

COSC 221 - Introduction to Discrete Structures

Lecture - Logic-01

Readings

- ▶ Propositional Logic: Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
- ▶ Predicate Logic: Sections 3.4
- ▶ Computer Science Connections
 1. Computational Complexity (Section 3.3)
 2. Modern Compilers (Section 3.3)
 3. Game Trees (Section 3.4)

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

Propositions and Their Truth Value

1. It is snowing
2. It is July 1
3. He is a student
4. $2 + 2 = 5$
5. $2 + 2 = 4$

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

Propositions and Their Truth Value

1. It is snowing
2. It is July 1
3. He is a student
4. $2 + 2 = 5$
5. $2 + 2 = 4$

Q.1) Which one is NOT a proposition?

A) 1

B) 2

C) 3

D) 4

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

Propositions and Their Truth Value

1. It is snowing
2. It is July 1
3. He is a student
4. $2 + 2 = 5$
5. $2 + 2 = 4$

- ▷ Conceptually indivisible
- ▷ Truth Value: Truth (T, or 1)
Falsity (F, 0)
- ▷ Boolean Variable

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

$p = \text{"It is snowing"}$

- ▷ $p = F$ today, but
- ▷ $p = T$ on a snowing day

Propositions and Their Truth Value

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Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

A statement that is either true or false

$p = \text{"It is snowing"}$

- ▷ $p = F$ today, but
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Propositions and Their Truth Value

- ▷ Atomic propositions
- ▷ Compound propositions

- ▷ Conceptually indivisible
- ▷ Truth Value: Truth (T, or 1)
Falsity (F, 0)
- ▷ Boolean Variable

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

Operators for building Compound Propositions

Propositions and Their Truth Value

- ▷ Atomic propositions
- ▷ Compound propositions

Logic Connectives

$\neg p$ (negation)

$p \wedge q$ (and, conjunction)

$p \vee q$ (or, disjunction)

$p \Rightarrow q$ (implications)

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

Example 1. Compound Proposition

p : "John is a CS major", q : "John is a Math major"

- ▷ $p \wedge q, p \vee q$
- ▷ $p \wedge \neg q$ (p , but not q)
- ▷ $\neg p \wedge \neg q$ (neither p , nor q)

Propositions and Their Truth Value

- ▷ Atomic propositions
- ▷ Compound propositions

Logic Connectives

$\neg p$ (negation)

$p \wedge q$ (and, conjunction)

$p \vee q$ (or, disjunction)

$p \Rightarrow q$ (implications)

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

Q.2) Is the assertion correct?

“A compound proposition is either T or F, but not both.”

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| A) No | B) Yes |
| C) Depends | D) Hard to Tell |

Propositions and Their Truth Value

- ▷ Atomic propositions
- ▷ Compound propositions

Logic Connectives

$\neg p$ (negation)

$p \wedge q$ (and, conjunction)

$p \vee q$ (or, disjunction)

$p \Rightarrow q$ (implications)

Propositional Logic

Propositions

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Connectives

Boolean expression/formula over p, q . Truth value depends on

- ▶ truth value of p
- ▶ truth value of q
- ▶ the logic connectives

Propositions and Their Truth Value

- ▷ Atomic propositions
- ▷ Compound propositions

Logic Connectives

$\neg p$ (negation)

$p \wedge q$ (and, conjunction)

$p \vee q$ (or, disjunction)

$p \Rightarrow q$ (implications)

Logic is the study of the principles of reasoning, including the mathematical foundation of well-defined languages and valid inference methods.

Propositional Logic (Calculus)

CORE CONCEPT

“Formal” system for reasoning with propositions

- ▷ Symbols — abstract representation
- ▷ Syntax — well-defined expressions
- ▷ Rules — to work with expressions



- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

How to decide the truth value
of a compound statement?

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▶ Atomic Propositions
- ▶ Compound Propositions

Not defined by propositional logic itself!
Depends on the “world” state.

$p = \text{“It is snowing”}$

- ▶ $p = F$ today, but
- ▶ $p = T$ on a snowing day

How to decide the truth value
of a compound statement?

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Need a **table** to map **truth assignments** (for the boolean variables) to **truth values** of the Boolean expression

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Need a **table** to map **truth assignments** (for the boolean variables) to **truth values** of the Boolean expression

Truth Table for \wedge

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | F |

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Need a **table** to map **truth assignments** (for the boolean variables) to **truth values** of the Boolean expression

Boolean variables

Truth Table for \wedge

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | F |

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Need a **table** to map **truth assignments** (for the boolean variables) to **truth values** of the Boolean expression

Boolean variables

Truth Table for \wedge

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | F |

Truth Assignment:
($p = F, q = T$)

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Example 2. Truth Table for $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$

- ▷ Expression over p and q
- ▷ and of two or's

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Example 3. Truth Table for $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$

- ▷ Expression over p and q
- ▷ and of two or's

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg(p \wedge q)$ | $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$ |
|-----|-----|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| T | T | T | T | F | F |
| T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | F | T | ? |

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

Q.3) The value is

- | | |
|------------|------|
| A) T | B) F |
| C) Unknown | D) X |

Example 4. Truth Table for $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$

