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Excerpt: Notes on Section 1.1

Jan 30

Some examples on page 4 -

Section 1.1 - Logic

- Logic started as a model for **reasoning**.
- Logic viewed as a **foundation** of mathematics.
- Used as a method of **precise specification**.

In computer science

- A language based entirely of logic, called **prolog**.
- There are two kinds of logic
 - Propositional Logic
 - Predicate Logic

Propositional Logic

- $1 + 1 = 2$
- $2 + 3 = 5$

Non propositional logic

- Questions, obscure statements, paradoxes

Paradox Example:

This statement is wrong

Ground Propositions

- $P \& Q = P \wedge Q$ the \wedge is an "AND"
- $P \parallel Q = P \vee Q$ the \vee is an "OR"
- $P \oplus Q = \text{Exclusive Or}$
 - The exclusive or means one or the other only
- $P \rightarrow Q = \text{Implies.}$
 - The first argument is the **proposition** and the second argument is the **consequence**.
- $P \Leftrightarrow Q = \text{If and Only If}$
- Use truth table, see page 4
- How many connectors could there be?
 - A counting principle
 - Let there be 3 boxes, with V values (IE: 4 values)
 - The answer would be

$$4^3$$

- With a formula of

$$v^b$$

- For example, with 2 arguments and 4 connectors, there is 2^4 or 16 total

Implies example:

If you study well you will get an A

Examples for implies wording

- * If P then Q
- * Q if P
- * P is sufficient for Q
- * Q whenever P

Compound Propositions

- Look similar to $(2+3)*5$

Example:

$(P \& Q) \vee R$

- See page 4

Translating English to Logic

If I go home or I go to my office I will not go shopping

- Must translate and underline important words.
- For example:

If I go home **or** I go to my office I will **not** go shopping

- I go home becomes s_1
- I go to my office is s_2
- I will not go is s_3
- So, we get $(s_1 \vee s_2) \rightarrow !s_3$, and a truth-table is used to evaluate it
- What if two statements are equivalent?
- F_1 and F_2 , F_1 is equivalent to F_2 and is denoted by $F_1 \equiv F_2$ (triple line equals).
- **Equivalence** - F_1 and F_2 have the same truth table
- **Tautology** - something which is always true

Tautology Example

$p \vee !p$

Contradiction Example

$p \ \& \ !p$

DeMorgan's

- One of most famous examples, makes sense by a truth table.¹

1. Notebook page 5 [↩](#)