Address each problem carefully and thoroughly. This exam is worth 100 points.

1. (a) [10 pts] Are the statement forms $q \Rightarrow \sim (p \lor q)$ and $\sim p \lor \sim q$ logically equivalent? Justify your response.

(b) [10 pts] Construct a truth table for the statement form $(p \land \sim q) \Rightarrow r$.

2. [15 pts - 5 each] For this problem, consider the following statement variables:

 $p: x \text{ is prime} \qquad q: x \text{ is odd} \qquad r: x > 7$

- (a) Rewrite $(r \lor \sim p) \Rightarrow \sim q$ verbally.
- (b) Rewrite $q \wedge \sim (r \vee p)$ verbally.

- (c) Rewrite "x is an even prime only if it's prime or less than or equal to 7" ENTIRELY symbolically, using the given p, q, and r.
- 3. [15 pts 5 each] Consider the statement "sin x > 0 and cos x < 0 if the angle x is in Quadrant II."
 - (a) Rewrite the original statement as a universal statement.

(b) Write the converse of the original statement using the phrase "necessary."

(c) Write the inverse of the original statement using the word "sufficient."

- 4. [15 pts 5 each] Convert each verbal statement to totally symbolic form (no words) and vice versa.
 - (a) Some real numbers are rational.
 - (b) x is either a rational number but not an integer, or else x = 0.
 - (c) There is a real number x for which xy is rational for all rational numbers y.
- 5. [20 pts 5 each] Write the negation of each statement below. You may use your choice of verbal or symbolic form.
 - (a) There is a real number x for which xy is rational for all rational numbers y. (See Problem #4c.)

(b) Some rectangles are squares.

- (c) If xy = 0, then x = 0 or y = 0.
- (d) All pentagons are polygons.

- 6. [15 pts 5 each] Identify each statement below as true or false, then justify your claim using an appropriate method.
 - (a) Some even integers are prime.

(b) Any integer x where $48 \le x \le 51$ is not prime.

(c) If 6 is a prime number and 4 is not, then 6 + 4 = 15.