- ▷ Expression over p and q
- ▷ and of two or's

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg(p \wedge q)$ | $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$ |
|-----|-----|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| T | T | T | T | F | F |
| T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | F | T | ? |

Propositional Logic

Truth Values and Truth Tables

- ▷ Atomic Propositions
- ▷ Compound Propositions

New Connective: $p \oplus q$

“Exclusive OR” (abbreviated as XOR)

Example 5. Truth Table for $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$

- ▷ Expression over p and q
- ▷ and of two or's

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg(p \wedge q)$ | $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg(p \wedge q)$ |
|-----|-----|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| T | T | T | T | F | F |
| T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | F | T | ? |

Additional Notes

Memorize/Understand the Truth Tables

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $p \vee q$ | $\neg p$ | $p \oplus q$ |
|------|------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | $p \times q$ | $?$ | $1 - p$ | $(p + q) \text{ modulo } 2$ |
| T(1) | T(1) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T(1) | F(0) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| F(0) | T(1) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| F(0) | F(0) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Announcement: Assignment 1 Online

- ▷ Individual Written Assignment
- ▷ Due Feb 2 (Friday), 11:59pm
- ▷ Hand in a digital copy on Canvas.

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.4) The truth value of $p \oplus p$ is

- (A) always T
- (B) always F
- (C) T if p is T
- (D) T if p is F

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.5) The truth value of $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ is

- (A) always T
- (B) always F
- (C) T if p, q, r are all T
- (D) T if p, q are both T

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.5) The truth value of $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ is

- (A) always T
- (B) always F
- (C) T if p, q, r are all T
- (D) T if p, q are both T

True iff one or three T's

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

Parity Function

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ iff

$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n$$

is true.

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.5) The truth value of $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ is

- (A) always T
- (B) always F
- (C) T if p, q, r are all T
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True iff one or three T's

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

Parity Function

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ iff

$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n$$

is true.

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Error-Correcting Codes (Section 4.2.4: Hamming Codes)

| Message | Codeword | Received | Error Position |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| abcd 0000 | 0000 000 | 1000 000 | bit a |

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

Parity Function

$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 1$ iff

$$x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n$$

is true.

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Error-Correcting Codes (Section 4.2.4: Hamming Codes)

| Message | Codeword | Received | Error Position |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| abcd 0000 | 0000 000 | 1000 000 | bit a |

Sender calculates three parity bits

$$b \oplus c \oplus d$$

$$a \oplus c \oplus d$$

$$a \oplus b \oplus d$$

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Error-Correcting Codes (Section 4.2.4: Hamming)

| Message | Codeword | Received | Error |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------|
| abcd 0000 | 0000 000 | 1000 000 | bit a |

Sender calculates three parity bits

$$\begin{aligned}
 &b \oplus c \oplus d \\
 &a \oplus c \oplus d \\
 &a \oplus b \oplus d
 \end{aligned}$$

Receiver calculate three parity bits

$$\begin{aligned}
 &b \oplus c \oplus d \\
 &a \oplus c \oplus d \\
 &a \oplus b \oplus d
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 4.10

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| x | x | x | x | x | | | parity bit #1: $b \oplus c \oplus d$ |
| x | x | x | x | x | | | parity bit #2: $a \oplus c \oplus d$ |
| x | x | x | x | x | | | parity bit #3: $a \oplus b \oplus d$ |
| bit d | bit a | bit b | bit c | parity #3 | parity #2 | parity #1 | no error! |
| | | | | | | | location of error |

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.6) Is this truth table complete?

- (A) Yes
- (B) No

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.7) If not, how many rows are missing?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

iClicker Quiz: Truth Values and Truth Tables

New Connective: $p \oplus q$ (XOR)

| p | q | r | $p \oplus q$ | $(p \oplus q) \oplus r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| T | T | T | F | T |
| T | T | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | T |

Q.7) If not, how many rows are missing?

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

Total number of truth assignments: 2^3

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Truth Values
- ▷ Connectives

Propositional Logic

Modelling Tool

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Truth Values
- ▷ Connectives

Modelling the Wumpus World

$p_{i,j}$ = "there is a pit in room (i, j)"

$w_{i,j}$ = "wumpus is in room (i, j)"
















$s_{i,j}$ = "room (i, j) is smelly"

$b_{i,j}$ = "room (i, j) is breezy"

$g_{i,j}$ = "gold is in room (i, j)"

Wumpus World

(Russell's AI textbook)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  | |  |  |
|  |  | |  |
|  | |   |  |
|  |  |  |   |

Propositional Logic

Modelling Tool

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Truth Values
- ▷ Connectives

Modelling the Wumpus World

$p_{i,j}$ = "there is a pit in room (i, j)"

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







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Propositional Logic

Modelling Tool

- ▷ Propositions
- ▷ Truth Values
- ▷ Connectives

Gold in the third row

$$\triangleright g_{3,1} \vee g_{3,2} \vee g_{3,3} \vee g_{3,4}$$

Modelling the Wumpus World

$p_{i,j}$ = "there is a pit in room (i, j)"

$w_{i,j}$ = "wumpus is in room (i, j)"
















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Wumpus World

(Russell's AI textbook)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  | |  |  |
|  |  | |  |
|  | |   |  |
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