

Sept 14th Slides

Agenda

- Opening Notes
- Implication
- Bi-implication
- Boolean Algebra
- Boolean Algebra - Equivalences
- Boolean Algebra - Associative and Commutative properties

Now I'm taking it for granted that you know....

\neg

\vee

\wedge

\oplus

As well as....

\in

\subset

\subseteq

$\mathcal{P}(S)$

$|S|$

Implication

P = My animal is a poodle

Q = it is a dog

$$P \rightarrow Q$$

| p | q | $p \rightarrow q$ |
|-----|-----|-------------------|
| T | T | |
| T | F | |
| F | T | |
| F | F | |

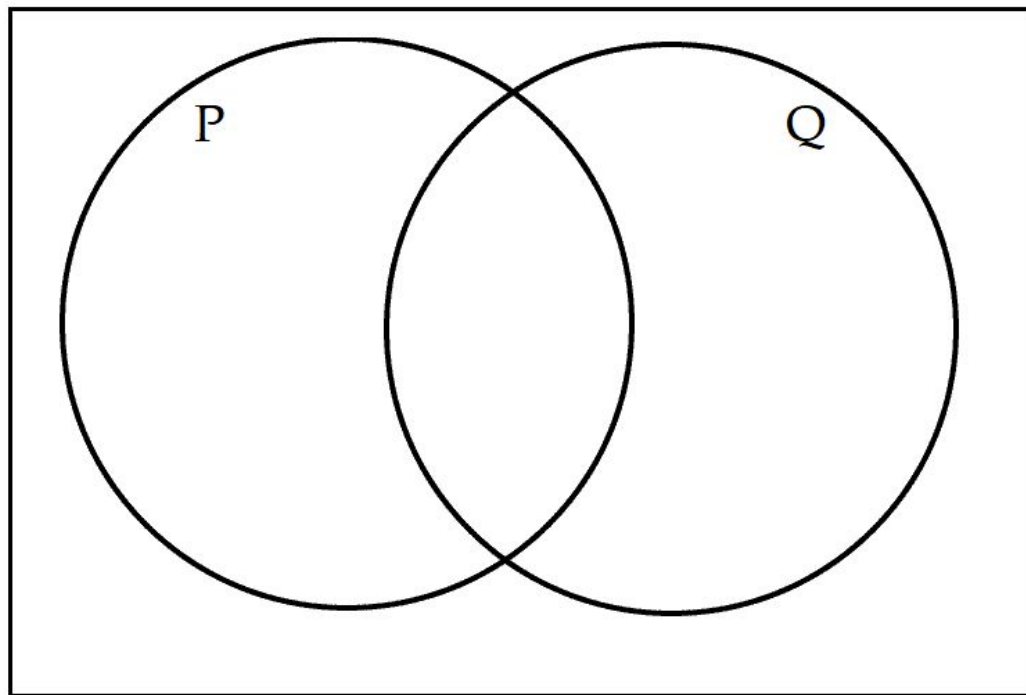
P = My animal is a poodle

Q = it is a dog

P \rightarrow **Q**

| <i>p</i> | <i>q</i> | <i>p</i> \rightarrow <i>q</i> |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> |

What should be shaded?



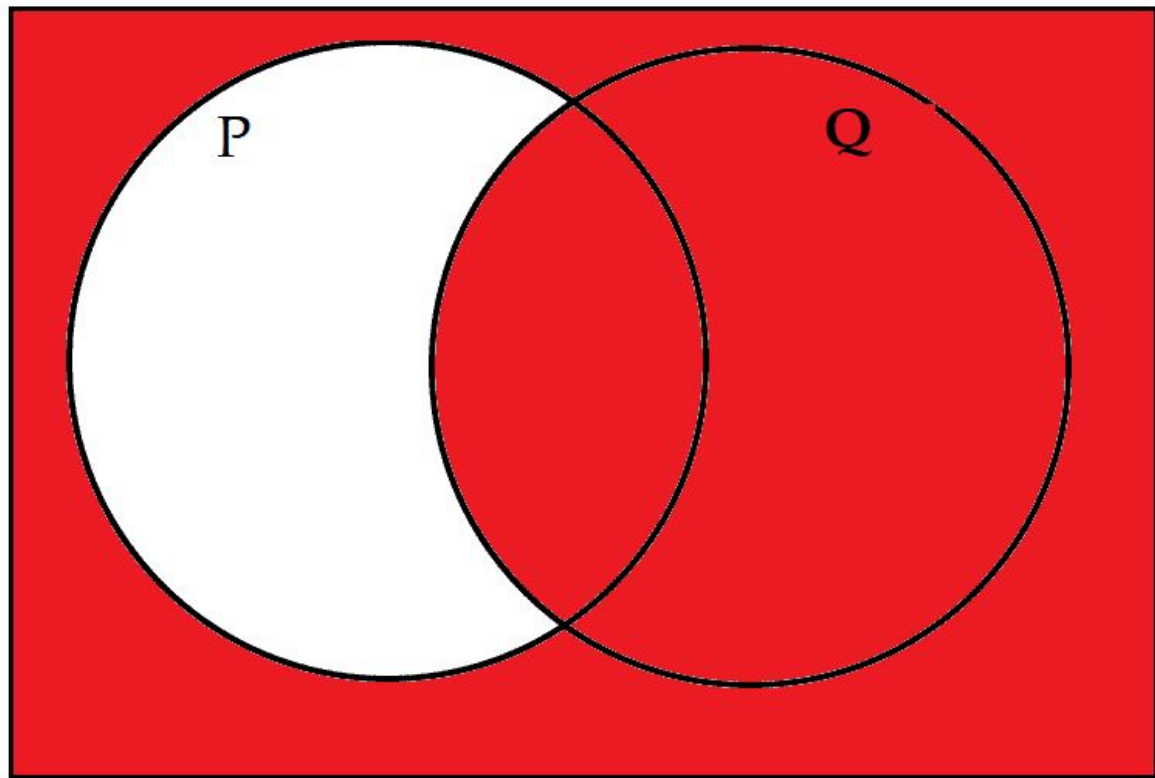
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| <i>p</i> | <i>q</i> | <i>p</i> \rightarrow <i>q</i> |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> |

