Functions: f: A -> B Monday: "allow f to be undefined for some elements in A" — fine in general but Now: I take & back! in this course we aim to be precise so domain A will always be everywhere that f is defined. Predicates vs subsets -> 5 = A

L) P(A) > {T, F} A: \( \begin{subset} & P = F \\ P = F \\ \end{subset} \)

Summation & Product Notation

$$\frac{3}{1 + \frac{1}{12}} = \left(\frac{1-1}{1^2}\right) \left(\frac{2-1}{2^2}\right) \left(\frac{3-1}{3^2}\right)$$

$$i=1$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{12}} = 1$$

$$i=2$$
General properties & identities - see notes.

Propositional Logic

proposition: any statement that is True or False

Product:

· it is sawny outside · there is intelligent life on Jupiter
· How are you? (Def:) a flangle is a pink umbrella not already defined · x>42 — is a proposition also a predicate

propositional variables & operators

propositions

propositions

negation (NOT) 7 (~ P) 7p 7 (it is summy outside) Truth table:

possible values
of variables

(one per row)

F T T values of
the expression
(formula) · conjunction (AND) 1 · disjunction (OR) V ( check the examples and touth . implication (if ... then) = examples and two bi-implication (if and only if) ( ) tubles. next week: more on implication