2.26 A student makes the following statement:

P: If I don't see my advisor today, I will see her tomorrow.

Determine which of these statements is certainly false, given that the statement P is true.

- (i) The student doesn't see his advisor either day.
- (ii) The student sees his advisor both days.
- (iii) The student sees his advisor on one of the two days.
- (iv) The student doesn't see his advisor today and waits until next week to see her.

2.28 Consider the statement (implication):

If Bill takes Sam to the concert, then Sam will take Bill to dinner.

Which of the following implies that this statement is true?

- (a) Sam takes Bill to dinner only if Bill takes Sam to the concert.
- (b) Either Bill doesn't take Sam to the concert or Sam takes Bill to dinner.
- (c) Bill takes Sam to the concert.
- (d) Bill takes Sam to the concert and Sam takes Bill to dinner.
- (e) Bill takes Sam to the concert and Sam doesn't take Bill to dinner.
- (f) The concert is canceled.
- (g) Sam doesn't attend the concert.

2.32 In each of the following, two open sentences P(x) and Q(x) over a domain S are given. Determine all $x \in S$ for which $P(x) \implies Q(x)$ is a true statement.

- (a) $P(x): x 3 = 4; Q(x): x \ge 8; S = \mathbb{R}.$
- (b) $P(x): x^2 \ge 1; Q(x): x \ge 1; S = \mathbb{R}.$
- (c) $P(x): x^2 \ge 1; Q(x): x \ge 1; S = \mathbb{N}.$
- (d) $P(x): x \in [-1,2]; Q(x): x \le 2; S = [-1,1].$

2.34 (a,b,e,f) Each of the following describes an implication. Write the implication in the form "if ..., then ...".

- (a) Any point on the straight line with equation 2y + x 3 = 0 whose x-coordinate is an integer also has an integer for its y-coordinate.
- (b) The square of every odd integer is odd.
- (e) Let C be a circle of circumference 4π . Then the area of C is also 4π .
- (f) Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. The integer n^3 is even only if n is even.