 \quad A' G E = 0$$

$$5 \quad B' D' F = 0$$

$$B' G E = 0$$

