

Logical expressions

- Why logical expression?

- Value of logical expression → Boolean value : **true**, **false** (true: 1, false: 0)

- bool variable**

Example: bool jobDone;
 bool taxable;

- logical operators**

Relational

< less than
<= less than and equal to
> greater than
>= greater than and equal to

Equility

== equal to
!= not equal to

Logical

&& and
|| or
! not

notes:

- no space between the two symbols in : <=, >=, !=, ==
- difference between = (assignment operator) and == (equal to operator)

example:

int A=1, B=2;
A=B;

bool C;
C = (A==B);

- logical operation truth table

x	!x
false	true
true	false

x	y	x&& y	x y
true	true	true	true
true	false	false	true
false	true	false	true
false	false	false	false

- Operator precedence

! -
* / %
+ -
< <= > >=
== !=
&&
||
=

highest



lowest

- In C++, logical expressions are evaluate in a “short circuit fashion”:

It sets the resulting value as soon as it is known, the expression may not be completely evaluated.

false && (anything) → **false**

true || (anything) → **true**

Practice questions:

- Evaluate the following logical expressions:

```
int      x=5, y=-3, z=2;
float    A=3.0, B=2.5;
char     student = 'S', teacher = 't', chairman='c';
string   firstTeam = "UT", secondTeam="Vanderbilt";
```

- a $(x > z) == (A > B)$
 - b $student < teacher \text{ } != \text{ } firstTeam < secondTeam$
 - c $(x < z) \ \&\& (student \text{ } != \text{ } teacher)$
 - d $A \text{ } != B \ \parallel \text{ } firstTeam \text{ } != \text{ } secondTeam$
 - e $!(x < (y+7))$
 - f $!(x > y) \parallel ((y+z) >= (x-z))$
- Write C++ logical statement to express the following :
 - a a patient's blood pressure is below 70, and above 55 inclusive ($55 \leq \text{bloodPressure} \leq 70$)
 - b the student's first lab or the second lab score is 100
 - c The difference between the two radius measurements is less than 0.001
 - d The number is a multiple of 3 or it is greater than 100
 - e The number is divisible by 5 and it is a multiple of 10
 - Write the equivalent logical expression by applying the DeMorgan's law to the following expressions:
 - a $!(year \% 100 == 3 \ \&\& \text{ } month == 12)$
 - b $!(taxRate > 0.35 \parallel income < 80000)$