

## Boolean Functions

### 1 Identity

#### 1.1 Definition

$$I[b] \stackrel{def}{\rightarrow} b$$

#### 1.2 Explicit Definition

$$b \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$I[b] \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$I[b] \rightarrow b \in \mathbb{F}$$

#### 1.3 Domain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{b \mid b \equiv \text{bool}\} \\ & \stackrel{def}{=} \\ & \{b \mid |b| \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

### 2 Not $\neg$

#### 2.1 Definition

$$\neg[b] \stackrel{def}{\rightarrow} b_{\perp}$$

#### 2.2 Explicit Definition

$$b \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$\neg[b] \rightarrow b_{\perp} \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$\neg[b] \rightarrow b_{\perp} \in \mathbb{T}$$

### 2.3 Domain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{b \mid b \equiv \text{bool}\} \\ & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ & \{b \mid |b| \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

## Logical Functions

### 3 Buffer

#### 3.1 Definition

$$\triangleright[|b|] \stackrel{\text{def}}{\rightarrow} |b|$$

#### 3.2 Explicit Definition

$$b \in \mathbb{T}$$

$$\triangleright[|b|] \rightarrow t$$

$$b \in \mathbb{F}$$

$$\triangleright[|b|] \rightarrow f$$

#### 3.3 Domain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{b \mid b \equiv \text{bool}\} \\ & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ & \{b \mid |b| \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

### 4 Inverter !

#### 4.1 Definition

$$! [|b|] \stackrel{\text{def}}{\rightarrow} |b_{\perp}|$$

## 4.2 Explicit Definition

$b \in \mathbb{T}$

$$! [b] \rightarrow f$$

$b \in \mathbb{F}$

$$! [b] \rightarrow t$$

## 4.3 Domain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{b \mid b \equiv \text{bool}\} \\ & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ & \{b \mid |b| \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

# 5 Comparisons

## 5.1 Definition of a Boolean Comparison

$$\begin{aligned} & f[x_1, x_2] : \\ & f[x_1, x_2] \rightarrow b \in \{t, f\} \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{D}_f \end{aligned}$$

## 5.2 Abstraction Notation

$$\begin{aligned} & f[input_1, input_2] : \\ & (f \equiv \text{function}) \wedge (f.input_1, f.input_2 \in \mathbb{D}_f) \wedge (f.out \equiv \text{bool}) \end{aligned}$$

# 6 ==

## 6.1 Definition

$$(a == b) = (== [a, b]) :=$$

$a = b$

$$a == b \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

$a \neq b$

$$a == b \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$$

## 6.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

## 7 $\vee$

### 7.1 Definition

$$a \vee b = \vee[a, b] :=$$

$$a = b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$a \vee b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$a = b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$a \vee b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$\mathbb{T} = a \neq b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$a \vee b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$\mathbb{F} = a \neq b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$a \vee b = \mathbb{T}$$

### 7.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

## 8 $\wedge$

### 8.1 Definition

$$a \wedge b = \wedge[a, b] :=$$

$$a = b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$a \wedge b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbb{F}$$

$$a \wedge b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$\mathbb{T} = a \neq b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$a \wedge b = \mathbb{F}$$

$$\mathbb{F} = a \neq b = \mathbb{T}$$

$$a \wedge b = \mathbb{F}$$

## 8.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}\}$$

## 9 $>$

### 9.1 Definition

$$a > b = > [a, b] :=$$

$$0 > 1 = > [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$$

$$1 > 0 = > [1, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$$

### 9.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \{0, 1\}\}$$

## 10 $<$

### 10.1 Definition

$$\begin{aligned}a < b &= < [a, b] := \\0 < 1 &= < [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{T} \\1 < 0 &= < [1, 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}\end{aligned}$$

### 10.2 Domain

$$\begin{aligned}\{a \mid a \in \{0, 1\}\} \\ \{b \mid b \in \{0, 1\}\}\end{aligned}$$

## 11 Prove all comparators can be expressed with $=, <, >$

## 12 $\cup$

### 12.1 Definition

$$a \cup b = \cup[a, b] :=$$

$$a = b \neq \emptyset$$

$$a \cup a = b \cup b \rightarrow \{a\} = \{b\}$$

$$\emptyset \neq a \neq b \neq \emptyset$$

$$a \cup b \rightarrow \{a, b\}$$

$$\emptyset = a \neq b$$

$$\emptyset \cup b \rightarrow \{b\}$$

$$a \neq b = \emptyset$$

$$a \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \{a\}$$

$$a = b = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset$$

### 12.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \Omega\}$$

## 13 $\setminus$

### 13.1 Definition

$$a \setminus b = \setminus[a, b] :=$$

$$a \neq b = \emptyset$$

$$a \setminus b \rightarrow a$$

$$a = b$$

$$a \setminus b \rightarrow \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset = a \neq b$$

