5. 6) [25 points] Let $P \mid Q$ denote " $P$ and $Q$ are not both true".
(a) Write the truth table of $P \mid Q$.

Solution. The truth table is:

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P \mid Q$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | T | F |
| T | F | T |
| F | T | T |
| F | F | F |

(b) Find a formula [involving $P$ and $Q$ ] using only $\wedge, \vee$ and $\neg$ operations logically equivalent to $P \mid Q$.

Solution. $\neg(P \wedge Q)$ or $(\neg P) \vee(\neg Q)$.
(c) Find a formula logically equivalent to $\neg P$ using only | [and $P$ ]. [Show that your formula is indeed equivalent!]

Solution. We have $P \mid P$ works:

$$
P \mid P \sim \neg(P \wedge P) \sim \neg P .
$$

(d) Find a formula for $P \wedge Q$ using only | [and $P$ and $Q$ ]. [Show that your formula is indeed equivalent!]

Solution. We have that $P \mid Q$ is $\neg(P \wedge Q)$ by (b). So by double negatives, we need to negate $P \mid Q$ to get $P \wedge Q$. But, by (c), this is the same as $(P \mid Q) \mid(P \mid Q)$.
(e) Find a formula for $P \vee Q$ using only | [and $P$ and $Q$ ]. [Show that your formula is indeed equivalent!]

Solution. By DeMorgan's Law, $P \mid Q \sim(\neq P) \vee(\neg Q)$. So, $(\neg P) \mid(\neg Q) \sim P \vee Q$ [by double negatives]. By part (c), we then have $(P \mid P) \mid(Q \mid Q) \sim P \vee Q$.

