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Chapter 1

Logic

1.1 Proposition Logic

A logical **proposition** is a statement that is either true or false.

1.2 Operators

Definition (Negation): Let p be a proposition, then its negation $\neg p$, read as "not p", has the opposite truth value of p.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} p & \neg p \\ \hline T & F \\ F & T \end{array}$$

Definition (Conjunction): Let p and q be two propositions, then their conjunction $p \wedge q$, read as "p and q", is true only when both p and q are true, it is false otherwise.

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} p & q & p \wedge q \\ \hline F & F & F \\ F & T & F \\ T & F & F \\ T & T & T \end{array}$$

Conjunction and not operators are **universal**, also called **functionally complete**, in the sense that every boolean function $f: B^n \to B$ can be generated with these two operators. Note that, every boolean function $f: B^n \to B$ for $n \geq 2$ can be generated with binary boolean functions thus, it only suffice to show that every binary and unary boolean function can be generated with $\{\land, \neg\}$.

Definition (Disjunction): Let p and q be two propositions, then their disjunction $p \lor q$, read as "p or q", is false only when both p and q are false, and true otherwise.

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} p & q & p \lor q \\ \hline F & F & F \\ F & T & T \\ T & F & T \\ T & T & T \end{array}$$

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Similary, $\{\lor, \neg\}$ is functionally complete.

Definition (Exclusive or): Let p and q be two propositions, then their exclusive or $p \oplus q$, read as "p xor q", is true only when exactly one the p or q is true, it is false otherwise.

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} p & q & p \oplus q \\ \hline F & F & F \\ F & T & T \\ T & F & T \\ T & T & F \end{array}$$

Curiously, $\{\oplus,\neg\}$ is not universal.

1.3 Predicate Logic

Predicate logic is an extention of propositional logic. A predicate is a statement that may be true or false depending on the value of its variable. The collection of value that a variable x can take is called x's **universe of discourse**. **Quantifiers** allow us to quantify how many objects in the universe of discourse satisfy a given predicate.

Definition: Universal quantifier \forall asserts that for all x in the universe of discourse the predicate is true.

Definition: Existential quantifire \exists asserts that there exists a x in the universe of discourse that the predicate is true for that x.