Undefined

### 13.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \subseteq a\}$$



## 14 $\cap$

### 14.1 Definition

$$a \cap b = \cap[a, b] :=$$

$$a = b$$

$$a \cap a = b \cap b \rightarrow \{a\} = \{b\}$$

$$a \neq b$$

$$a \cap b \rightarrow \emptyset$$

### 14.2 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \Omega\}$$

## 15 Cardinality | |

### 15.1 Definition

$$|S| = |S| :=$$

$$S = \emptyset$$

$$|S| \rightarrow 0$$

$$S = \{s_1\}$$

$$|S| = |\{s_1\}| \rightarrow 1$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N\}$$

$$|S| = |\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N\}| \rightarrow N$$

### 15.2 Domain

$$\{S \mid S \subset \Omega\}$$

## 16 Definition of Get

$$”get” = get[a] :=$$

$$\exists \doteq a$$

$$get[a] \rightarrow a$$

### 16.1 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

## 17 Definition of Assign

$$”set” = set[a] :=$$

$$\exists \doteq a$$

$$set[a]$$

### 17.1 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

## 18 Definition of Return

## 19 Definition of New

## 20 Computational Operations

### 20.1 Set of Canonical Functions

Define  $\mathbb{C}$ ; the set of canonical functions

$$\mathbb{C} = \{get, \neg, \vee, \wedge, ==, >, <, \cup, \cap, ||, \dots\}$$

### 20.2 Definition of Assignment

Define assignment  $\leftarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} a \leftarrow b &= \leftarrow [a, b] := \\ a &= \emptyset \cup b \end{aligned}$$

### 20.3 Definition of Canonical Instruction

Define canonical instruction  $c$  as the assignment of a canonical program  $l[X_n]$  to element  $a$

$$c := a \leftarrow l[X_n]$$

### 20.4 Definition of Computational Instruction

Define computational instruction  $s$  as a set of canonical instructions with output  $a_{2M-1}$

$$X_n = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\};$$

$$s[X_n] := \{c_1, c_3, c_5, \dots, c_{2M-1}\} \rightarrow a_1 \mid$$

$$c_{2i-1} = a_i \leftarrow l_i[\hat{X}_i] \quad l_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall i \leq M$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{\{a_1 \leftarrow l[\hat{X}_1]\}, \{a_2 \leftarrow l[\hat{X}_2]\}, \dots, \{a_M \leftarrow l[\hat{X}_M]\}\} \rightarrow a_M \mid \\ &\quad l_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall i \end{aligned}$$

## Operators

### 21 Get

#### 21.1 Definition

$$\begin{aligned} get[b] &:= \\ get[b] &\rightarrow b \end{aligned}$$

#### 21.2 Set Union $\cup$

##### 21.2.1 Canonical Union $\cup$

Restate the definition of Union  $\cup$  for elements  $a; b$

$$a \cup b = \cup[a, b] \quad a \in \Omega \quad b \in \Omega :=$$

$$a = b \neq \emptyset$$

$$a \cup a = b \cup b \rightarrow \{a\} = \{b\}$$

$$\emptyset \neq a \neq b \neq \emptyset$$

$$a \cup b \rightarrow \{a, b\}$$

$$\emptyset = a \neq b$$

$$\emptyset \cup b \rightarrow \{b\}$$

$$a \neq b = \emptyset$$

$$a \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \{a\}$$

$$a = b = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \cup \emptyset \rightarrow \emptyset$$

##### 21.2.2 Domain of Canonical Union $\cup$

$$\{a \mid a \in \Omega\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \Omega\}$$

### 21.2.3 Set Theory Definition of Set Union $\cup$

Define the overloaded symbol  $\cup$ ; Set Union

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\} : a_i \in \Omega \quad \forall a_i \in A$$

$$B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_M\} : b_j \in \Omega \quad \forall b_j \in A$$

$$A \cup B := \tilde{A} = \{\tilde{a}_1, \tilde{a}_2, \dots, \tilde{a}_K\} :$$

$$\tilde{a}_i \in A \vee \tilde{a}_i \in B \quad \forall \tilde{a}_i \in \tilde{A}$$

### 21.2.4 Domain Set Union

$$\{A \mid A \subseteq \Omega\}$$

$$\{B \mid B \subseteq \Omega\}$$

### 21.2.5 Overloaded $\cup$

Union is defined distinctly according to the domain of inputs

### 21.2.6 Computational Definition of Set Union $\cup$

## 21.3 Set Minus $\setminus$

### 21.3.1 Formal Definition

### 21.3.2 Computational Definition of Set Minus $\setminus$

### 21.3.3 Domain

## 21.4 Set is equal to $==$

### 21.4.1 Formal Definition

### 21.4.2 Computational Definition of Set is equal to $==$

### 21.4.3 Domain

## 21.5 Plus $+$

### 21.5.1 Formal Definition

$$N + M :=$$

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\} \cup \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_M\}| \\ &= |a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_N \cup b_1 \cup b_2 \dots \cup b_M| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } \hat{a}_i &= a_i \quad \forall i \leq N; \quad \hat{a}_{N+j} = b_j \quad \forall j \leq M; \\ &= |\{\hat{a}_1\} \cup \{\hat{a}_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{\hat{a}_N\} \cup \{\hat{a}_{N+1}\} \cup \{\hat{a}_{N+2}\} \cup \dots \cup \{\hat{a}_{N+M}\}| \end{aligned}$$

