

# COMP 681 Formal Methods Spring 2008 Recitation 15—Solutions

1. Given the following De Morgan's law

$$\neg (p_1 \wedge p_2) \langle \equiv \rangle \neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2$$

prove the general form

$$\neg (p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n) \langle \equiv \rangle \neg p_1 \vee \neg p_2 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_n$$

**Answer**

Induction on the number  $n$  of  $\wedge$ 's

Basis:  $n = 1$

This is the given law.

Induction step

Assume that  $\neg (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k) \langle \equiv \rangle \neg p_1 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k$  (and show that  $\neg (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \wedge p_{k+1}) \langle \equiv \rangle \neg p_1 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k \vee \neg p_{k+1}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \neg (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \wedge p_{k+1}) & \\ \langle \equiv \rangle \neg ((p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k) \wedge p_{k+1}) & \quad \text{Associativity of } \wedge \\ \langle \equiv \rangle \neg (p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k) \vee \neg p_{k+1} & \quad \text{De Morgan's law} \\ \langle \equiv \rangle (\neg p_1 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k) \vee \neg p_{k+1} & \quad \text{Induction hypothesis} \\ \langle \equiv \rangle \neg p_1 \vee \dots \vee \neg p_k \vee \neg p_{k+1} & \quad \text{Associativity of } \vee \end{aligned}$$

2. Given the rule Conjunction

$$p_1, p_2 \vdash p_1 \wedge p_2$$

prove the general form of this rule

$$p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n \vdash p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n$$

**Answer**

Induction on the number  $n$  of premises

Basis:  $n = 2$

This is the given rule.

Induction step

Assume that  $p_1, \dots, p_k \vdash p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k$  (and show that  $p_1, \dots, p_k, p_{k+1} \vdash p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \wedge p_{k+1}$ ).

- |         |  |                               |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1.      | $p_1$  | Premise                       |
| ...     |  |                               |
| $k$ .   | $p_k$  | Premise                       |
| $k+1$ . | $p_{k+1}$                                    | Premise                       |
| $k+2$ . | $p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k$                | 1- $k$ , Induction hypothesis |
| $k+3$ . | $p_1 \wedge \dots \wedge p_k \wedge p_{k+1}$ | $k+2$ & $k+1$ , Conjunction   |