CS1800 Day 5

Admin:
- HW1 due today (number representation)
    - did you format it properly?
- HW2 released today (logic)

Content:
- conditionals
    - contrapositive, inverse, converse
    - bi-conditionals

- quantifiers (universal & existential)
    - negating each
    - combining them
        - "for every x there exists a y"
        - "there exists a y for every x"

$$(1234 + 17) \cdot 8$$
$$= 1234 \cdot 8 + 17 \cdot 8$$

A WALK DOWN MEMORY LANE: BOOLEAN OPERATORS

NOT

X	¬X
F	T
T	F

SWAPS TRUTH VALUE

AND (CONJUNCTIVE)

X	Y	X ∧ Y
F	F	F
F	T	F
T	F	F
T	T	T

TRUE ONLY WHEN ALL INPUTS TRUE

OR (DISJUNCTIVE)

X	Y	X ∨ Y
F	F	F
F	T	T
T	F	T
T	T	T

TRUE ONLY WHEN ANY INPUT TRUE

A WALK DOWN MEMORY LANE: QUANTIFIERS

FOR ALL

$\forall x$ LOVES_CS1800(x)

"EVERY STUDENT X LOVES CS1800"

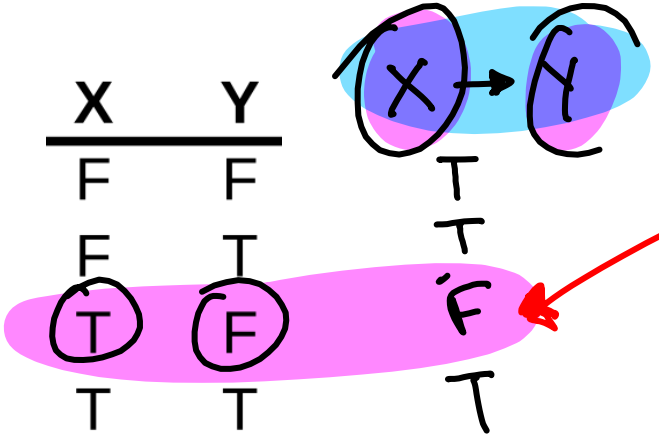
THERE EXISTS

$\exists x$ LOVES_CS1800(x)

"THERE IS A STUDENT X WHO LOVES 1800"

A WALK DOWN MEMORY LANE: CONDITIONALS

IF X THEN Y



$X \to Y$

$\neg X \to \neg Y$

$Y \to X$

COUNTER-EXAMPLE

- X IS TRUE BUT Y ISN'T
- SHOWS $X \to Y$ IS FALSE

Useful Fact

$X \rightarrow Y$ is True Everywhere Except

Counter Example

$X \wedge \neg Y$

Quick Example

$\neg X = T$

$X = F$

$Y = F$

Complete Truth Table

X	Y	$\neg X$	Y	$\neg X \rightarrow Y$
F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T
T	T	F	T	T

IN CLASS ACTIVITY

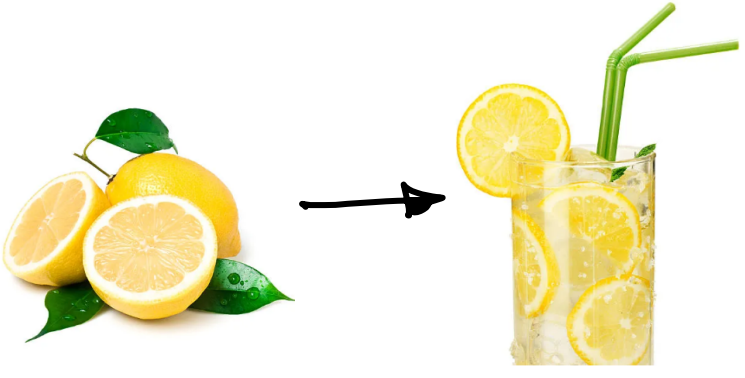
Given the following statements:

G = life you gives you lemons

M = you make lemonade

For each statement below:

- express it using logic symbols
- create a truth table for the statement
  (for every combination of G, M, is it true?)
- identify which of the four statements below are logically equivilent to other statements given



