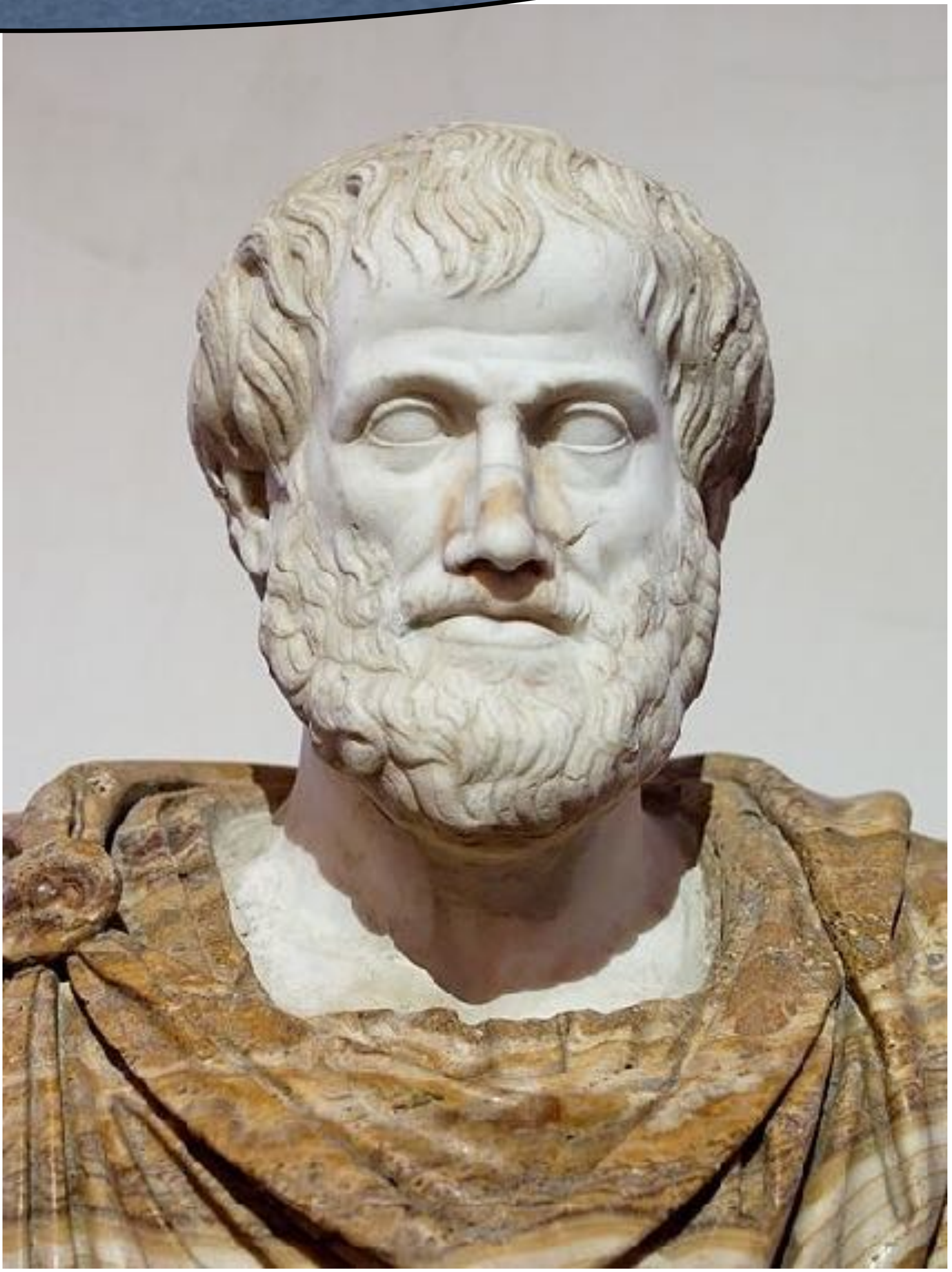
Logic

Logic = study of correct reasoning

In the beginning



Aristotle +/- 350 B.C.

Organon

19 syllogisms

Barbara syllogism

only later called so, in the Middle Ages

All K's are L's
All L's are M's

All K's are M's

from the two premises

one can **always** conclude the conclusion

independent of what the parameters K,L,M are

Logic (Logos, Greek for word, understanding, reason) deals with general reasoning laws in the form of formulas with parameters.

