

Discrete Math.

ch(1): Logic and Proofs.

* Propositions: is a declarative sentence that either true or false, but not both.

صحة أو خطأ
• False \neq True

* Examples :-

Propositions	Truth value
$2 + 3 = 5$	True
$5 - 3 = 1$	False
Today is Sunday	False
$X + 3 = 7$, for $X = 4$	True
Cairo is the capital of Egypt	True

Sentences	Is a Proposition
what color is the ball?	Not Propositions
Read this carefully	Not Propositions
$X + 3 = 7$	Not Propositions

* Types :

Propositions

Primitive

Prop. أولية
بعبارة واحدة

Compound

Prop. مركبة
تتكون من Prop. أولية
بواسطة "Logical operators"

* we use Letters to denote Propositional variables
P, Q, R, ...

1

* The Truth value of a Proposition:

- True $\rightarrow T$
- False $\rightarrow F$

* A(1), Q(1) :-

* "Logical operators" : "Logical connectives" :-

□ Negation :-

• عكس الجملة "ينفي" الجملة ولو الجملة
منفية تصبح صحيحة والعكس بالعكس

* $\neg, \sim, \text{not}, \text{ليس}$: لرفض بناء الجملة

* Ex: Find the Negation of the Proposition:

P: "Cairo is the capital of Egypt"

Ans:

$\neg P$: "Cairo is not the capital of Egypt"

* Truth Table :-

P	$\neg P$
T	F
F	T

* Ex: Find the negation of the Proposition

P: "Today is Friday"

Ans:

$\neg P$: "Today is not Friday"

conjunction (and) :- "و"

- كذا "و" كذا
- جملة "و" جملة
- الرضا بتاعها: " \wedge "

* Truth Table :-

P	q	$P \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

- (ماتى بتقى T) : لا
- كل المفردات تكون T
- يعني لازم P و q
- يبقوا بـ T
- (ماتى بتقى F) : لو
- الأقل أحد المفردات
- يبقوا بـ F

* Ex: Let P and q the propositions

P: "Today is Friday"

q: "It is raining today"

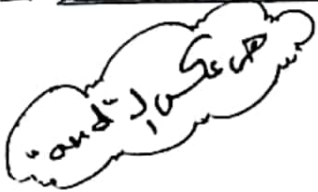
Express the propositions as

$P \wedge q$?

ans:

$P \wedge q$: "Today is Friday and it is raining today"

3] disjunction (or) :- "أو"



- كذا "أو" كذا
- جملة "أو" جملة
- الرضا بتاعها: " \vee "

* Truth Table :-

P	q	$P \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

- (ماتى بتقى T) : لو
- الأقل أحد المفردات
- بـ T
- (ماتى بتقى F) : لو
- كل المفردات
- بـ F

* Ex: P: "Today is Friday"

q: "It is raining today"

Express the propositions as

$P \vee q$?

ans:

$P \vee q$: "Today is Friday or it is raining today"

4] The exclusive or (Xor) :- not both

- ده أو ده بس الاتنين مع بعض مينفعش
- الرضا بتاعها: " \oplus "

* Truth Table :-

P	q	$P \oplus q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

- (ماتى بتقى T) : لو
- مختلفين
- (ماتى بتقى F) : لو
- الاتنين متساويين

* Ex:

P: "They are Parent"

q: "They are Children"

$P \oplus q$: "They are Parent or Children but not both"

* عدد احتمالات = 2 Propositions

$$\text{Ex: (1) } P \wedge q \Rightarrow 2^2 = 4$$

$$(2) P \wedge q \vee r \Rightarrow 2^3 = 8$$

the conditional statement \rightarrow

- if P , then Q .
- P implies Q .
- P only if Q .
- P is sufficient for Q .
- Q when P .

شرطية النتيجة

• $P \rightarrow Q$: P is the hypothesis (الفرضية) and Q is the conclusion (النتيجة).

* Truth Table :-

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

• (نتيجة تبقى T)
• لو (بداية) بـ T و (نتيجة) بـ F
• (نتيجة) بـ F
• (نتيجة) بـ F

• (نتيجة) بـ F
• لو (بداية) بـ T و (نتيجة) بـ F

• خلاصة الكلام : بيدي T فان النتيجة

حالة الحالة الوحيدة التي تبقى بـ F
(بداية) (النتيجة) بـ T و (نتيجة) بـ F
(النتيجة) بـ F

* Ex: P : "You get 100% on the final".

Q : "You will get A".

$P \rightarrow Q$: "If you get 100% on the final, then you will get A".

6 The biconditional statement \leftrightarrow

- P iff Q .
- P exactly when Q .

• $P \leftrightarrow Q$: P and Q are equivalent.

* Truth Table :-

P	Q	$P \leftrightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

• (نتيجة) بـ T : لو (نتيجة) بـ T
• (نتيجة) بـ F : لو (نتيجة) بـ F

• (نتيجة) بـ F : لو (نتيجة) بـ F

Xor

* Ex: P : "You can take the flight".
 Q : "You buy a ticket".

ans:

$P \leftrightarrow Q$: "You can take the flight if and only if (iff) you buy a ticket".

• خلاصة الكلام :-

(1) \neg "A" \leftrightarrow "A"

(2) \neg "A" \leftrightarrow "A"

$A(1) : Q(2), Q(3)$

Truth Table of Compound Propositions:-

Ex (1): Construct the truth table of compound proposition

$$(P \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (P \wedge q)$$

ans.

