

1 logic

1.1 Introduction to logic

This is a draft version of logic algebra package for Maxima. It is being developed by Alexey Beshenov (al@beshenov.ru). All source code is available under the terms of GNU GPL 2.1.

List of recognized operators:

Operator	Type	Binding power	Description	Properties
not	Prefix	70	Logical NOT (negation)	
and	N-ary	65	Logical AND (conjunction)	Commutative
nand	N-ary	62	Sheffer stroke (alternative denial, NAND)	Commutative
nor	N-ary	61	Webb-operation or Peirce arrow (Quine's dagger, NOR)	Commutative
or	N-ary	60	Logical OR (disjunction)	Commutative
implies	Infix	59	Implication	
eq	N-ary	58	Equivalence	Commutative
xor	N-ary	58	Sum modulo 2 (exclusive or)	Commutative

1.2 T_EX output

logic.mac assigns the following T_EX output:

```
not      \neg
and      \wedge
nand     \mid
nor      \downarrow
or       \vee
implies  \rightarrow
eq       \sim
xor      \oplus
```

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) tex (a implies b)$
$$$ \rightarrow b$$$
(%i3) tex ((a nor b) nand c)$
$$$ \left(a \downarrow b \right) \mid c$$$
```

```
(%i4) tex (zhegalkin_form (a or b or c))$
$$a \wedge b \wedge c \oplus a \wedge b \oplus a \wedge c \oplus b \wedge c \oplus a \oplus b \oplus c
\wedge c \oplus a \oplus b \oplus c$$$
(%i5) tex (boolean_form (a implies b implies c));
$$ \neg \left( \neg a \vee b \right) \vee c$$$
(%i6) tex (a eq b eq c);
$$a \sim b \sim c$$$
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a \rightarrow b \\
 & (a \downarrow b) \mid c \\
 & a \wedge b \wedge c \oplus a \wedge b \oplus a \wedge c \oplus b \wedge c \oplus a \oplus b \oplus c \\
 & \neg (\neg a \vee b) \vee c \\
 & a \sim b \sim c
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Definitions for logic

logic_simp (expr) [Function]

Returns a simplified version of logical expression *expr*.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) logic_simp (a or (b or false or (a or b)));
(%o2) a or b
(%i3) logic_simp (b eq a eq false eq true);
(%o3) eq a eq b false
(%i4) logic_simp ((a xor true) xor b xor true);
(%o4) a xor b
```

The function applies only basic simplification rules without introducing new functions.

N.B. It should be merged somehow with the basic Maxima simplifier.

characteristic_vector (expr, var_1, ..., var_n) [Function]

Returns a list of size 2^n with all possible values of *expr*.

For example, **characteristic_vector (f(x,y,z), x, y, z)** is equivalent to list

```
[
  f (false, false, false),
  f (false, false, true),
  f (false, true, false),
  f (false, true, true),
  f ( true, false, false),
  f ( true, false, true),
  f ( true, true, false),
  f ( true, true, true)
]
```

If *var_1, ..., var_n* is omitted, it is assumed that

```
[var_1, ..., var_n] = sort(listofvars(expr))
```

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) characteristic_vector (true);
(%o2) [true]
(%i3) characteristic_vector (a xor b);
(%o3) [false, true, true, false]
(%i4) characteristic_vector (a implies b);
(%o4) [true, true, false, true]
(%i5) characteristic_vector (a implies b, a, b);
(%o5) [true, true, false, true]
(%i6) characteristic_vector (a implies b, b, a);
(%o6) [true, false, true, true]
```

zhegalkin_form (*expr*) [Function]

Returns the representation of *expr* in Zhegalkin basis {xor, and, true}.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) zhegalkin_form (a or b or c);
(%o2) (a and b and c) xor (a and b) xor (a and c)
      xor (b and c) xor a xor b xor c
(%i3) zhegalkin_form ((a implies b) or c);
(%o3) (a and b and c) xor (a and b) xor (a and c) xor a
      xor true
```

logic_equiv (*expr_1*, *expr_2*) [Function]

Returns true if *expr_1* is equivalent to *expr_2* and false otherwise.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) e : ((a or b) xor c) and d$
(%i3) zhegalkin_form (e);
(%o3) (a and b and d) xor (a and d) xor (b and d)
      xor (c and d)
(%i4) logic_equiv (%i2, %o3);
(%o4) true
(%i5) is (characteristic_vector(%i2) = characteristic_vector(%o3));
(%o5) true
(%i6) logic_equiv (x and y eq x, x implies y);
(%o6) true
```

dual_function (*expr*) [Function]

dual_function (*f* (*x_1*, ..., *x_n*)) := not *f* (not *x_1*, ..., not *x_n*).

