

Discrete Mathematics 2012

Lecture 3

Ngày 8 tháng 9 năm 2012

Logic-2

(Applications)

Applications of logic are abundant. Systems specifications where complex systems are designed use logic. Chips, web searches, programming languages, puzzle solving all use logic.

For instance, Sudoku puzzles can be solved using logic. Just introduce 729 propositions $p(m, n, k)$ which will mean “the number k goes in row m column n ” then construct compound propositions that state that in every row, in every column and in the nine 3×3 blocks every integer from 1 to 9 must appear.

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*One of the most important development that had a profound impact on our life, is our ability to implement logical operations by electronic devices. The generic name of electronic devices that implement logic operations is **logic gates**. Imagine, without logic gates there would be no Facebook. Can you imagine living in a world without Facebook?*

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Example

$p \vee (q \wedge r)$ and $(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ are logically equivalent.

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Comment

In the next slide we shall see some examples of functionally complete collections. A bit surprising is that the \mid and \downarrow each by itself is a functionally complete collection. It is also noteworthy that the **nand** gate is the cheapest to build.

The proposition $(p \vee q \vee r \vee s \vee t)$ is **false** only if the five propositions inside it are all **false**. In all other cases it will be **true**. Alternatively, its truth table has 32 entries, 31 of them are **true** and only one is **false**.

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Similarly, the proposition $(p \wedge q \wedge \neg r \wedge s \wedge \neg t)$ is **true** if and only if the five propositions inside are all **true**. In all other cases it will be **false**. Alternatively, its truth table has 32 entries, 31 of them are **false** and only one is **true**.

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- 3 A proposition of the form $(D_1 \wedge D_2 \wedge \dots \wedge D_m)$ where each D_i is a disjunction is called a **conjunction of disjunctions**.

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- 4 Similarly, a proposition of the form $(C_1 \vee C_2 \vee \dots \vee C_k)$ where each C_i is a conjunction is called a **disjunction of conjunctions**.

Theorem

Every truth table represents a proposition which has an equivalent conjunction of disjunctions.

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Comment

This explains why programming languages implement only four logical operators. All others can be easily implemented using them. See for example the Sage example. Even though as we shall soon see, we can use less operators, the choice to implement those is to make it more convenient for the programmer.

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Again, the simplest example is the proposition $p \wedge \neg p$.