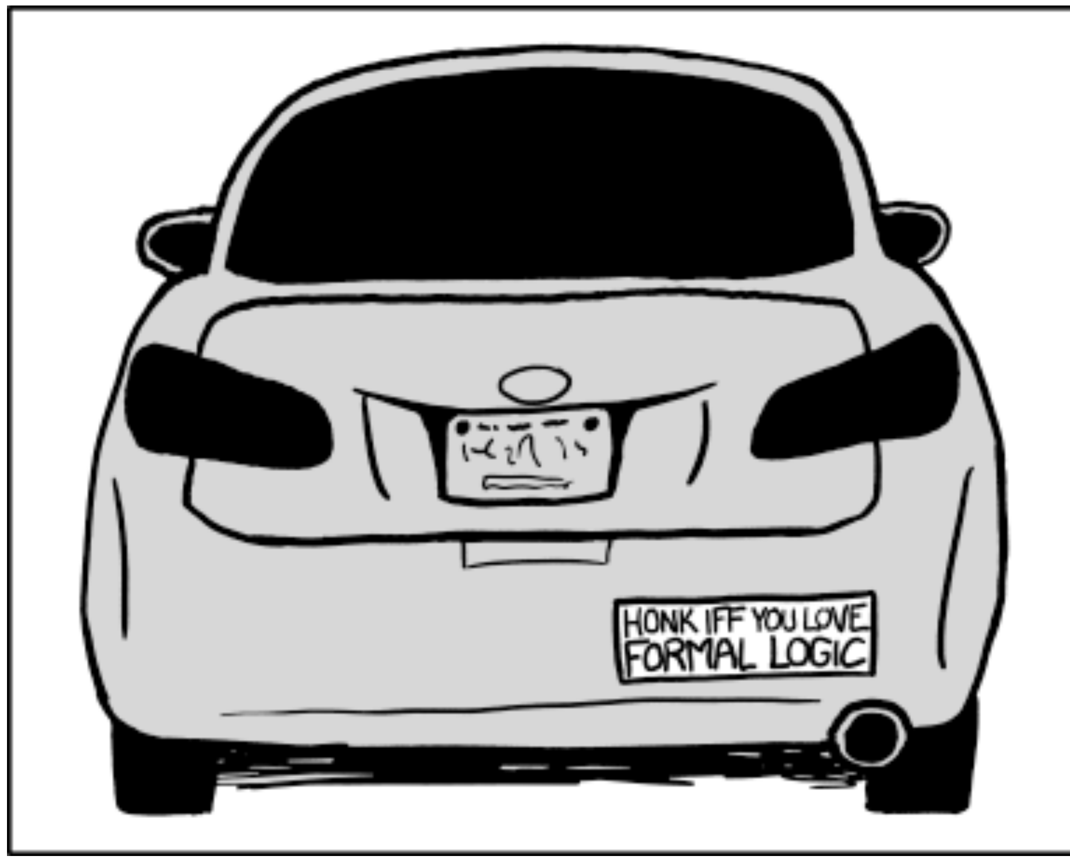
CSE 311: Foundations of Computing I

Lecture 1: Propositional Logic



Course Goals

1. Teach you the shared language of CSE
   - "theory" background for other CSE courses
   - topics used in many areas of CSE

2. Teach you how to make and communicate rigorous and formal arguments   proof
   - want to know for certain that systems work

3. Introduce you to theoretical CS   theory of computation
   - may be the only theory course you take

I’m a programmer, why do I need 311?

Computers are logical devices

Theory Toolkit

Theory is indispensable for hard problems

- like the instrument panel in an airplane

Topics

We will study the *theory* needed for CSE:

Logic:

How can we describe ideas *precisely*?

Proofs:

How can we be *positive* we're correct?

Number Theory:

How do we keep data *secure?*

Sets & Relations:

How do we store and describe information?

Finite State Machines:

How do we design hardware and software?

General Computing Machines:

Are there problems computers *can't* solve?

Quick logistics overview

Read the syllabus on website

Coteaching with Paul

Paul Beame

Sections, HW, Exams

Grading, Late Policy, Collaboration Policy

Start HW early and work smart

Topics

We will study the *theory* needed for CSE:

Logic:

How can we describe ideas *precisely*?

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How can we be *positive* we're correct?

Number Theory:

How do we keep data *secure?*

Sets & Relations:

How do we store and describe information?

Finite State Machines:

How do we design hardware and software?

General Computing Machines:

Are there problems computers *can't* solve?

What is logic and why do we need it?

Logic is a language, like English or Java, with its own

- words and rules for combining words into sentences (syntax)
- ways to assign meaning to words and sentences (semantics)

Why learn another language?