Example:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) dual_function (x or y);
(%o2) not ((not x) or (not y))
```

```
(%i3) demorgan (%);
(%o3)                                x and y
```

self_dual (expr) [Function]

Returns true if *expr* is equivalent to dual_function (*expr*) and false otherwise.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) self_dual (a);
(%o2)                                true
(%i3) self_dual (not a);
(%o3)                                true
(%i4) self_dual (a eq b);
(%o4)                                false
```

closed_under_f (expr) [Function]

closed_under_f (f (x₁, ..., x_n) returns true if f (false, ..., false) = false and false otherwise.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) closed_under_f (x and y);
(%o2)                                true
(%i3) closed_under_f (x or y);
(%o3)                                true
```

closed_under_t (expr) [Function]

closed_under_t (f (x₁, ..., x_n) returns true if f (true, ..., true) = true and false otherwise.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) closed_under_t (x and y);
(%o2)                                true
(%i3) closed_under_t (x or y);
(%o3)                                true
```

monotonic (expr) [Function]

Returns true if characteristic vector of *expr* is monotonic, i.e.

```
charvec : characteristic_vector(expr)
charvec[i] <= charvec[i+1],   i = 1, ..., n-1
```

where $a \leq b := (a=b \text{ or } (a=\text{false} \text{ and } b=\text{true}))$.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) monotonic (a or b);
(%o2)                                true
(%i3) monotonic (a and b);
(%o3)                                true
```

```

(%i4) monotonic (a implies b);
(%o4)                                     false
(%i5) monotonic (a xor b);
(%o5)                                     false
(%i6) characteristic_vector (a or b);
(%o6)                                     [false, true, true, true]
(%i7) characteristic_vector (a and b);
(%o7)                                     [false, false, false, true]
(%i8) characteristic_vector (a implies b);
(%o8)                                     [true, true, false, true]
(%i9) characteristic_vector (a xor b);
(%o9)                                     [false, true, true, false]

```

linear (expr) [Function]

Returns true if zhegalkin_form(expr) is linear and false otherwise.

Examples:

```

(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) linear (a or b);
(%o2)                                     false
(%i3) linear (a eq b);
(%o3)                                     true
(%i4) zhegalkin_form (a or b);
(%o4)                                     (a and b) xor a xor b
(%i5) zhegalkin_form (a eq b);
(%o5)                                     a xor b xor true

```

Linear functions are also known as counting or alternating functions.

functionally_complete (expr_1, ..., expr_n) [Function]

Returns true if *expr_1*, ..., *expr_n* is a functionally complete system and false otherwise. The constants are essential (see the example below).

Examples:

```

(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) functionally_complete (x and y, x xor y);
(%o2)                                     false
(%i3) functionally_complete (x and y, x xor y, true);
(%o3)                                     true
(%i4) functionally_complete (x and y, x or y, not x);
(%o4)                                     true

```

logic_basis (expr_1, ..., expr_n) [Function]

Returns true if *expr_1*, ..., *expr_n* is a functionally complete system without redundant elements and false otherwise.

Examples:

```

(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) logic_basis (x and y, x or y);
(%o2)                                     false

```

```
(%i3) logic_basis (x and y, x or y, not x);
(%o3)
false
(%i4) logic_basis (x and y, not x);
(%o4)
true
(%i5) logic_basis (x or y, not x);
(%o5)
true
(%i8) logic_basis (x and y, x xor y, true);
(%o8)
true
```

All possible bases:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) logic_functions : { not x, x nand y, x nor y,
                        x implies y, x and y, x or y,
                        x eq y, x xor y, true, false }$
(%i3) subset (powerset(logic_functions),
              lambda ([s], apply ('logic_basis, listify(s))));
(%o3) {{false, x eq y, x and y}, {false, x eq y, x or y},
{false, x implies y}, {true, x xor y, x and y},
{true, x xor y, x or y}, {not x, x implies y},
{not x, x and y}, {not x, x or y},
{x eq y, x xor y, x and y}, {x eq y, x xor y, x or y},
{x implies y, x xor y}, {x nand y}, {x nor y}}
```

logic_diff (f, x) [Function]

Returns the logic derivative df/dx of f wrt x .

```
logic_diff (f (x_1, ..., x_k, ..., x_n), x_k) :=
  f (x_1, ..., true, ..., x_n) xor
  f (x_1, ..., false, ..., x_n)
```

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) logic_diff (a or b or c, a);
(%o2)
(b and c) xor b xor c xor true
(%i3) logic_diff (a and b and c, a);
(%o3)
b and c
(%i4) logic_diff (a or (not a), a);
(%o4)
false
```

boolean_form (expr) [Function]

Returns the representation of $expr$ in Boolean basis {and, or, not}.

Examples:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) boolean_form (a implies b implies c);
(%o2)
(not ((not a) or b)) or c
(%i3) demorgan (%);
(%o3)
((not b) and a) or c
(%i4) logic_equiv (boolean_form (a implies b implies c),
                  zhegalkin_form (a implies b implies c));
(%o4)
true
```

demorgan (*expr*) [Function]

Applies De Morgan's rules to *expr*:

```
not (x_1 and ... and x_n) => (not x_1 or ... or not x_n)
not (x_1 or ... or x_n) => (not x_1 and ... and not x_n)
```

Example:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) demorgan (boolean_form (a nor b nor c));
(%o2)          (not a) and (not b) and (not c)
```

pdnf (*expr*) [Function]

Returns the perfect disjunctive normal form of *expr*.

Example:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) pdnf (x implies y);
(%o2) (x and y) or ((not x) and y) or ((not x) and (not y))
```

pcnf (*expr*) [Function]

Returns the perfect conjunctive normal form of *expr*.

Example:

```
(%i1) load ("logic.mac")$
(%i2) pcnf (x implies y);
(%o2)          (not x) or y
```

Appendix A Function and variable index

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