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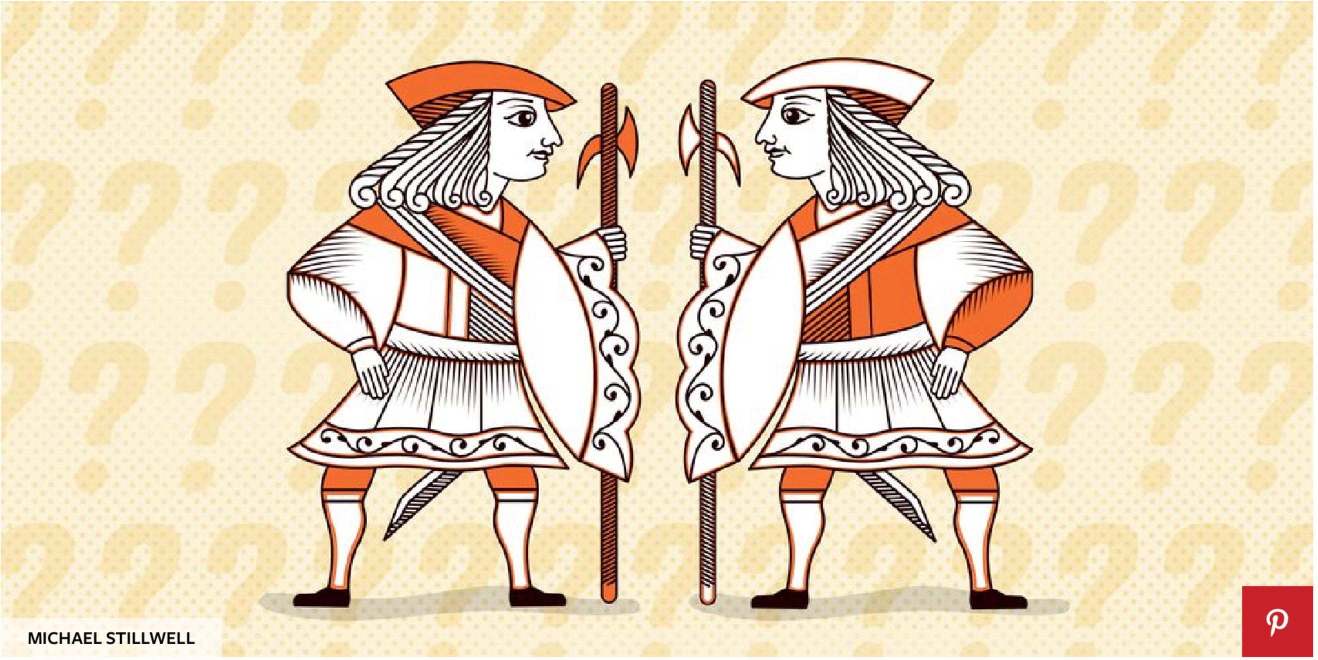
CSCI 2824: Discrete Structures

Lecture 4: Propositional Logic & Applications

Rachel Cox

Department of Computer Science



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Announcements & Reminders

- Enroll in the class Moodle. https://moodle.cs.colorado.edu

- First homework (on Moodle) is due Friday September 6th at 12pm
  1 attempt per problem. infinite attempts for codeRunner. Clicking "Check" locks in your answer…don't do it!

- CA office hours in ECAE (1st floor Engineering Center).

- Rachel's Office Hours in ECOT 732: Thursdays 10:30am-12:30pm, Friday 10:00-11:00am

Definition: Let *p* and *q* be two propositions. The **conditional** "if *p* then *q*", denoted by $p \to q$, is false when *p* is true but *q* is false, and true otherwise.

- The conditional describes an *if-then* relationship between the two propositions.
- Think of the conditional $p \to q$ as defining a rule. What are the cases where the rule holds or where the rule is broken.

$$p \longrightarrow q$$

$q \longrightarrow p$ **converse**

$\neg p \longrightarrow \neg q$ **inverse**

$\neg q \longrightarrow \neg p$ **contrapositive**

p	q	$p \longrightarrow q$

Logically Equivalent

Definition: The compound propositions p and q are called **logically equivalent** if $p \Leftrightarrow q$ is a tautology. The notation $p \equiv q$ denotes that p and q are logically equivalent.

