

### Exercise 1.

Let  $P, Q, R$  be three statements. Establish the truth tables of the following statements and deduce whether they are equivalent :

- $P \vee (Q \wedge R)$  and  $(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$
- $P \implies Q$  and  $\overline{P} \vee Q$
- $P \implies Q$  and  $Q \implies P$

**Exercise 2.** Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be two statements.

Show the following equivalences :

- $\overline{P \implies Q} \Leftrightarrow P \wedge \overline{Q}$
- $P \implies Q \Leftrightarrow \overline{Q} \implies \overline{P}$
- $(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow (P \implies Q) \wedge (Q \implies P)$
- $P \oplus Q \Leftrightarrow (P \wedge \overline{Q}) \vee (\overline{P} \wedge Q)$
- $(P \oplus Q) \oplus Q \Leftrightarrow P$

Are the following statements Tautologies ? :

- $P \vee \overline{P}$
- $P \wedge \overline{P}$

**Exercise 3.** Let  $P$  et  $Q$  be two statements. Give the negations of the following statements : :

- $P \wedge Q$
- $[(P \wedge Q) \vee R] \implies (P \wedge R)$
- $P \Leftrightarrow Q$
- $P \oplus Q$

### Exercise 4.

- Is the statement :  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 + y < 0$ , true ?  
Swap the quantifiers and deduce the truth value of the resulting statement.
- Give the negation of the following statement, and say whether it is true or false :  
 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, y \leq n$ .  
Deduce the truth value of the given statement.

### Exercise 5.

- Let  $a \in \mathbb{N}$ . Study according to the values of  $a$  the existence or not of solutions for the equation  $x^2 + 2ax + 3 = 0$ .
- Show by contraposition that :  $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}, p^2$  is even  $\implies p$  is even.
- Use reasoning by contradiction to show the previous statement (supp).
- Show by contradiction that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational, that is to say  $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$ .
- Are the following two statements true :

$$\forall x \in ]-\infty, 3[, x^2 < 9,$$
$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 + y^2 \geq xy.$$

- Show that for any integer  $n \geq 4, n! \geq 2^n$ .
- Show that :  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ . It is given that  $\sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n$ .
- Show that :  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 7^n - 1$  is divisible by 6.
- Show that :  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 4^n + 6n - 1$  is a multiple of 9 (supp).