G	M	G → M	¬M	¬G
		T	F	
		F	F	
		T	T	
		T	T	

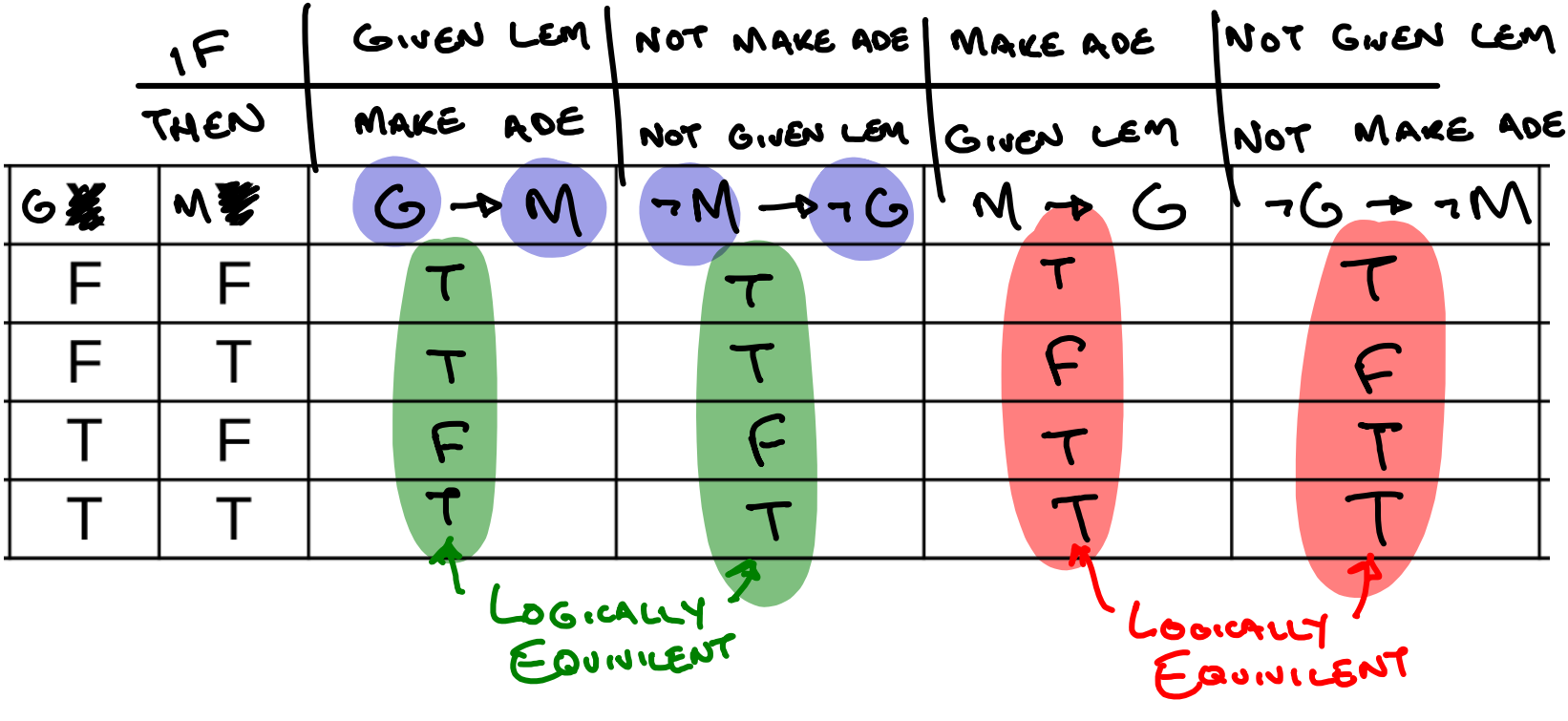
Statements:

- If life gives you lemons, then you make lemonade
- If you are not making lemonade, life hasn't given you lemons
- If you make lemonade, then life has given you lemons
- If you haven't been given lemons, then you aren't making lemonade

Activity Answers Follow
(No Peeking!)