### 21.5.2 Computational Instruction Definition of Plus +

$$\begin{aligned} s[X_n] &:= \{c_1, c_3, c_5, \dots, c_{2M-1}\} \rightarrow a_1 \mid \\ c_{2i-1} &= a_i \leftarrow l_i[\hat{X}_i] \quad l_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall i \leq M \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} +[N, M] &:= \\ c_1 &= a_1 \leftarrow I_1[1] \\ c_3 &= a_2 \leftarrow I_2[1] \\ c_5 &= a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_2 \\ c_7 &= a_3 \leftarrow I_3[1] \\ c_9 &= a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_3 \\ &\dots \\ c_{4(M+N-2)+3} &= a_{M+N} \leftarrow I_{M+N}[1] \\ c_{4(M+N-2)+5} &= a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_{M+N} \\ c_{4(M+N-1)+3} &= a_1 \leftarrow |a_1| \end{aligned}$$

### 21.5.3 Domain

$$\begin{aligned} \{N \mid N \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ \{M \mid M \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{aligned}$$

## 21.6 Minus -

### 21.6.1 Formal Definition

$$\begin{aligned} N - M &:= |\{a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_N\} \setminus \{a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_M\}| \\ &= |a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_N \setminus a_1 \setminus a_2 \dots \setminus a_M| \\ &= |a_{M+1} \cup a_{M+2} \cup \dots \cup a_N| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } \hat{a}_i &= a_{M+i} \quad M < i \leq N \\ &= |\hat{a}_1 \cup \hat{a}_2 \cup \dots \cup \hat{a}_{N-M}| \end{aligned}$$

### 21.6.2 Computational Instruction Definition of Minus -

$$s[X_n] := \{c_1, c_3, c_5, \dots, c_{2M-1}\} \rightarrow a_1 \mid$$

$$c_{2i-1} = a_i \leftarrow l_i[\hat{X}_i] \quad l_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall i \leq M$$

$$\begin{aligned} &-[N, M] := \\ &c_1 = a_1 \leftarrow I_1[1] \\ &c_3 = a_2 \leftarrow I_2[1] \\ &c_5 = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_2 \\ &c_7 = a_3 \leftarrow I_3[1] \\ &c_9 = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_3 \\ &\dots \\ &c_{4(N-2)+3} = a_N \leftarrow I_N[1] \\ &c_{4(N-2)+5} = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \cup a_N \\ &c_{4(N-1)+3} = a_{N+1} \leftarrow I_1[1] \\ &c_{4(N-1)+5} = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \setminus a_{N+1} \\ &c_{4N+3} = a_{N+2} \leftarrow I_2[1] \\ &c_{4N+5} = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \setminus a_{N+2} \\ &\dots \\ &c_{4(M+N-2)+3} = a_M \leftarrow I_M[1] \\ &c_{4(M+N-2)+5} = a_1 \leftarrow a_1 \setminus a_M \\ &c_{4(M+N-1)+3} = a_1 \leftarrow |a_1| \end{aligned}$$

### 21.6.3 Domain

$$\{a \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\{b \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \wedge b \leq a\}$$

## 22 Compound Instruction Theorem

Any Instruction that can be defined as a set of computational instructions  
"Compound Instruction" is also a computational instruction

### 22.1 Definition of Compound Instruction

#### 22.2 $! =$

#### 22.3 $\geq$

#### 22.4 $\leq$

#### 22.5 $\sum$

#### 22.6 Set Intersection $\cap$

##### 22.6.1 Formal Definition

##### 22.6.2 Computational Defintion of $\cap$

##### 22.6.3 Domain

$$\{A \mid A \in \Omega\}$$

$$\{B \mid B \in \Omega\}$$

#### 22.7 $*$

#### 22.8 Exponentiation $a^b$

#### 22.9 $/$

##### 22.9.1 Definition

##### 22.9.2 Prove $/$ is a Computational Instruction

#### 22.10 $N^{th}$ root $^n\sqrt{a}$

##### 22.10.1 Definition

##### 22.10.2 Prove $^n\sqrt{a}$ is a Computational Instruction

## Appendix

## 23 Definition of is Boolean

$$is\ boolean(f) \rightarrow b \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\} :=$$



$$(f.out \subseteq \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}) \rightarrow b \in \{\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{F}\}$$

### 23.1 Domain

$$\{f \mid f \equiv function\}$$