

# Unit I: Mathematical Logic

# Introduction to Mathematical Logic

- - Mathematical Logic is the study of formal logical systems.
- - Used in engineering for circuit design, algorithms, and AI.
- - Helps in developing precise and error-free reasoning.

# Importance of Mathematical Logic in Engineering

- - Foundation for computer science and digital systems.
- - Essential for programming, software development, and databases.
- - Helps in the design and analysis of logical circuits.

# Basic Logical Operators

- - AND (  $\wedge$  ): True if both operands are true.
- - OR (  $\vee$  ): True if at least one operand is true.
- - NOT (  $\neg$  ): Negates the truth value.
- - XOR (  $\oplus$  ): True if exactly one operand is true.
- - IMPLICATION (  $\rightarrow$  ): If A then B.
- - BICONDITIONAL (  $\leftrightarrow$  ): A if and only if B.

# Propositional Logic

- - Statements that can be either true or false.
- - Examples:
- - 'If it rains, the ground is wet.'  
(Implication)
- - 'A number is even if and only if it is divisible by 2.' (Biconditional)
- - Logical equivalences help in simplifying expressions.

# Predicate Logic

- - Extends propositional logic with variables and quantifiers.
- - Universal Quantifier ( $\forall x P(x)$ ): True for all  $x$ .
- - Existential Quantifier ( $\exists x P(x)$ ): True for at least one  $x$ .
- - Used in AI, database queries, and theorem proving.

# Applications in Engineering

- - Digital Circuits: Logic gates use Boolean algebra.
- - Software Development: Logical expressions in programming.
- - Artificial Intelligence: Automated reasoning and decision-making.
- - Control Systems: Logical conditions in automation.

# Logic Circuits and Gates

- - Basic Logic Gates: AND, OR, NOT, XOR.
- - Combinational Circuits: Multiplexers, Encoders.
- - Sequential Circuits: Flip-Flops, Counters.



# Logical Reasoning and Proof Techniques

- - Direct Proof: Show  $P \rightarrow Q$  directly.
- - Contrapositive Proof: Prove  $\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$ .
- - Contradiction Proof: Assume  $\neg P$  and derive a contradiction.
- - Mathematical Induction: Prove for base case and assume for  $n$  to prove for  $n+1$ .

Thank you