				IF	GIVEN LEM	NOT MAKE ADE	MAKE ADE	NOT GIVEN LEM
				THEN	MAKE ADE	NOT GIVEN LEM	GIVEN LEM	NOT MAKE ADE
¬G	¬M	G	M		G → M	¬M → ¬G	M → G	¬G → ¬M
T	T	F	F		T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T		T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F		F	F	T	T
F	F	T	T		T	T	T	T
					G=T M=F	¬M=T ¬G=F	M=T G=F	¬G=T ¬M=F

COUNTER EXAMPLE


IF
THEN
GIVEN LEM
MAKE ADE
NOT MAKE ADE
NOT GIVEN LEM
MAKE ADE
GIVEN LEM
NOT GWEN LEM
NOT MAKE ADE
G
M
G → M
¬M → ¬G
M → G
¬G → ¬M
F F T T F T
F T T T F F
T F F F T T
T T T T T T
LOGICALLY EQUIVILENT
LOGICALLY EQUIVILENT

Cousins of G → M:

G	M	original statement: G → M	contrapositive: ¬M → ¬G	converse: M → G	inverse: ¬G → ¬M
F	F	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	F	T	T
T	T	T	T	T	T

Takeaways:

- a statement and its contrapositive are logically equivilent
  (tip: it may be easier to work with one or other, use the simpler the one)
- a statement is not logically equivilent to converse or inverse
  "If life gives you lemons, then you make lemonade" does not imply that because you're making lemonade, you must have been given lemons

QUICK NOTATION: BACKWARDS CONDITIONAL

$X \leftarrow Y$ IS SAME AS $Y \rightarrow X$

Bi-conditional: $X \leftrightarrow Y = (X \rightarrow Y) \wedge (X \leftarrow Y)$

		original	converse	bi-conditional	
X	Y	$X \rightarrow Y$	$Y \rightarrow X$	$X \leftrightarrow Y$	
F	F	T	T	T	
F	T	T	F	F	
T	F	F	T	F	
T	T	T	T	T	

If $X \leftrightarrow Y$ is True then either:

- X=Y=0
- X=Y=1

Either way, x and y are always the same. Bi-conditionals express logical equivilence

- X AND Y HAVE SAME TRUTH VALUE:
  - WHEN ONE IS TRUE, SO IS OTHER
  - WHEN ONE IS FALSE, SO IS OTHER

Another notation for biconditionals: iff = "if and only if"
ex: I'll wear a rainjacket if and only if its raining

New topic:

Quantifiers (negating & combining them)

Negating Quantifiers:

ENGLISH

Statement 1:

Some student, in class, has a birthday today!

Negation of statement 1:

for all students x, it is not their birthday today

Statement 2:

Every student in the class loves chocolate

Negation of statement 2:

there exists a student x, who doesn't love chocolate

LOGIC

$\exists x\, BT(x)$

$\forall x \neg BT(x)$

$\forall x\, C(x)$

$\exists x \neg C(x)$

x STUDENT

BT(x) = STUDENT x's BIRTHDAY IS TODAY

x STUDENT

C(x) = STUDENT x LOVES CHOCOLATE

$\exists x\, BT(x)$

$\forall x \neg BT(x)$

$\forall x\, C(x)$

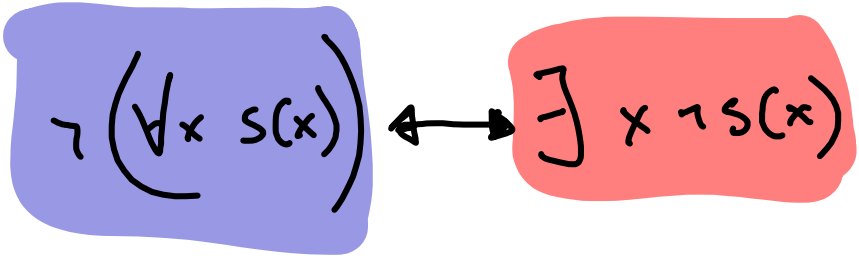
$\exists x \neg C(x)$

$\neg(\exists x\, BT(x)) \longleftrightarrow \forall x \neg BT(x)$

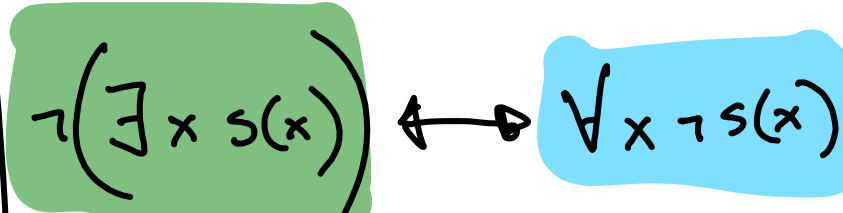
$\neg(\forall x\, C(x)) \longleftrightarrow \exists x \neg C(x)$