What should be shaded?

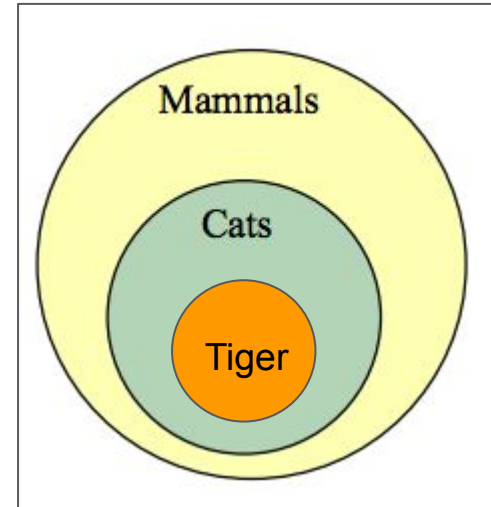
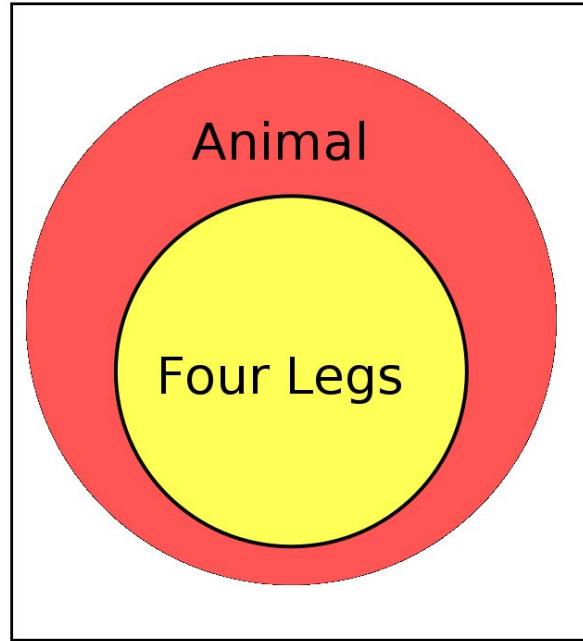


P = My animal is a poodle

Q = it is a dog

P \rightarrow **Q**

| <i>p</i> | <i>q</i> | <i>p</i> \rightarrow <i>q</i> |
|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>T</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> | <i>T</i> |
| <i>F</i> | <i>F</i> | <i>T</i> |



Implication -- Try on your own to write all 4 as implications (you can use assign variables, like y for yoga)

- "Whenever I do yoga, I feel calm"
- "All kangaroos are mammals"
- "If I'm in discrete class, then I'm on zoom today."
- "I wear a hat if it's sunny"

Some ways of stating Implication

- p implies q
- p is a sufficient condition for q
- q is a necessary condition for p
- q follows from p
- p only if q

