







■ Informações representadas em bits (*binary* ▶ *digit*) ■ Dois estados: desligado (0) ou ligado (1)

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■ Sistema binário (base 2)

■ 0 -> 0 (0000)

■ 1 -> 1 (0001)

■ 2 -> 10 (0010)

■ 3 -> 11 (0011)

■ 4 -> 100 (0100)

■ 5 -> 101 (0101)
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Transformação de binário para decimal

Exemplo:

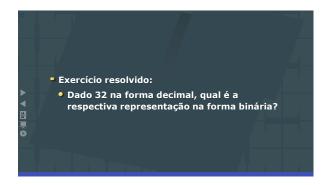
110101

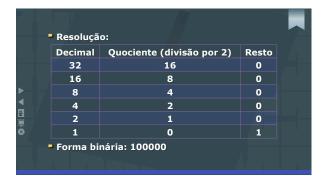
1.2<sup>5</sup> + 1.2<sup>4</sup> + 0.2<sup>3</sup> + 1.2<sup>2</sup> + 0.2<sup>1</sup> + 1.2<sup>0</sup> =

32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 =

53
```

ł		nação de decimal para biná converter 25 de decimal pa	
	Decimal	Quociente (divisão por 2)	Resto
	25	12	1
4	12	6	0
#	6	3	0
<u>≡</u>	3	1	1
8	1	0	1
	Forma bir	nária: 11001	



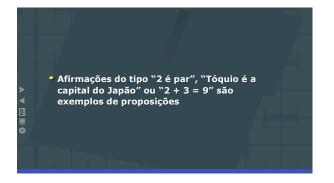


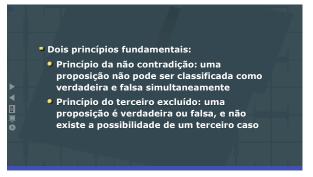


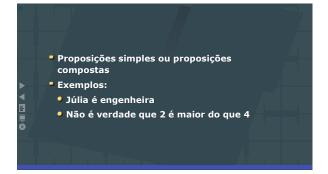
Proposições

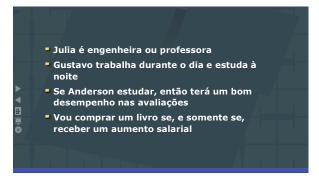
■ Proposição é um conjunto de palavras ou símbolos que retratam um pensamento de sentido completo e que pode ser classificado como verdadeiro (V) ou (1) ou falso (F) ou (0)

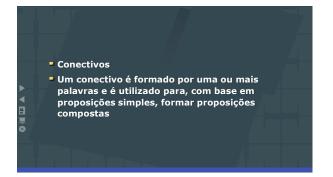
