

Discrete Structures

* Lecture 9 *

* There are 3 methods to simplify logical statements called: Negation, Converse and Contrapositive.

→ To simplify logical statements means to contain only \wedge, \vee, \neg .

- Example: Simplify by Negation: $(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (A \wedge B)$

$$\rightarrow \neg[(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (A \wedge B)]$$

$$= \neg[\underbrace{\neg(A \wedge \neg B)}_Z \vee (A \wedge B)]$$

$$= \neg[(Z \vee A) \wedge (Z \vee B)]$$

$$= \neg(Z \vee A) \vee \neg(Z \vee B)$$

$$= \neg(\neg(A \wedge \neg B) \vee A) \vee \neg(\neg(A \wedge \neg B) \vee B)$$

$$= [(A \wedge \neg B) \wedge \neg A] \vee [(A \wedge \neg B) \wedge \neg B]$$

$$= \text{false} \vee (A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$= (A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$* A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$$

Commutative.

- Simplify by Converse: $(A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (A \wedge B)$

$$\rightarrow (A \wedge B) \rightarrow (A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$= \neg(A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$= (\neg A \vee \neg B) \vee (A \wedge \neg B)$$

$$= (\neg A \vee A) \wedge (\neg B \vee \neg B)$$

$$= (\neg A \vee \neg B \vee A) \wedge (\neg A \vee \neg B \vee \neg B)$$

$$= \text{true} \wedge (\neg A \vee \neg B)$$

$$= (\neg A \vee \neg B)$$

- Simplify by Contrapositive:

$$\text{If } A \rightarrow B$$

$$\therefore \text{Contrapositive: } \neg B \rightarrow \neg A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A \wedge \neg B) \rightarrow (A \wedge B) \\
 \rightarrow & \neg(A \wedge B) \rightarrow \neg(A \wedge \neg B) \\
 = & (A \wedge B) \vee (\neg A \vee B) \\
 = & (M \vee A) \wedge (M \vee B) \\
 = & (\neg A \vee B \vee A) \wedge (\neg A \vee B \vee B) \\
 = & \text{True} \wedge (\neg A \vee B) \\
 = & (\neg A \vee B)
 \end{aligned}$$

First Order Logic

Predicates «دالة» «صفة»

$\rightarrow \text{green}(x) \text{ means } x \text{ is green}$
 $\text{green}(\text{pen}) : \text{is pen green?}$
 $\text{divides}(1, x) : 1 \text{ divides } x$
 $\text{father}(x, y) : x \text{ is father of } y$

Quantifiers

for all « $\forall x$ » There exist « $\exists x$ »
 كل القيم تحقق بعض القيم تحقق
 $\rightarrow \exists x \text{ prime}(x)$
 $\forall x \text{ divides}(1, x)$
 $\exists x \text{ divides}(2, x)$
 $\forall x \text{ Success}(x)$ نفي جميع الطلاب
 $\exists x \text{ Success}(x)$ بعض الطلاب نجحوا

* $\neg \forall x p(x) \rightarrow P$ لا قيمة تحقق $P \equiv \forall x \neg p(x) \rightarrow P$ جميع القيم لا تحقق P

* $\neg \exists x p(x) \rightarrow$ لا قيمة تحقق

* $\exists x \neg p(x) \rightarrow$ يوجد الأقل قيمة لا تحقق

Transform $\forall x p(x)$ to $\exists x p(x)$:-

1) $\neg \forall x p(x) \rightarrow \exists x \neg p(x)$

2) $\forall x \neg p(x) \rightarrow \neg \exists x p(x)$