Day1

Set

subset(子集)

proper subset (真子集) ⊂⊊

superset (超集)

proper superset (真超集)

Universal Set (全集) ---U

cardinality (基数)

一个集合中元素的个数

Union and Intersection

Union (并集)

Intersection (交集)

Complement and Difference

Complement (补集)

 $\complement A$

Difference (差集) A\B或A-B

Symmetric difference (对称差)

$$A \oplus B = A \triangle B$$

Cartesian Products (笛卡尔积)

$$A \times B = \{(a,b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n A_i = \{(a_1,a_2,\ldots,a_n) \mid a_1 \in A_1 ext{ and } a_2 \in A_2 ext{ and } \ldots ext{ and } a_n \in A_n \}$$

Relations

On a set A, the relation A × A is called the universal relation

ATTENTION!!!

注意一下,对于一个含有pair的集合来说,整个集合叫做关系,而不是pair

Day2

Composite relation (复合关系) and Inverse relation(逆关系)

Composite relation

 $S \circ R \subseteq A \times C$

Q1:如果没有相互对应的怎么办

Inverse relation

$$R = A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$$

$$R^{-1} = B \times A = \{(a, b) \mid a \in B \text{ and } b \in A\}$$

在这里R与R-1互为逆关系

Logic: Propositions (逻辑命题)

Propositions

命题就是一类满足特定条件的陈述句

compound proposition (复合命题)

logical connectives--Compound propositions (复合命题)

合取 (Conjunction) (and)

 $P \wedge Q$

析取 (Disjunction) (or)

 $P \lor Q$

否定 (Negation) (not)

 $\neg P$

蕴含 (Implication)

P o Q

等价 (Biconditional)

 $P \leftrightarrow Q$

条件和 (Conditional And)(implies / if-then-)

 $P o Q \quad (ext{also }
eg P ee Q)$

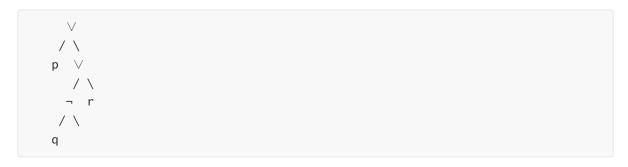
条件或 (Conditional Or)

 $P \leftarrow Q \quad (\text{also } \neg Q \lor P)$

双条件或 (Biconditional Or) (iff / – if and only if –).

$$P \leftrightarrow Q \quad (\mathrm{also}\ (P o Q) \wedge (Q o P))$$

Syntax tree (语法树)



便于表达判断正确错误

Truth Tables

Implies (→)

р	q	$p \to q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т
F	F	Т

一个假的前提不能证明任何结论为假

If and only if (\leftrightarrow)

р	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	Т

And (^)

р	q	p ^ q
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F

Or (∨)

р	q	p v q
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F

Not (¬)

р	¬р
Т	F
F	Т

优先级

Operator	7	٨	٧	\rightarrow	\leftrightarrow
Precedence	1	2	3	4	5

Day3

Tautology(永真式:) and Contraduction(矛盾)

永真式: 一个命题不管组成是对是错总是保证整体是对的

矛盾:一个命题不管组成是对是错总是保证整体是错的

Contingency (偶然命题) and Satisfiability (不是偶然的命题)

可满足性 (Satisfiability) :

• 如果至少存在一种赋值(变量的真值分配),使得一个逻辑公式或一组逻辑公式全部为真,那么我们就说这个公式或这组公式是可满足的。

Logical Equivalence (逻辑等价)

 $\alpha \equiv \beta$

逻辑等价和等价的区别 (≡与→的区别)

1,α=β 不是命题逻辑公式。它是关于两个公式的陈述。

这个陈述意味着 α=β 不是一个可以在命题逻辑中直接评估为真或假的公式。相反,它是一个元逻辑陈述,表明 α 和 β 在所有可能的解释下具有相同的真值。换句话说,α 和 β 是逻辑等价的。

2,α↔β 是一个命题逻辑公式.

这是一个标准的命题逻辑公式,表示 α 和 β 具有相同的真值。如果 $\alpha\alpha$ 和 $\beta\beta$ 都为真或都为假,那么 $\alpha\leftrightarrow\beta$ 为真; 如果 α 和 β 的真值不同,那么 $\alpha\leftrightarrow\beta$ 为假

Turnstiles()

 α logically implies β iff $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta$ is a tautology.

