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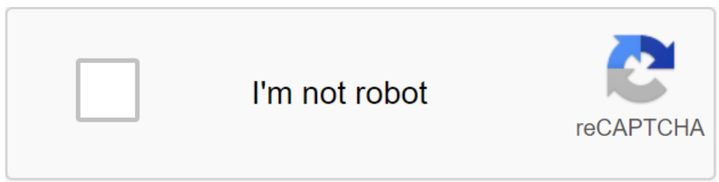

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Mathematical reasoning of the transaction to determine the meaning of the truth of these statements. This topic is covered only within JEE Main, not in JEE Advanced. It has four brands and is one of the simplest concepts in the entire curriculum. Mathematical logic is a subject that deals with the principles

of reasoning. Mathematical thinking is also called proof science. In this article, JEE applicants can get a set of questions asked last year by mathematical reasoning exams with detailed solutions. Download:-Mathematical Reasoning Issues PDF JEE Basic Mathematical Reasoning Previous year Issues with Solutions Issue 1: Opposite reverse p ⇒ q is the solution: Reverse p ⇒ ~q is ~ p ⇒ q Opposite ~ p ⇒ q ~ q ⇒ p. Because the opposite of p ⇒ q ~ q ⇒ p. question 2: Which of the following is the opposite, if the two triangles are identical, then they are similar?? A) If the two triangles are not similar, they are not identical B) If the two triangles are not identical, then they do not look like C) If the two triangles are not identical, then the two triangles are not similar, then this is an identical solution: Consider the following p statements: Two triangles are identical. q: The two triangles are similar. It is obvious that this statement is in symbolic form ⇒ q. Thus, its opposite is given ~ q ⇒ ~ p Now, ~p: the two triangles are not identical. ~k: the two triangles don't look alike. So q ⇒ q p: If the two triangles are not similar, then they are not identical. Question 3: If p is true and q is false, which of the following statements is not true? A) p ∨ q b) p ⇒ q C) p ∧ (q) d) p ⇒ p Solution: When p is true and q false, then p∨q is true, q ⇒ p is true and p ∧ (~q) is true. (So both p and ~q are true) Here, ⇒ q is not true, because a true statement cannot imply a false statement. Issue 4: (p ∨ q) ∨ (p ∧ q) equivalent to q. Solution: ~ (p ∨ q) ∨ (~p ∧ q) - (~p ∧ ~q) ∨ (~p ∧ q) ~q ∧ ~ (~ (p ∧ q)) Question 5: Which of the following is the logical equivalent of a z/z ⇒ q) A) p ∧ q B) p ∧ q c) q p ∧ q D) q p ∧ q Solution: It is clear from the table that ~ (~p ⇒ q) is equivalent to ~p ∧ ~q. Issue 6: If (∧) ∧ (P/q) is false, then write the values of truth p, q and r. Solution: Since, (p ∧ ~r) ⇒ (~p ∨ q) is F then, p q t, q f, q F. question 7: If p and q are two statements, then (p ⇒ q) ⇔ (q ⇒ p) is. Решение: p⇒q ~p⇒~q p⇒q⇔~q⇒~p T T F F T T T T T T T T T T T T Поэтому, это тавтология. Therefore, this proposal is a tautology. Issue 8: If each of the following statements is true, then P ⇒ q, q ⇒ r, r A) p is a false B) p is true C) q true D) No These Solutions: So ~ it's true, so r is false. Also, ⇒ r is true, so q is false. (So the true statement cannot imply a false) Besides, ⇒ q is true, so p must be false. Issue 9: What is the denial of the compound proposal? If the exam is difficult, I will, if I study hard. Solution: If r: Exam is difficult d: I will pass the r: I study the heavy given result: P ⇒ (r ⇒ q) Now, ~ (r ⇒ q) - r ∧ ~q ~ (p ⇒ (r ⇒ q)) p ∧ (r ∧ ~q) Exam is difficult and I'm learning hard, but I'm not learning hard. Вопрос 10: Заявление p → (p → q) эквивалентно q. Решение: p → (q → p) - qp (q → p) - ~p ∨ (~q ∨ p) (Так как p ∨~p всегда верно) ~p ∨ p ∨ q q p → (p ∨ q) Вопрос 11: Заявление q (p ↔ q) Solution: p q ~q p↔~q ~(p↔~q) p↔q T T F F T T T F T T F F F T F T F F F F T F T T Question 12: The Boolean Expression (p ∧ ~q) ∨ q ∨(~p ∧ q) is equivalent to ___________. Solution: z (p ∧ ~q) ∨ sq.m. ∨ (~p ∧ sq m) - (r ∨ sq m) ∧ (~k ∨ sq m) ∨ (~p ∧ sq. ∨m) ∧ (∨p ~p ∧ q ∨ ∧ ∨) can be expressed as a solution: Suman is brilliant and dishonest is P∧~R. Suman is brilliant and dishonest if and only if Suman is rich, is the No.