 As proposições são objetos fundamentais para o estudo da lógica, pois com base nelas temos a possibilidade de fazer afirmações e de exprimir um juízo formado sobre determinada questão



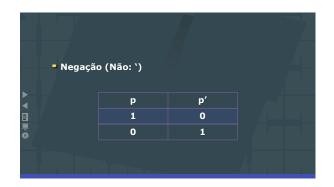








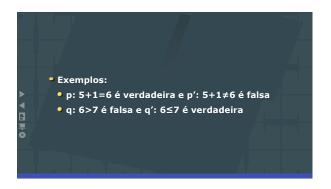


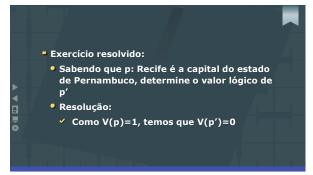




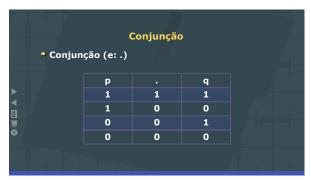


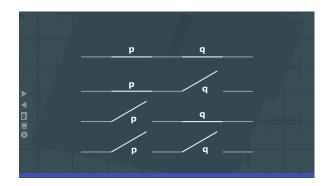


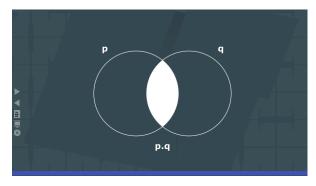


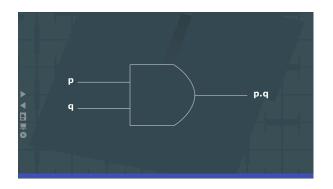


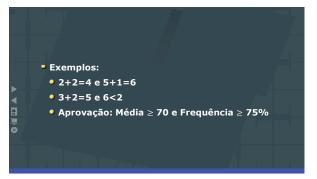


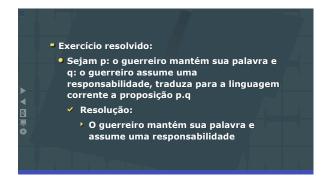




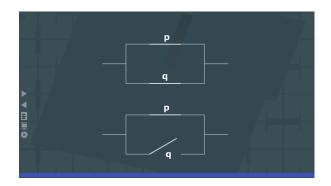


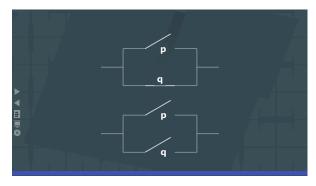


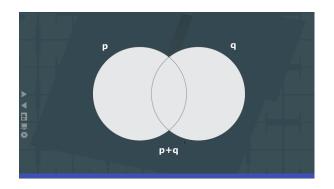


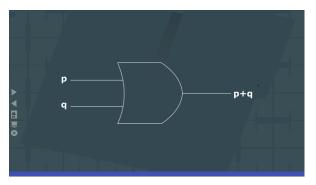


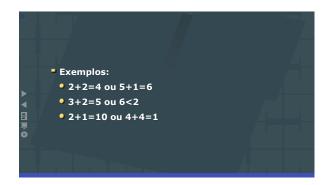
	ı	Disjunção		
	р	+	q	
>	1	1	1	
◀ 프	1	1	0	
₩	0	1	1	
8	0	0	0	

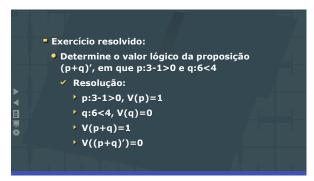




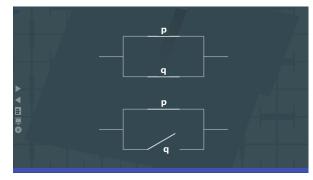


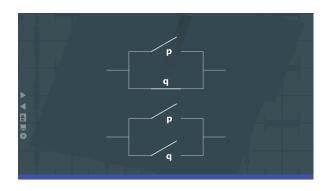


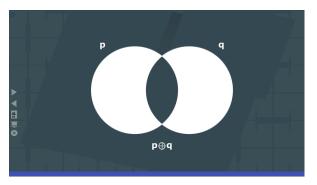


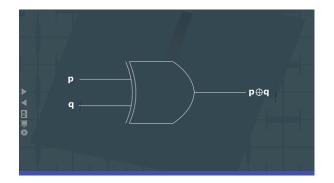


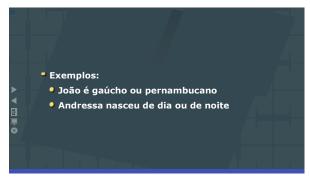


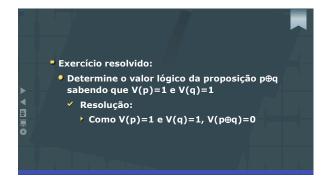














■ Cond		Condicional então: –		
	р		q	
>	1	1	1	
▼	1	0	0	
■	0	1	1	
	0	1	0	
	Mh			