Propositions

Def. A proposition (Aussage) is a grammatically correct sentence that is either true or false.

logic deals with patterns! what matters are not particular propositions but the way in which (abstract) propositions are combined and what follows from them

Connectives

- $\wedge$ for "and"
- $\vee$ for "or"
- $\neg$ for "not"
- $\Rightarrow$ for "if .. then" or "implies"
- $\Leftrightarrow$ for "if and only if"

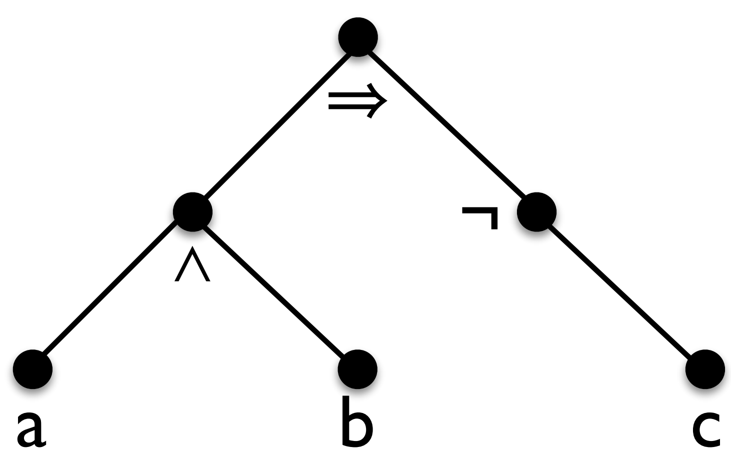
Abstract propositions

Definition

Basis	Propositional variables are abstract propositions.
Step (Case 1)	If P is an abstract proposition, then so is $(\neg P)$.
Step (Case 2)	If P and Q are abstract propositions, then so are $(P \wedge Q)$, $(P \vee Q)$, $(P \Rightarrow Q)$, and $(P \Leftrightarrow Q)$.

a recursive/inductive definition

...and their structure



the tree of
$((a \wedge b) \Rightarrow (\neg c))$

tree representation
(no need of
parenthesis)

decomposing

building

Dropping parenthesis

$\neg$
$\wedge \quad \vee$
$\Rightarrow$
$\Leftrightarrow$

priority schema
(top binds the most)

decreasing priority

increasing priority

Example: $((a \wedge b) \Rightarrow (\neg c))$

becomes

$a \wedge b \Rightarrow \neg c$

Truth tables

Conjunction

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

only true when both P and Q are true

Truth tables

Disjunction

P	Q	P∨Q
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

true when either P or Q or both are true

Truth tables

Negation

unary connective

P	¬P
0	1
1	0

true when P
is false

Truth tables

Implication

needs more attention

P	Q	P ⇒ Q
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

only false when P is true and Q is false

Truth tables

Bi-implication

$P \Leftrightarrow Q$

is $(P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$Q \Rightarrow P$	$P \Leftrightarrow Q$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

true when P and Q have the same truth value

Truth-functions

Def. A truth-function or Boolean function is a function

$$f: \{0,1\}^n \longrightarrow \{0,1\}$$

$a_1, .. a_n$ are the variables in P (and more) ordered in a sequence

Property: Every abstract proposition $P(a_1,..,a_n)$ induces a truth-function.

by its inductive structure, using the truth tables

Notation in the book…

$$\begin{array}{l} \quad a, b \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (0,0) \longmapsto 0 \\ (0,1) \longmapsto 1 \\ (1,0) \longmapsto 0 \\ (1,1) \longmapsto 1 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$P(a,b)$: $(a \wedge b) \vee b$

Truth-functions

$a_1, .. a_n$ are the variables in P (and more) ordered in a sequence

Property: Every abstract proposition $P(a_1,..,a_n)$ with ordered and specified variables induces a truth-function.

Note:

The sequence of specified variables matters!

$P(a,b,c)$: $(a \wedge b) \vee b$

induces

a, b, c

$(0,0,0) \longmapsto 0$

$(0,0,1) \longmapsto 0$

$(0,1,0) \longmapsto 1$

$(0,1,1) \longmapsto 1$

$(1,0,0) \longmapsto 0$

$(1,0,1) \longmapsto 0$

$(1,1,0) \longmapsto 1$

$(1,1,1) \longmapsto 1$

Equivalence of propositions

Definition: Two abstract propositions P and Q are equivalent, notation $P \overset{val}{=} Q$, iff they induce the same truth-function

on any sequence containing their common variables

Property: The relation $\overset{val}{=}$ is an equivalence on the set of all abstract propositions

i.e., for all abstract propositions P, Q, R,
(1) $P \overset{val}{=} P$; (2) if $P \overset{val}{=} Q$, then $Q \overset{val}{=} P$; and
(3) if $P \overset{val}{=} Q$ and $Q \overset{val}{=} R$, then $P \overset{val}{=} R$