Negating Quantifiers

Iff a statement isn't true for all x,
then there is an x for which it isn't true



Iff there is no x for which a statement is true,
then x is not true for all x



Simultaneous Rock-Paper-Scissors

COMBINING QUANTIFIERS:

FOR ALL X, THERE EXISTS Y

X, Y STUDENTS

WIN(X,Y) = X BEAT Y @ ROCK PAPER SCISSORS

FOR EVERY STUDENT X, THERE IS ANOTHER STUDENT Y WHO THEY'VE BEATEN

TRUE

$$\forall x \; \exists y \; \text{WIN}(x,y)$$

TRUE, EVERYBODY X BEAT SOMEBODY ELSE Y

EACH X MAY PICK ITS OWN Y

Previously

For all x, there exists y

$$\forall x \exists y$$

Next

There exists y for all x

$$\exists y \forall x$$

COMBINING QUANTIFIERS:

THERE EXISTS Y FOR ALL X

X, Y STUDENTS

$WIN(X,Y)$ = X BEAT Y @ ROCK PAPER SCISSORS

THERE IS A STUDENT Y, WHO FOR EVERY STUDENT X

Y HAS BEATEN X

FALSE

$$\exists_Y \forall_X \; WIN(Y,X)$$

FALSE, ONE STUDENT DIDN'T BEAT EVERYONE ELSE

EVERY X IS SATISFIED BY SAME Y

FOR ALL x, THERE EXISTS y

$\forall x \exists y$

EACH x PICKS ITS OWN y

THERE EXISTS y FOR ALL x

$\exists y \forall x$

EACH x IS SATISFIED BY SAME y

$\forall y \, \exists x$

$\exists x$

$\exists x, y$

$\exists x \, \exists y$

$\forall x, y$

$\forall x \, \forall y$

In Class Activity

For each sentence immediately below:

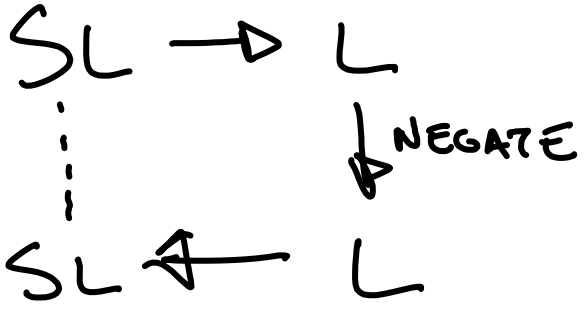
- express it using logical symbols
- express its negation using logical symbols
- translate that negation back to english

- There is a good discrete structure textbook
- Everybody loves ice cream

For each sentence immediately below:

- express it using logical symbols

- Everyone has somebody who can make them smile
- There is someone who ran the race faster than anybody else



There is a good discrete structure textbook

$\neg(\exists x \; DST(x)) \leftrightarrow \forall x \neg DST(x)$

For all books they are not good discrete structures textbooks

X = BOOK

$DST(x)$ = TRUE IF x IS A GOOD DS TEXTBOOK

- Everybody loves ice cream

$\neg(\forall x \; LIC(x)) \leftrightarrow \exists x \neg LIC(x)$

There exists a person x who doesn't love ice cream

X = PERSON

$LIC(x)$ = PERSON x LOVES IC

- Everyone has somebody who can make them smile

x y

$\forall x \exists y \ \text{SMILE}(y,x)$

$x, y = \text{PERSON}$

$\text{SMILE}(y,x) =$ TRUE IF PERSON y MAKES PERSON x SMILE

- There is someone who ran the race faster than anybody else

x y

$\exists x \forall y \ \text{WIN}(x,y)$

$x, y = \text{RACERS}$

$\text{WIN}(x,y) =$ TRUE IF x RAN FASTER THAN y