Logik für Informatiker
Logic for computer scientists

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The Logic of Boolean Connectives

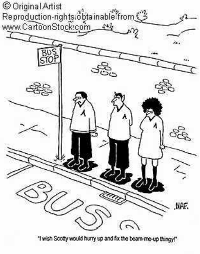
Logical necessity

A sentence is

- logically necessary, or logically valid, if it is true in all circumstances (worlds),
- logically possible, or satisfiable, if it is true in some circumstances (worlds),
- logically impossible, or unsatisfiable, if it is true in no circumstances (worlds).

Logically possible

Logically and physically possible



Logically impossible

$P \land \neg P$ $\quad$ $a \neq a$

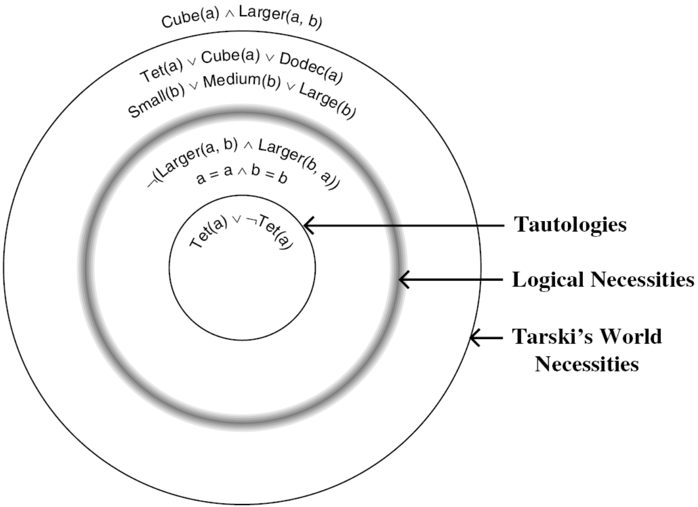
Logically necessary

$P \lor \neg P$ $\quad$ $a = a$

Logic, Boolean logic and Tarski's world

A sentence is

- logically necessary, or logically valid, if it is true in all circumstances (worlds),
- TW-necessary, if it is true in all worlds of Tarski's world,
- a tautology, if it is true in all valuations of the atomic sentences with $\{\mathrm{TRUE}, \mathrm{FALSE}\}$.


Cube(a) ∧ Larger(a, b)
Tet(a) ∨ Cube(a) ∨ Dodec(a)
Small(b) ∨ Medium(b) ∨ Large(b)
¬(Larger(a, b) ∧ Larger(b, a))
a = a ∧ b = b
Tet(a) ∨ ¬Tet(a)
Tautologies
Logical Necessities
Tarski's World Necessities

The truth table method

- A sentence is a tautology if and only if it evaluates to TRUE in all rows of its complete truth table.
- Truth tables can be constructed with the program Boole.

Tautological equivalence and consequence

- Two sentences P and Q are tautologically equivalent, if they evaluate to the same truth value in all valuations (rows of the truth table).
- Q is a tautological consequence of $P_1, \ldots, P_n$ if and only if every row that assigns TRUE to each of $P1, \ldots, P_n$ also assigns TRUE to Q.
- If Q is a tautological consequence of $P_1, \ldots, P_n$, then Q is also a logical consequence of $P_1, \ldots, P_n$.
- Some logical consequences are not tautological ones.

de Morgan's laws and double negation

$$\neg(P \wedge Q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg P \vee \neg Q)$$

$$\neg(P \vee Q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$$

$$\neg\neg P \Leftrightarrow P$$

Note: $\neg$ binds stronger than $\wedge$ and $\vee$. Bracktes are needed to override this.

Negation normal form

- Substitution of equivalents: If P and Q are logically equivalent: $P \Leftrightarrow Q$ then the results of substituting one for the other in the context of a larger sentence are also logically equivalent: $S(P) \Leftrightarrow S(Q)$
- A sentence is in negation normal form (NNF) if all occurrences of $\neg$ apply directly to atomic sentences.
- Any sentence built from atomic sentences using just $\wedge$, $\vee$, and $\neg$ can be put into negation normal form by repeated application of the de Morgan laws and double negation.

Distributive laws

For any sentences P, Q, and R:

- Distribution of $\wedge$ over $\vee$:

  $$P \wedge (Q \vee R) \Leftrightarrow (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R).$$

- Distribution of $\vee$ over $\wedge$:

  $$P \vee (Q \wedge R) \Leftrightarrow (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R).$$

Conjunctive and disjunctive normal form

- A sentence is in conjunctive normal form (CNF) if it is a conjunction of one or more disjunctions of one or more literals.
- Distribution of $\vee$ over $\wedge$ allows you to transform any sentence in negation normal form into conjunctive normal form.

Disjunctive normal form

- A sentence is in disjunctive normal form (DNF) if it is a disjunction of one or more conjunctions of one or more literals.
- Distribution of $\wedge$ over $\vee$ allows you to transform any sentence in negation normal form into disjunctive normal form.
- Some sentences are in both CNF and DNF.