

COMP0147: Discrete Mathematics Notes

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Introduction

Notes are based on lecture notes by Professor Max Kanovich [[Kan19](#)] and discrete mathematics books [[Ros12](#)].

Chapter 1

Logic and Proofs

1.1 Propositional Logic

1.1.1 Propositions

Definition 1.1.1.1. A **proposition** is statement which is either *true* or *false* but not both.

Propositions can be denoted via uppercase letters, P, Q, R, S, \dots

Example 1.1.1.2. Let $P = \text{"Computer Science is life"}$.

Definition 1.1.1.3. The **negation** of a proposition P can be denoted as $\neg P$ or \bar{P} .

P	$\neg P$
0	1
1	0

Table 1.1: Truth Table of $\neg P$

Example 1.1.1.4. "Computer Science is not life" can be denoted as $\neg P$ or \bar{P} .

Definition 1.1.1.5. The **logical AND** or **conjunction** of P and Q can be denoted as $P \wedge Q$.

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Table 1.2: Truth Table of $P \wedge Q$

Definition 1.1.1.6. The **logical OR** or **disjunction** of P and Q can be denoted as $P \vee Q$.

P	Q	$P \vee Q$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Table 1.3: Truth Table of $P \vee Q$

Definition 1.1.1.7. The **logical XOR** or **exclusive or** of P and Q can be denoted as $P \oplus Q$.

P	Q	$P \oplus Q$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Table 1.4: Truth Table of $P \oplus Q$

Definition 1.1.1.8. The **implication** between P and Q can be denoted as $P \rightarrow Q$.

Note that in $P \rightarrow Q$, P is known as the **premise** and Q is the **conclusion**.

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

Table 1.5: Truth Table of $P \rightarrow Q$

Definition 1.1.1.9. Given implication $P \rightarrow Q$, its **converse** is then $Q \rightarrow P$.

Definition 1.1.1.10. Given implication $P \rightarrow Q$, its **contrapositive** is then $\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$.

Note that the **contrapositive** $\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$ is *equivalent* to the original **implication** $P \rightarrow Q$.

Definition 1.1.1.11. The **biconditional** or **bi-implication** between P and Q can be denoted as $P \leftrightarrow Q$.

1.1.2 Composition of Propositions

Example 1.1.2.1. Given a compound proposition $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow (\neg Q \vee P)$

P	Q	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Table 1.6: Truth Table of $P \leftrightarrow Q$

P	Q	$(P \wedge Q)$	$\neg Q$	$(\neg Q \vee P)$	$(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow (\neg Q \vee P)$
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	0

Table 1.7: Truth Table of $P \leftrightarrow Q$

Bibliography

- [Kan19] Max Kanovich. Discrete mathematics lecture notes. <http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/people/M.Kanovich.html/>, 2019. Accessed: January 29, 2019.
- [Ros12] Kenneth H. Rosen. *Discrete Mathematics and its Applications*. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc, seventh edition, 2012.