Name:	CompID:
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CS 2102 - DMT1 - Spring 2020 — Luther Tychonievich In-class Quiz friday january 24, 2020

Quiz 01

PROBLEM GROUP 1 English \mapsto Math

Rewrite each of the following English sentences as an expression over propositions. Include both a mapping from symbols to propositions and the final expression.

1. I'll do well on this quiz if my preparation was good.

W: I'll do wellP: I prepped well

 $P \to W$

- 2. Superheroes fight for goodness and look good in tights.
- *F*: Superheroes fight for goodness
- T: Superheroes look good in tights

 $(F \wedge T)$

- 3. If you're a performer or on the staff then you can come in early or on-time.
- *P*: You're a performer
- S: You're on the staff
- *E*: You can come in early
- O: You can come in on-time

 $(P \lor S) \to (E \oplus O)$

- 4. If you're a midget or a giant (I've never met a giant), you're unusually sized and clothes-shopping is difficult
- M: You're a midget
- G: You're a giant
- *I*: I met a giant
- U: You're unusually sized
- *S*: Shopping is easy

$$((M \oplus G) \to (U \land \neg S)) \land \neg I$$

PROBLEM GROUP 2 If Statements

Write an expression for when the following function returns the given return values. Use the parameters of the function as your propositions. Each function is shown in both Java and Python.

```
public static String f(boolean a, boolean b){
def f(a,b):
                                      if(a && (!b))
    if a and (not b):
                                         return "one";
       return "one"
                                      else if((!a) || b)
    elif (not a) or b:
                                          return "two";
       return "two"
                                      else
   else:
                                          return "three";
       return "three"
                                  }
5. f returns "one" when \underline{a} \wedge \neg b
6. f returns "two" when \underline{\neg a \lor b}
7. f returns "three" when _____
```

PROBLEM GROUP 3 Truth Tables

Fill in the following truth table

	<u>A</u>	В	C	(A	\leftrightarrow	C)	ή ⊕	(B	\rightarrow	<i>C</i>)
	0	0	0		1		0		1	
	0	0	1		0		1 1 1	 - -	1	
							<u> </u>	L		
	0	1	0		1		1	 	0	
	0	1	1		0		1 1	 	1	
8.							 	I ├-		
	1	0	0		0		1	 	1	
	1	0	1		1		0	 	1	
							<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
	1	1	0		0		0	 	0	
	1	1	1		1		0	 	1	
							1	l		