



The Foundations: Logic and Proofs

Chapter Summary

- Propositional Logic
 - The Language of Propositions
 - Applications
 - Logical Equivalences
- Predicate Logic
 - The Language of Quantifiers
 - Logical Equivalences
 - Nested Quantifiers
- Proofs
 - Rules of Inference
 - Proof Methods
 - Proof Strategy

Propositional Logic Summary

- The Language of Propositions
 - Connectives
 - Truth Values
 - Truth Tables
- Applications
 - Translating English Sentences
 - System Specifications
 - Logic Puzzles
 - Logic Circuits
- Logical Equivalences
 - Important Equivalences
 - Showing Equivalence
 - Satisfiability



Propositional Logic

Section Summary

- Propositions
- Connectives
 - Negation
 - Conjunction
 - Disjunction
 - Implication; contrapositive, inverse, converse
 - Biconditional
- Truth Tables

Propositions

- A *proposition* is a declarative sentence that is either true or false.
- Examples of propositions:
 - a) The Moon is made of green cheese.
 - b) Trenton is the capital of New Jersey.
 - c) Toronto is the capital of Canada.
 - d) $1 + 0 = 1$
 - e) $0 + 0 = 2$
- Examples that are not propositions.
 - a) Sit down!
 - b) What time is it?
 - c) $x + 1 = 2$
 - d) $x + y = z$

Propositional Logic

- Constructing Propositions
 - Propositional Variables: p, q, r, s, \dots
 - The proposition that is always true is denoted by **T** and the proposition that is always false is denoted by **F**.
 - Compound Propositions; constructed from logical connectives and other propositions
 - Negation \neg
 - Conjunction \wedge
 - Disjunction \vee
 - Implication \rightarrow
 - Biconditional \leftrightarrow

Compound Propositions: Negation

- The *negation* of a proposition p is denoted by $\neg p$ and has this truth table:

p	$\neg p$
T	F
F	T

- **Example:** If p denotes “The earth is round.”, then $\neg p$ denotes “It is not the case that the earth is round,” or more simply “The earth is not round.”

Conjunction

- The *conjunction* of propositions p and q is denoted by $p \wedge q$ and has this truth table:

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

- **Example:** If p denotes “I am at home.” and q denotes “It is raining.” then $p \wedge q$ denotes “I am at home and it is raining.”

Disjunction

- The *disjunction* of propositions p and q is denoted by $p \vee q$ and has this truth table:

p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

- **Example:** If p denotes “I am at home.” and q denotes “It is raining.” then $p \vee q$ denotes “I am at home or it is raining.”

The Connective Or in English

- In English “or” has two distinct meanings.
 - “Inclusive Or” - In the sentence “Students who have taken CS202 or Math120 may take this class,” we assume that students need to have taken one of the prerequisites, but may have taken both. This is the meaning of disjunction. For $p \vee q$ to be true, either one or both of p and q must be true.
 - “Exclusive Or” - When reading the sentence “Soup or salad comes with this entrée,” we do not expect to be able to get both soup and salad. This is the meaning of Exclusive Or (Xor). In $p \oplus q$, one of p and q must be true, but not both. The truth table for \oplus is:

p	q	$p \oplus q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Implication

- If p and q are propositions, then $p \rightarrow q$ is a *conditional statement* or *implication* which is read as “if p , then q ” and has this truth table:

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

- **Example:** If p denotes “I am at home.” and q denotes “It is raining.” then $p \rightarrow q$ denotes “If I am at home then it is raining.”
- In $p \rightarrow q$, p is the *hypothesis* (*antecedent* or *premise*) and q is the *conclusion* (or *consequence*).

Understanding Implication

- In $p \rightarrow q$ there does not need to be any connection between the antecedent or the consequent. The “meaning” of $p \rightarrow q$ depends only on the truth values of p and q .
- These implications are perfectly fine, but would not be used in ordinary English.
 - “If the moon is made of green cheese, then I have more money than Bill Gates.”
 - “If the moon is made of green cheese then I’m on welfare.”
 - “If $1 + 1 = 3$, then your grandma wears combat boots.”

Understanding Implication (cont)

- One way to view the logical conditional is to think of an obligation or contract.
 - “If I am elected, then I will lower taxes.”
 - “If you get 100% on the final, then you will get an A.”
- If the politician is elected and does not lower taxes, then the voters can say that he or she has broken the campaign pledge. Something similar holds for the professor. This corresponds to the case where p is true and q is false.

Different Ways of Expressing $p \rightarrow q$

- if p , then q
- if p , q
- q unless $\neg p$
- q if p
- q whenever p
- q follows from p
- p implies q
- p only if q
- q when p
- p is sufficient for q
- q is necessary for p
- a necessary condition for p is q
- a sufficient condition for q is p

Converse, Contrapositive, and Inverse

- From $p \rightarrow q$ we can form new conditional statements .
 - $q \rightarrow p$ is the **converse** of $p \rightarrow q$
 - $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ is the **contrapositive** of $p \rightarrow q$
 - $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$ is the **inverse** of $p \rightarrow q$

Example: Find the converse, inverse, and contrapositive of “It raining is a sufficient condition for my not going to town.”

Solution:

converse: If I do not go to town, then it is raining.

inverse: If it is not raining, then I will go to town.

contrapositive: If I go to town, then it is not raining.

Biconditional

- If p and q are propositions, then we can form the *biconditional* proposition $p \leftrightarrow q$, read as “ p if and only if q .” The biconditional $p \leftrightarrow q$ denotes the proposition with this truth table:

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

- If p denotes “I am at home.” and q denotes “It is raining.” then $p \leftrightarrow q$ denotes “I am at home if and only if it is raining.”

Expressing the Biconditional

- Some alternative ways “ p if and only if q ” is expressed in English:
 - p is necessary and sufficient for q
 - if p then q , and conversely
 - p iff q

Truth Tables For Compound Propositions

- Construction of a truth table:
- Rows
 - Need a row for every possible combination of values for the atomic propositions.
- Columns
 - Need a column for the compound proposition (usually at far right)
 - Need a column for the truth value of each expression that occurs in the compound proposition as it is built up.
 - This includes the atomic propositions

Example Truth Table

- Construct a truth table for $p \vee q \rightarrow \neg r$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \vee q$	$p \vee q \rightarrow \neg r$
T	T	T	F	T	F
T	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	T	T
F	T	T	F	T	F
F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	T	F	T

Equivalent Propositions

- Two propositions are *equivalent* if they always have the same truth value.
- **Example:** Show using a truth table that the conditional is equivalent to the contrapositive.

Solution:

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
T	T	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T

Using a Truth Table to Show Non-Equivalence

Example: Show using truth tables that neither the converse nor inverse of an implication are not equivalent to the implication.

Solution:

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$	$q \rightarrow p$
T	T	F	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

Problem

- How many rows are there in a truth table with n propositional variables?

Solution: 2^n We will see how to do this in Chapter 6.

- Note that this means that with n propositional variables, we can construct 2^n distinct (i.e., not equivalent) propositions.

Precedence of Logical Operators

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

$p \vee q \rightarrow \neg r$ is equivalent to $(p \vee q) \rightarrow \neg r$

If the intended meaning is $p \vee (q \rightarrow \neg r)$
then parentheses must be used.