↔ (P ∧ ~R) Negative statements expressed as ~ (↔ (P ∧ ~R). Download India's Best Exam Preparation App Class 9-10, JEE and NEET 1,00,000 students Download eSaral App JEE Basic previous year math question with solutions available on eSaral. Practice JEE Basic Previous Year Maths Issues Documents will help JEE applicants in implementing template questions and help in the analysis of weak and strong areas. eSaral helps students clean up and understand each topic for the better. eSaral provides full chapters wise notes of class 11th and 12th as for all subjects. In addition, eSaral also offers NCERT solutions, last year's questions for JEE Main and Advance, practical questions, a series of tests for JEE Main, JEE Advanced and NEET, important questions of physics, chemistry, mathematics and biology and more. Download the eSaral app for free learning material and video tutorials. Statement-2 $: Sim (p 'leftrightarrow q sim q)$ is a tautology. (1) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false. (2) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true. (3) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is the correct explanation for statement-1. (4) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true; Statement-2 is not the correct explanation for Statement 1. (AIEEE-2009) Sol. (1) Offer be true or false, but there can be neither. This article explains the topic of mathematical reasoning for IIT JEE. Logical reasoning plays an important role in our daily lives. For example, if the bag has balls of red, blue and black. And once the statement is made that all the balls that are painted red are being taken out of the bag means logical reasoning that the available balls in the bag are only blue and black. The difference between a statement and a sentence in a Logic A statement is a sentence that is either true or false, but not at the same time true and false. The sentence will not be considered as a statement if: It is an exclamation, order, request, question, depicts time, place, pronouns. Consider the following examples: Offer statement or no Thrissur is the cultural capital of Kerala Yes (as it is true) Get out! No (command) Current is directly proportional to the Resistance No (false statement) Statements can be simple or complex statements. They are described as follows: SIMPLE STATEMENT If a statement cannot be further broken down into different statements, or in simpler words, if it is specifically in itself, it is called a simple statement. Examples include: kite is not a diamond. 15 is a strange number. COMPOUND STATEMENT If the application can be further broken into simpler operators, so from the main statement, we can give more than one statement, then it is called a compound statement. Consider the statement 10 is implicit and multiple 5, which can be broken down into statements: 10 is not negative and 10 is multiple 5. The basic logical connections of words that are used to combine more than one simple statement form a statement connection called Connectives. Some of the common connectors are listed below: CONCTION (represents the English word I) Symbol: - DISJUNCTION (ZO) Symbol: V NEGATION (NOT) Symbol: And the watch q q has a needle p q q - the laptop has a keyboard and the watch has a needle statement connection. p v q' Laptop has a keyboard or watch has a needle disconnection statement. The laptop does not have a q keyboard, the watch does not have a needle Connection, Separation and Denial OF THE CONFECT Statement p q has a true T value (true) if both p and q have a true T value. If both p and d have the meaning of truth F. Similarly, the statement pvq has the meaning of the truth T (truth) if either the r or the d have the meaning of the truth T. NEGATION EP has the meaning of the truth of the F. P has the meaning of the truth F whenever the meaning of the truth T. NEGATION COMPOUND STATEMENTS Отрицание соединения p q является disjunction disjunction denial p. q. q. (p q q) - q q Negation laptop connection has a keyboard and the watch has no needle: The laptop has no keyboard or the watch has no needle. Denying the separation of p v q is a combination of denial of p and denial q. q. (p v q) - q Negation disjunction of Laptop has a keyboard, and the watch does not have a needle: the laptop has no keyboard, and the watch does not have a needle. Denying a statement of denial is the statement itself. Issue (P) p. Conditional Statement and its Converse CONDITIONAL STATEMENT If connective if then used to make a connection statement, if p then q, this conditional statement.it is also referred to as the consequences and is written as p No q. CONTRAPOSITIVE conditional statement: q q q q zgt; Let the Rk laptop has a keyboard and q watch has a needle. This statement is in the form of p q q. Thus, its opposite is obtained q'gt'p. It would be if the watch does not have a needle, the laptop does not have a keyboard. CONVERSE ASSLOV CONT If the zgt;q is a conditional statement; Let the conditional approval be if the laptop has a keyboard, then the watch has a needle then its reverse will be received as: If the watch has a needle, then the laptop has a keyboard. Truth Table For Logical Operations AND operation: p q p ∧ q T T T T F F F T F F F F OR operation: p q p ∨ q T T T T F T F T T F F F Negation operation: Conditional operation: p q p ⇒ q T T T T F F F T T F F T Biconditional operation : p q p ⇔ q T T F F F F F F F F F T T Tautology and Fallacy A tautology claims that every possible interpretation has only one way out, namely true. On the other hand, a misconception implies the assertion of the false in all possible interpretations. There are infinitely many tautologists. Some are listed as shown below: A or not, called the law excluded average. This formula has only one variable sentence, A.A.A'gt;B ➔ called the law of counterposition. Issue (A) B) ➔ A v q B, called the De Morgan Act. (A'gt;B) - (B'gt;C)) ➔ (A'gt;C) is called the principle of sillogism. (A v B) - (A---gt;C) - (B-------C) ➔C, called the Principle of Evidence in Cases. Minimum tautology is a tautology that is not an example of shorter tautology. To evaluate tautology and falsettoology, we can adopt the concept of a table of truth that includes all possible estimates. p q p ⇒q q ⇒p (p⇒q)∨(q⇒p) ~{(p⇒q) ∨(q⇒p)} T T T T T F T F F T T F F T T F T F F F T T T F As mentioned earlier, a fallacy is a faulty reasoning, using wrong moves. Misguided arguments are usually misleading arguments. Misconception is classified as formal and informal misconceptions by its structure or content. Informal He is a упущение, a writer, You've been in a state of chaos and a bit of a It is a state of affairs, а помощью, а помощью. Общие следующие september следующие: (p ∨ q) ∨ r ⇔ p ∨ (∨ (r) (p ∧ q) ∧ r ⇔ p ∧ (q ∧ r) p ∨ q ⇔ q ∨ p ∧ q ⇔ sk∧ r ∨ (∧ 2) ⇔ (p. ∨ the ∧ ∧ (∨) ∧ (0. ∨ ⇔ (∧ ∧) ∨ (∧) ∧ ⇔ ∨ ⇔ ∨ T ⇔ T p ∧ F ⇔ F p ∨ ~p ⇔ T p ∧ ~p ⇔ F ~T ⇔ F ~F ⇔ ~ T p ∨ (p ∧ q) ⇔ p ∧ (p∨q) ⇔ p q ~ (p ∨ q) ⇔ ~p ∧ ~q q ~ (p ∧ q) ⇔ ~ ∨ ~ ⇒p ∨ ~q ~ q ~p ∨ q ~ (p ⇒ q ~ ∧ ∨ ~ ~ ⇔) p ⇒ ∧ (q ⇒ p) ~ (p ⇔ q) - (p ∧ ~q) ∨ (q ∧ ~p) (p ⇔ q) ⇔ r q p ⇔ (q ⇔ r) Iit Jee Jee Main Maths Statistics Предыдущий Lt. free download peggle nights apk android