- A tautology is when a statement is always true.

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

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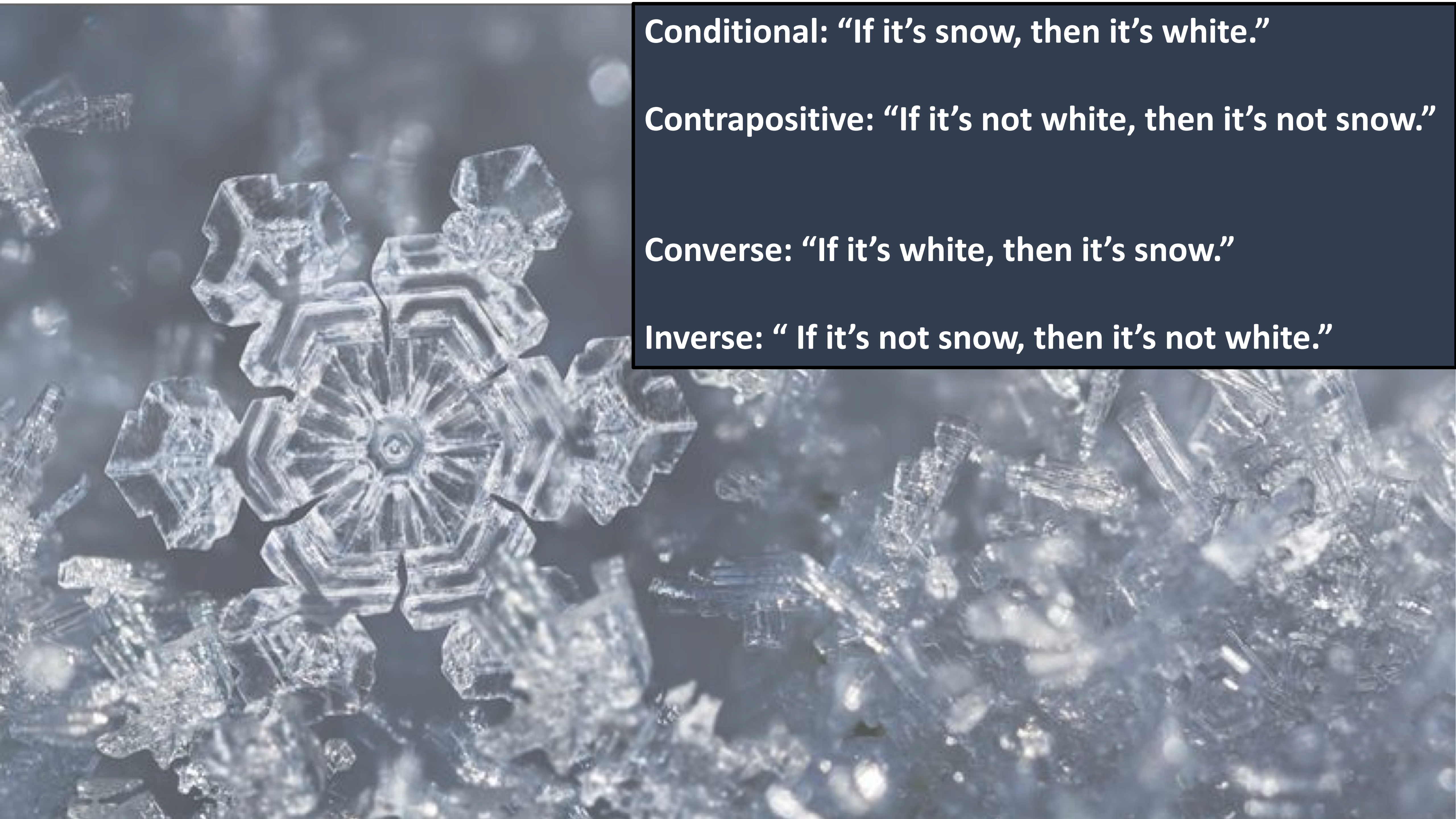
$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$	$(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$	$(q \rightarrow p) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg q)$
T	**T**	**T**	**T**		
F	**T**	**T**	**F**		
T	**F**	**F**	**T**		
T	**T**	**T**	**T**		

Logically Equivalent – Conditional and Contrapositive

The conditional and the contrapositive are logically equivalent.

