## Formulary

Languages and Algorithms for Artificial Intelligence

## Daniele Santini

November 4, 2020

## 1 Propositional logic

 $\Gamma = F_1, \ldots, F_n \ (promises); F \ conclusion; \Gamma \vDash \mathbf{F} \iff F \ \text{is a logical consequence} \ \text{of} \ \Gamma.$  Valid formula  $\iff$  Tautology  $\iff$  True in any circumstance. Inconsistent formula  $\iff$  Unsatisfiable formula  $\iff$  False in any circumstance.  $G \ \text{valid} \iff \neg G \ \text{inconsistent}.$ 

Truth table of main logical connectives							
$P_1$	$P_2$	$\neg P_1$	$P_1 \wedge P_2$	$P_1 \vee P_2$	$P_1 \rightarrow P_2$	$P_1 \leftrightarrow P_2$	
Т	Т	F	Τ	Т	Т	Т	
Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	
F	Т	T	F	Т	T	F	
F	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	

 $F \equiv G \iff F \vDash G \text{ and } G \vDash F \iff F \text{ logically equivalent to G.}$ 

Logical equivalence rules					
$P \wedge Q$	≡	$Q \wedge P$	Commutativity of AND		
$P \lor Q$	=	$Q \lor P$	Commutativity of OR		
$(P \wedge Q) \wedge R$	=	$P \wedge (Q \wedge R)$	Associativity of AND		
$(P \lor Q) \lor R$	=	$P \vee (Q \vee R)$	Associativity of OR		
$\neg(\neg P)$	=	P	Double-negation elimination		
P  o Q	=	$\neg P \rightarrow \neg Q$	Contraposition		
P  o Q	=	$\neg P \land Q$	Implication elimination		
$P \leftrightarrow Q$		$(P \to Q) \land (Q \to P)$	Biconditional elimination		
$\neg (P \land Q)$	=	$\neg P \lor \neg Q$	De Morgan		
$\neg (P \lor Q)$	=	$\neg P \wedge \neg Q$	De Morgan		
$P \wedge (Q \vee R)$	=	$(P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$	Distributivity of AND over OR		
$P \lor (Q \land R)$	=	$(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$	Distributivity of OR over AND		