* أولاً: المتغيرات كم متغير؟ اثنين (P و q) وبقي اذا متغير 2 = 4

P	q	$\neg q$	$P \vee \neg q$	$P \wedge q$	$(P \vee \neg q) \rightarrow (P \wedge q)$
T	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	F	F

Ex (2): Construct the truth table of compound proposition

$$(P \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow r$$

ans.

* أولاً: المتغيرات كم متغير؟ 3 متغيرات (P و q و r) وبقي اذا متغير 2 = 8

P	q	r	$\neg q$	$P \wedge \neg q$	$(P \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow r$
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	T	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	F	F	T
F	T	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	F	T

* Precedence of Logical operators:-
ترتيب تنفيذ العمليات

Operator	Precedence
\neg	1
\wedge	2
\vee	3
\rightarrow	4
\leftrightarrow	5

* A(1), Q(4)

* يعني لو متغير (أو متغير) أول
منه أول ومنه بعد ومنه بعد
Ex: $P \vee q \wedge r \rightarrow s$

and Bit operations

Truth Value	Bit
T	1
F	0

* Computer Bit operations:-

- OR = \vee
- AND = \wedge
- XOR = \oplus

x	y	$x \vee y$	$x \wedge y$	$x \oplus y$
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

* Bit strings

- عبارة من 0 و 1 فقط.
- bit string: سلسلة من bits.
- String: سلسلة.

* Ex: Find the bitwise OR, bitwise AND, and bitwise XOR of the bit strings

01 1011 0110 and 11 0001 1101

ans:

01 1011 0110

11 0001 1101

11 1011 1111 bitwise OR

01 0001 0100 bitwise AND

10 1010 1011 bitwise XOR

A(1), Q(15).

* Applications of Propositional Logic:-

- (1) Translating English sentences.
- (2) System specifications.
- (3) Boolean searches.
- (4) Logic puzzles.
- (5) Logic circuits.

II Translating English sentences:-

EX(1):

"You can access the Internet from Campus only if you are a computer science major or you are not a student"

Ans:

Let P, q, r be the Propositions:

P: You can access the Internet from Campus.

q: You are a computer science.

r: You are a student.

$$P \rightarrow (q \vee \neg r)$$

- only if = \rightarrow
- OR = \vee

ملاحظة

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Which of these sentences are propositions? What are the truth values of those that are propositions?
 - a) Boston is the capital of Massachusetts.
 - b) Miami is the capital of Florida.
 - c) $2 + 3 = 5$.
 - d) $5 + 7 = 10$.
 - e) $x + 2 = 11$.
 - f) Answer this question.

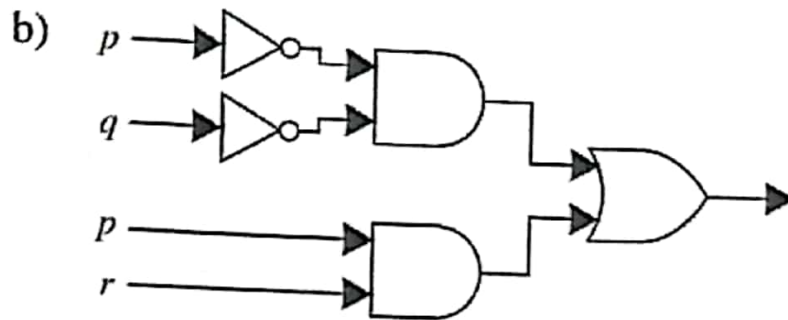
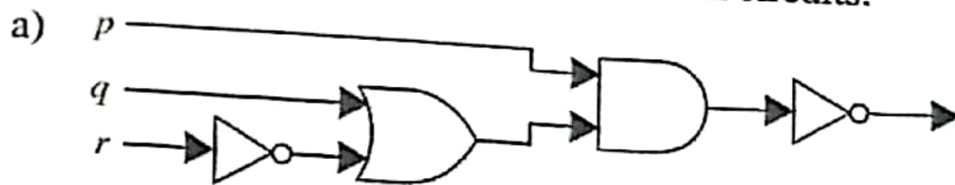
- 2) Let p and q be the propositions
 p : It is below freezing.
 q : It is snowing.
Write these propositions using p and q and logical connectives (including negations).
 - a) It is below freezing and snowing. ($p \wedge q$)
 - b) It is below freezing but not snowing.
 - c) It is not below freezing and it is not snowing.
 - d) It is either snowing or below freezing (or both).

- 3) How many rows appear in a truth table for each of these compound propositions?
 - a) $p \rightarrow \neg p$ $2^1 = 2$
 - b) $(p \vee \neg r) \wedge (q \vee \neg s)$ $2^4 = 16$

- 4) Construct a truth table for each of these compound propositions.
 - a) $(p \vee q) \rightarrow (p \oplus q)$
 - b) $(p \vee \neg q) \rightarrow q$
 - c) $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (\neg p \rightarrow r)$

- 5) Find the bitwise OR, bitwise AND, and bitwise XOR of each of these pairs of bit strings.
 - a) 101 1110, 010 0001
 - b) 1111 0000, 1010 1010

Find the output of each of these combinatorial circuits.



- 7) Construct a combinatorial circuit using inverters, OR gates, and AND gates that produces the output $((\neg p \vee \neg r) \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge (q \vee r))$ from input bits p , q , and r .