The converse and inverse are logically equivalent.

$(p \to q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \to \neg p)$	$(p \to q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \to \neg p)$



Conditional: "If it's snow, then it's white."

Contrapositive: "If it's not white, then it's not snow."

Converse: "If it's white, then it's snow."

Inverse: " If it's not snow, then it's not white."

On an island there are two types of people:
Knights who always tell the truth, and Knaves who always lie.

<u>Example</u>: On the island you encounter two people, who we'll call A and B. A tells you that "I am a Knave or B is a Knight." Use a truth table to determine what type of people A and B are.

Let p: A is a knight.

Let q: B is a knight.

How can we represent A's comment symbolically?

New Strategy: We'd like to know the combinations of truth values of p and q that ensure that statements made by A and B are consistent with their nature as Knights or Knaves. (i.e. we don't want A to be a Knight but utter a False statement.)

In this example, one way to accomplish this is to test that p (the statement that A is a Knight) is equivalent in truth value to the statement that he uttered
(i.e. $\neg p \lor q$)

Example: On the island you encounter two people, who we'll call A and B. A tells you that "I am a Knave or B is a Knight." Use a truth table to determine what type of people A and B are.

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg p \vee q$	$p \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$

On an island there are two types of people:
Knights who always tell the truth, and Knaves who always lie.

<u>Example</u>: On the island you encounter two people, who we'll call A and B. Person A tells you that "B and I are of opposite types." Person B tells you that "A is a knave and I am a knight." Use a truth table to determine what type of people A and B are.

Example: (continued) On the island you encounter two people, who we'll call A and B. Person A tells you that "B and I are of opposite types." Person B tells you that "A is a knave and I am a knight." Use a truth table to determine what type of people A and B are.

p	q						

Necessary and Sufficient

Example: Let n be a natural number. It is **sufficient** that n be divisible by 12 for n to be divisible by 6

Let $r = n$ *is divisible by 12* and $s = n$ *is divisible by 6*

How could we represent this claim using a conditional?

Necessary and Sufficient

Example: Let n be a natural number. It is **necessary** that n^2 be divisible by 9 for n to be divisible by 6

Let $q = n^2$ *is divisible by 9* and $s = n$ *is divisible by 6*

How could we represent this claim using a conditional?

Wason Selection Class

Consider the following four cards. They have letters on one side and numbers on the other. Suppose I tell you the following rule:

If a card has an odd number, then its letter is a vowel.

A	B	1	2

Question: What card(s) do you need to turn over in order to verify that the given rule is true?

Logical Equivalences – Proofs!

- We have found that $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$. So. Who cares?
- Turns out, this can be **very** useful in proving things.
- Mathematical arguments/proofs:
  - progressing from a set of assumptions to useful/interesting conclusions
  - **logical equivalences** link the steps together
- To prove $p \rightarrow q$, you might suppose p is true, then work your way forward to show that it must be the case that q is true.
- **But** it might be easier to suppose that q is *false*, then work your way toward showing that it must be the case that p is also false.
  - And because $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$, either way is valid.

A Proof

Example: Suppose n is an integer. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n must be even.

Extra Practice

Example 1: You encounter two people, who we'll call A and B. Person A tells you that "B is a Knight" and Person B tells you that "The two of us are of opposite types". Use a truth table to determine the types of people that A and B are.

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Solution: Let $p =$ *A is a Knight* and $q =$ *B is a Knight*

A's statement that *B is a Knight* is again q

B's statement that they are of opposites can be writen as $p \oplus q$

The fact that their statements are consistent with their types can be written as $p \leftrightarrow q \quad \text{and} \quad q \leftrightarrow (p \oplus q)$

Since we want both propositions to be true at the same time, the final test proposition is their conjunction

$$(p \leftrightarrow q) \wedge (q \leftrightarrow (p \oplus q))$$

(continued)

The truth table for the final test proposition can be written as

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$	$\neg p$	$p \oplus q$	$q \leftrightarrow (p \oplus q)$	$(p \leftrightarrow q) \wedge (q \leftrightarrow (p \oplus q))$
T	T	T	F	F	F	F
T	F	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	F	T	T

Since the only row that gives a T for the test proposition in the last row, we conclude that both A and B are Knaves.