We know English and Java already?

Why not use English?

- Turn right here…

  ① turn right
  ② turn immediately

- We saw her duck

- Buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo

Natural languages can be unclear or imprecise

Why not use English?

- Turn right here…

  Does "right" mean the direction or now?

- We saw her duck

  Does "duck" mean the animal or crouch down?

- Buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo

  This means "Bison from Buffalo, that bison from Buffalo bully, themselves bully bison from Buffalo.

Natural languages can be unclear or imprecise

Why learn a new language?

We need a language of reasoning to

- state sentences more precisely
- state sentences more concisely
- understand sentences more quickly

Formal logic has these properties

Propositions: building blocks of logic

A ***proposition*** is a statement that

- is either true or false
- is "well-formed"

Propositions: building blocks of logic

A ***proposition*** is a statement that

– is either true or false

– is “well-formed”

All cats are mammals

true

All mammals are cats

false

Are These Propositions?

2 + 2 = 5 false but is a proposition

x + 2 = 5389, where x is my PIN number yes

Akjsdf! no

Who are you? no

Every positive even integer can be written as the sum of two primes. yes

Are These Propositions?

2 + 2 = 5

This is a proposition. It's okay for propositions to be false.

x + 2 = 5389, where x is my PIN number

This is a proposition. We don't need to know what x is.

Akjsdf!

Not a proposition because it's gibberish.

Who are you?

This is a question which means it doesn't have a truth value.

Every positive even integer can be written as the sum of two primes.

This is a proposition. We don't know if it's true or false, but we know it's one of them!

Propositions

We need a way of talking about *arbitrary* ideas…

Propositional Variables: $p, q, r, s, \ldots$

Truth Values:

- **T** for **true**
- **F** for **false**

Familiar from Java

- Java `boolean` represents a truth value
  - constants `true` and `false`
  - variables hold *unknown* values
- Operators that calculate new truth values from given ones
  - unary: not (`!`)
  - binary: and (&&), or (`||`)

A Proposition

"You can get measles and mumps if you didn't have the MMR vaccine, but if you had the MMR vaccine then you can't get either measles or mumps."

We'd like to *understand* what this proposition means.

This is where logic comes in. There are pieces that appear multiple times in the phrase (e.g., "you can get measles").

These are called ***atomic propositions***. Let's list them:

p: "You can get measles"

q: "You can get mumps"

r: "You had the MMR vaccine"

Vaccine Sentence is a *Compound* Proposition

"You can get measles and mumps if you didn't have the MMR vaccine, but if you had the MMR vaccine then you can't get either measles or mumps."

Sentence Analysis

p: "You can get measles"

q: "You can get mumps"

r: "You had the MMR vaccine"

Now, we see how they fit together to make the sentence:

((p and q) if not r) but (if r then not (p or q))

"but" is just an unexpected "and"

((p and q) if not r) and (if r then not (p or q))

To fully translate to formal language we need *connectives*

Logical Connectives

Negation (not)	$\neg p$
Conjunction (and)	$p \wedge q$
Disjunction (or)	$p \vee q$
Exclusive Or	$p \oplus q$
Implication	$p \longrightarrow q$
Biconditional	$p \longleftrightarrow q$

These build new propositions from simpler ones

- The truth values for these new propositions are given by *truth tables*.

Some Truth Tables

p	$\neg p$
T	F
F	T

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

p	q	$p \oplus q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Logic forces us to distinguish $\vee$ from $\oplus$

Implication

"If it's raining, then I have my umbrella"

hypothesis   conclusion

p	*q*	*p* → *q*
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

It's useful to think of implications as promises. That is "Did I lie?"

	It's raining	It's not raining
I have my umbrella		
I do not have my umbrella	lied	

Implication

"If it's raining, then I have my umbrella"

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

It's useful to think of implications as promises. That is "Did I lie?"

	It's raining	It's not raining
I have my umbrella	No	No
I do not have my umbrella	**Yes**	No

The only ***lie*** *is when:*

(a) It's raining AND

(b) I don't have my umbrella

Implication

"If it's raining, then I have my umbrella"

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Are these true?

$2 + 2 = 4 \rightarrow$ *earth is a planet*

true

$2 + 2 = 5 \rightarrow$ *26 is prime*

true

Implication is not a causal relationship!

Implication

"If it's raining, then I have my umbrella"

p	q	$p \to q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Are these true?

$2 + 2 = 4 \to$ *earth is a planet*

The fact that these are unrelated doesn't make the statement false! "2 + 2 = 4" is true; "earth is a planet" is true. T→T is true. So, the statement is true.

