

Name: _____ Grade: _____ <-- instructor use

1. Give purely symbolic definitions of the three languages on the “Languages and Prefixes” slide
 - * $\{a\}^*$
 - * $\{\epsilon\} \cup \{bx : x \in \{a, b\}^*\}$
 - * \emptyset

2. What are the two standard ways of defining a set?
 - * A program that enumerates the members
 - * A characteristic function, which given a value tells us whether that value is in the set.

3. What are the 3 properties that an equivalence relation must satisfy?

Reflexive, symmetric, transitive

4. For a given prime integer p , is $\{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \exists k \in \mathbb{N} (a - b = kp)\}$ an equivalence relation? Explain.

Yes. Reflexive: $a - a = 0p$. Symmetric. If $a - b = kp$, then $b - a = -kp$.
 Transitive: if $a - b = kp$ and $b - c = mp$, then $a - c = (k+m)p$.

5. If $L_1 = \{a^n : n \geq 0\}$ and $L_2 = \{b^n : n \geq 0\}$, what is $L_1 L_2$? $\{a^m b^n : m, n \geq 0\}$

What is L_1^* ? Same as L_1

6. When is a (propositional) wff a tautology? When it is true for all values of its variables

7. When we say a set of inference rules is sound, what do we mean? If we apply the rules to a set of axioms, we only end up with things entailed by those axioms

8. What is a predicate? A function whose value is Boolean

Give an example of a predicate application with no free variables Example: $\text{contains}(3, \{4, 5, 6\})$

with one or more free variables Example: $\text{contains}(n, \{4, 5, 6\})$

9. When is a first-order wff a sentence (statement)? When it has no free variables

10. Give an example of a model for $\exists x (\forall y (xy = 0))$ Integers, with standard definitions of 0 and <

11. From $\{\forall t(p(t)\rightarrow q(t)), \forall t(q(t)\rightarrow r(t)), \neg r(C)\}$, prove $\neg p(C)$. Give reasons for your steps. (Continue on back)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. $\forall t(p(t)\rightarrow q(t))$ | given |
| 2. $p(C)\rightarrow q(C)$ | 1, universal instantiation |
| 3. $\forall t(q(t)\rightarrow r(t))$ | given |
| 4. $q(C)\rightarrow r(C)$ | 1, universal instantiation |
| 5. $p(C)\rightarrow r(C)$ | 2, 4, syllogism |
| 6. $\neg r(C)$ | premise |
| 7. $\neg p(C)$ | modus tollens |

Tell your instructor about anything from today's session (or from the course so far) that you found confusing or still have a question about. If none, please write "None". Continue on the back if needed.