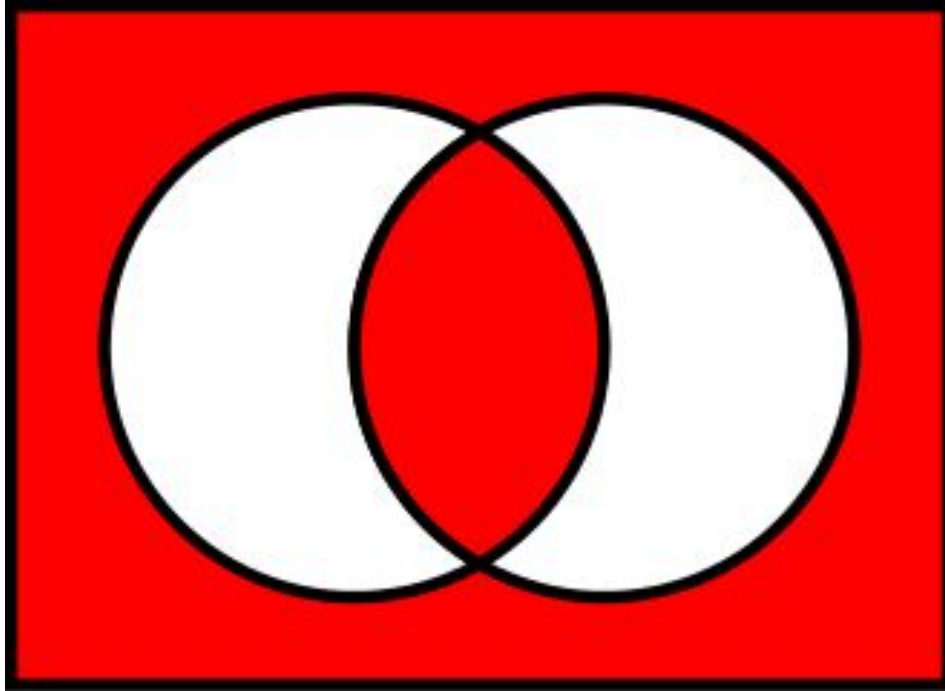
Bi-Implication

I will do laundry if and only if I have only dirty clothes!

L = do laundry D = only have dirty clothes

| L | D | $L \leftrightarrow D$ |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| T | T | T |
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |
| F | F | T |

Bi-Implication



What does this look like the inverse of?

Boolean Algebra

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

x

y

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

x

y

0

0

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

$$3(0 + 0) = 3(0) + 3(0)$$

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

x

y

0

0

1

0

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

$$3(0 + 0) = 3(0) + 3(0)$$

$$3(1 + 0) = 3(1) + 3(0)$$

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

x

y

0

0

1

0

2

0

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

$$3(0 + 0) = 3(0) + 3(0)$$

$$3(1 + 0) = 3(1) + 3(0)$$

$$3(2 + 0) = 3(1) + 3(0)$$

~~Boolean~~ Algebra

Prove

x

y

0

0

1

0

2

0

No.....

$$3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$$

$$3(0 + 0) = 3(0) + 3(0)$$

$$3(1 + 0) = 3(1) + 3(0)$$

$$3(2 + 0) = 3(2) + 3(0)$$

Boolean Algebra -- Simplify without using a truth table

$$\neg\neg\neg P$$

$$P \wedge \perp$$

$$P \wedge \top$$

$$P \vee \perp$$

$$P \vee \top$$

Boolean Algebra -- Simplify without using a truth table

$$\neg\neg P$$

$$P$$

$$P \wedge \perp$$

$$\perp$$

$$P \wedge \top$$

$$P$$

$$P \vee \perp$$

$$P$$

$$P \vee \top$$

$$\top$$

Boolean Algebra -- Choose a few to reason out!

| simplified | \rightarrow | \leftrightarrow | \oplus | \wedge | \vee |
|------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| P | $\top \rightarrow P$ $\neg P \rightarrow P$ | $\top \leftrightarrow P$ | $\perp \oplus P$ | $\top \wedge P$ $P \wedge P$ | $\perp \vee P$ $P \vee P$ |
| $\neg P$ | $P \rightarrow \perp$ $P \rightarrow \neg P$ | $\perp \leftrightarrow P$ | $\top \oplus P$ | | |
| \top | $\perp \rightarrow P$ $P \rightarrow \top$ $P \rightarrow P$ | $P \leftrightarrow P$ | $P \oplus \neg P$ | | $\top \vee P$ $P \vee \neg P$ |
| \perp | | $P \leftrightarrow \neg P$ | $P \oplus P$ | $\perp \wedge P$ $P \wedge \neg P$ | |

Boolean Algebra

Associative Property: you can add and remove parentheses around them

Example: $(2+3)+5 = 2+(3+5)$

Counterexample: $(2-3)-5 \neq 2-(3-5)$

Boolean Algebra

Commutative Property: you can swap their operands' position

Example: $2+3 = 3+2$

Counterexample: $2-3 \neq 3-2$

Boolean Algebra

Which symbols are associative/commutative?

\neg

\vee

\wedge

\oplus

\leftrightarrow

\rightarrow