$2 + 2 = 5 \to$ *26 is prime*

Again, these statements may or may not be related. "2 + 2 = 5" is false; so, the implication is true. (Whether 26 is prime or not is irrelevant).

Implication is not a causal relationship!

$p \rightarrow q$

(1) "I have a billion dollars if I am a billionaire"

(2) "I have a billion dollars only if I am a billionaire"

hypothesis

These sentences are implications in opposite directions:

(1) "Billionaires must have a billion dollars"

(2) "People who have a billion dollars are billionaires"

So, the implications are:

(1) ***If*** **I am a billionaire,** ***then*** **I have a billion dollars.**

(2) ***If*** **I have a billion dollars,** ***then*** **I am a billionaire.**

$p \rightarrow q$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Implication:

- *p* implies *q*
- whenever *p* is true *q* must be true
- if *p* then *q*
- *q* if *p*
- *p* is sufficient for *q*
- *p* only if *q* $p \rightarrow q$
- *q is necessary for p*

Biconditional: $p \leftrightarrow q$

- *p* if and only if *q* (*p* iff *q*)
- *p* is true exactly when *q is true*
- *p* implies *q* and *q* implies *p*
- *p* is necessary and sufficient for *q*

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

$p \leftrightarrow q$

$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$

$p == q$

Back to the Vaccine Sentence...

Negation (not)	$\neg p$
Conjunction (and)	$p \wedge q$
Disjunction (or)	$p \vee q$
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p : "You can get measles"

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"You can get measles and mumps if you didn't have the MMR vaccine, but if you had the MMR vaccine then you can't get either measles or mumps."

((p and q) if not r) $\wedge$ (if r then not (p or q))

(($p \wedge q$) if $\neg r$) $\wedge$ (if r then $\neg(p \vee q)$)

$$(\neg r \rightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q))$$

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \to (p \land q)) \land (r \to \neg(p \lor q))$$

p	q	r	$(\neg r \to (p \land q)) \land (r \to \neg(p \lor q))$
T	T	T	
T	T	F	
T	F	T	
T	F	F	
F	T	T	
F	T	F	
F	F	T	
F	F	F	

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \to (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \to \neg(p \vee q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)$	$r \to \neg(p \vee q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \to \neg(p \vee q))$
T	T	T			
T	T	F			
T	F	T			
T	F	F			
F	T	T			
F	T	F			
F	F	T			
F	F	F			

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \rightarrow (p \land q)) \land (r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \land q$	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \land q)$	$r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \land q)) \land (r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q))$
T	T	T					
T	T	F					
T	F	T					
T	F	F					
F	T	T					
F	T	F					
F	F	T					
F	F	F					

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \rightarrow (p \land q)) \land (r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \land q$	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \land q)$	$\neg(p \lor q)$	$r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \land q)) \land (r \rightarrow \neg(p \lor q))$
T	T	T						
T	T	F						
T	F	T						
T	F	F						
F	T	T						
F	T	F						
F	F	T						
F	F	F						

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \rightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)$	$p \vee q$	$\neg(p \vee q)$	$r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q))$
T	T	T							
T	T	F							
T	F	T							
T	F	F							
F	T	T							
F	T	F							
F	F	T							
F	F	F							

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \to (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \to \neg(p \vee q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)$	$p \vee q$	$\neg(p \vee q)$	$r \to \neg(p \vee q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \to \neg(p \vee q))$
T	T	T	F	T		T			
T	T	F	T	T		T			
T	F	T	F	F		T			
T	F	F	T	F		T			
F	T	T	F	F		T			
F	T	F	T	F		T			
F	F	T	F	F		F			
F	F	F	T	F		F			

Analyzing the Vaccine Sentence with a Truth Table

$$(\neg r \rightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q))$$

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)$	$p \vee q$	$\neg(p \vee q)$	$r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)$	$(\neg r \longrightarrow (p \wedge q)) \wedge (r \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q))$
T	T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	F
T	T	F	T	T	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F
F	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	F	F
F	T	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	F
F	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	F	T	F	T	T	T

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- *p* if and only if *q* (*p* iff *q*)
- *p* is true exactly when *q is true*
- *p* implies *q* and *q* implies *p*
- *p* is necessary and sufficient for *q*

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$	$p \to q$	$q \to p$	$(p \to q) \land (q \to p)$
T	T	T	T	T	
T	F	F	F	T	
F	T	F	T	F	
F	F	T	T	T	

Biconditional: $p \leftrightarrow q$

- *p* if and only if *q* (*p* iff *q*)
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- *p* implies *q* and *q* implies *p*
- *p* is necessary and sufficient for *q*

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	F
F	T	F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T