Discrete Structures

Logic

Chapter 1, Sections 1.1–1.3

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Outline

- ♢ Propositional Logic
- ♢ Propositional Equivalences
- ♢ First-order Logic

Propositional Logic

Let p and q be propositions.

◇ **Negation** $\neg p$ The statement "It is not the case that p." is true, whenever p is false and is false otherwise.

◇ **Conjunction** $p \wedge q$ The statement "p and q" is true when both p and q are true and is false otherwise.

◇ **Disjunction** $p \vee q$ The statement "p or q" is false when both p and q are false and is true otherwise.

◇ **Exclusive or** $p \oplus q$ The *exclusive or* of p and q is true when exactly one of p and q is true and is false otherwise.

Propositional Logic

Let p and q be propositions.

◊ **Implication** $p \rightarrow q$ The *implication* $p \rightarrow q$ is false when p is true and q is false and is true otherwise. p is called the hypothesis (antecedent, premise) and q is called the conclusion (consequence).

- "if p, then q" "p implies q" "p only if q"
  "p is sufficient for q" "q is necessary for p"
- $q \rightarrow p$ is called the converse of $p \rightarrow q$
- $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ is called the contrapositive of $p \rightarrow q$

◊ **Biconditional** $p \leftrightarrow q$ The *biconditional* $p \leftrightarrow q$ is true whenever p and q have the same truth values and is false otherwise.

Translating English Sentences

♢ You can access the Internet from campus only if you are a computer science major or you are not a freshman.

♢ You cannot ride the roller coaster is you are under 4 feet tall unless you are older than 16 years old.

Logical Equivalences

- ♢ **Tautology** A compound statement that is always true.
- ♢ **Contradiction** A compound statement that is always false.
- ♢ **Contingency** A compound statement that is neither a tautology nor a contradiction.
- ♢ **Logical equivalence** $p \Leftrightarrow q$ Propositions p and q are called *logically equivalent* if $p \leftrightarrow q$ is a tautology.

Logical Equivalences

$p \wedge T \Leftrightarrow p$ $p \vee F \Leftrightarrow p$	Identity laws
$p \vee T \Leftrightarrow T$ $p \wedge F \Leftrightarrow F$	Domination laws
$p \vee p \Leftrightarrow p$ $p \wedge p \Leftrightarrow p$	Idempotent laws
$\neg(\neg p) \Leftrightarrow p$	Double negation law
$p \vee q \Leftrightarrow q \vee p$ $p \wedge q \Leftrightarrow q \wedge p$	Commutative laws
$(p \vee q) \vee r \Leftrightarrow p \vee (q \vee r)$ $(p \wedge q) \wedge r \Leftrightarrow p \wedge (q \wedge r)$	Associative laws
$p \vee (q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ $p \wedge (q \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$	Distributive laws
$\neg(p \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee \neg q$ $\neg(p \vee q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \wedge \neg q$	De Morgan's laws

First-order Logic

- **Universal quantifier $\forall$:** The *universal quantification* of $P(x)$ is the proposition "$P(x)$ is true for all values of x in the universe of discourse."

- **Existential quantifier $\exists$:** The *existential quantification* of $P(x)$ is the proposition "There exists an element x in the universe of discourse such that $P(x)$ is true."