其实与逻辑相等同理

Proving Equivalences!!!

- 1. 幂等律:
 - \circ A \vee A \equiv A (Identity Law for \vee)
 - \circ A \wedge A \equiv A (Identity Law for \wedge)
- 2. 交换律:
 - \circ A \vee B \equiv B \vee A (Commutative Law)
 - \circ A \wedge B \equiv B \wedge A (Commutative Law)
- 3. 结合律:
 - \circ (A \vee B) \vee C \equiv A \vee (B \vee C) (Associative Law)
 - \circ (A \wedge B) \wedge C \equiv A \wedge (B \wedge C) (Associative Law)
- 4. 分配律:
 - \circ A \vee (B \wedge C) \equiv (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C) (Distributive Law)
 - \circ A \land (B \lor C) \equiv (A \land B) \lor (A \land C) (Distributive Law)
- 5. 德摩根律:
 - $\circ \neg (A \lor B) \equiv \neg A \land \neg B$ (De Morgan's Law)
 - $\circ \neg (A \land B) \equiv \neg A \lor \neg B$ (De Morgan's Law)
- 6. 吸收律:
 - \circ A \vee (A \wedge B) \equiv A (Absorption Law)
 - \circ A \land (A \lor B) \equiv A (Absorption Law)
- 7. 零律:
 - \circ A \vee 1 \equiv 1 (Identity Law for \vee)
 - \circ A \land 0 \equiv 0 (Identity Law for \land)
- 8. 同一律:
 - \circ A \vee 0 \equiv A (Identity Law for \vee)
 - \circ A \land 1 \equiv A (Identity Law for \land)
- 9. 排中律:
 - \circ A $\vee \neg$ A \equiv 1 (Law of Excluded Middle)
- 10. 矛盾律:
 - \circ A $\land \neg$ A \equiv 0 (Law of Non-Contradiction)
- 11. 双重否定律:
 - $\circ \neg \neg A \equiv A$ (Double Negation Law)
- 12. 蕴涵等值式: (important!!!!)

- \circ A \rightarrow B $\equiv \neg$ A \vee B (Material Implication)
- 13. 等价等值式:
 - \circ A \leftrightarrow B \equiv (A \rightarrow B) \land (B \rightarrow A) (Equivalence Law)
- 14. 等价否定等值式:
 - \circ A \leftrightarrow B $\equiv \neg$ A $\leftrightarrow \neg$ B (Contrapositive Law)
- 15. 假言易位:
 - \circ A \rightarrow B $\equiv \neg$ B $\rightarrow \neg$ A (Contrapositive Law)
- 16. 归谬论: ????
 - \circ (A → B) \land (A → \neg B) \equiv \neg A (Proof by Contradiction)

Day4Day5

Predicate Logic (谓词逻辑)

Domain(定义域)

Predicate (谓词)

谓词:谓词是一个函数,它接受一个或多个参数,并返回一个真值。例如,"P(x)"表示谓词P应用于个体x。

Universal and Existential Quantifiers (全称量词和存在量词)

符号:∀

符号: 3

negation with quantifiers(带量词的否定)

$$\neg \forall x \varphi \equiv \exists x \neg \varphi$$

$$\neg \exists x \varphi \equiv \forall x \neg \varphi$$

Interaction of quanitifiers with v and A (Conjunction与 Distunction的交互)

 $\exists x (\phi \lor \psi) \equiv (\exists x \phi) \lor (\exists x \psi)$

 $\forall x (\phi \land \psi) \equiv (\forall x \phi) \land (\forall x \psi)$

Day6

Mathematical Statements(数学陈述)

- 1, theorem (定理)
- 2, lemma (引理)

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Types of Proof

direct proof(直接证明)

prove $\alpha \to \beta$

indirect proof (间接证明)

proof by contraposition(反证法)

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prove \alpha \to \beta by:
prove \neg \beta \to \neg \alpha
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tip: Converse 是逆命题

proof by contradiction (矛盾证明)

prove α by: assume ¬α show this is impossible(证明反命题是不可能成立的)

proof by cases (案例证明--proof by exhaustion.)

splitting a proof down into two or more parts where each part has some extra condition