

CS 511, Fall 2018, Handout 01

Propositional Logic:

From Truth Tables To Conjunctive Normal Forms (CNF) and Disjunctive Normal Forms (DNF)

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some familiar truth-tables:

logical “or” (\vee) and logical “and” (\wedge)

x	y	$x \vee y$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

x	y	$x \wedge y$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

logical “implication” (\rightarrow)

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

and similarly for “negation” (\neg) and many other logical connectives

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

consider propositional wff (**well-formed formula**): $\varphi \triangleq (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$:

- ▶ start with all the propositional atoms in the wff φ
- ▶ incrementally, consider each sub-wff of φ , from innermost to outermost

x	y	
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

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T	F	F	
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T	F	F	T	T	
F	T	T	F	T	
F	F	T	T	T	

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T	F	F	T	T	F	
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F	F	T	T	T	T	

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T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

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T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

- ▶ propositional wff φ is **satisfiable** if **there is** an assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms which makes φ true.
- ▶ propositional wff φ is a **tautology** if **every** assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms makes φ true.

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

consider propositional wff (**well-formed formula**): $\varphi \triangleq (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$:

- ▶ start with all the propositional atoms in the wff φ
- ▶ incrementally, consider each sub-wff of φ , from innermost to outermost

x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	$y \vee \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$
T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

- ▶ propositional wff φ is **satisfiable** if **there is** an assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms which makes φ true.
- ▶ propositional wff φ is a **tautology** if **every** assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms makes φ true.
- ▶ $\varphi \triangleq (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$ is satisfiable, but is not a tautology.

example of a truth-table

x	y	z	$f(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	F

input variables: $\{x, y, z\}$

output: $f(x, y, z)$

$$f : \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \times \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \times \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \rightarrow \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}$$

or also $f : \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}^3 \rightarrow \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}$

example of a truth-table

x	y	z	$f(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	F

- ▶ f is a function which returns **T** iff exactly two of its three variables are assigned the value **T**
- ▶ there are many different ways of writing a formula for f

input variables: $\{x, y, z\}$

output: $f(x, y, z)$

$f : \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \times \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \times \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\} \rightarrow \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}$

or also $f : \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}^3 \rightarrow \{\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{F}\}$

example of a truth-table

x	y	z	$f(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	F

input variables: $\{x, y, z\}$

output: $f(x, y, z)$

$f : \{T, F\} \times \{T, F\} \times \{T, F\} \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

or also $f : \{T, F\}^3 \rightarrow \{T, F\}$

- ▶ f is a function which returns **T** iff exactly two of its three variables are assigned the value **T**
- ▶ there are many different ways of writing a formula for f
- ▶ here, we want it as a **propositional wff**
- ▶ there are many different ways of writing it as a **propositional wff**
- ▶ here, we want it as a propositional wff in DNF (**disjunctive normal form**)
- ▶ we also want it as a propositional wff in CNF (**conjunctive normal form**)

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in DNF*

x	y	z	$f(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	F

¹ In fact, this is a CDNF (*canonical DNF*) because it is a disjunction of *minterms* – look up the definition on the Web.

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in DNF*

x	y	z	$f(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	F
T	T	F	T
T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F
F	F	F	F

- ▶ read **T** as “*true*” and **F** as “*false*”
- ▶ f is *true* in **row 2**, in **row 3**, in **row 5**
- ▶ writing f as a propositional wff φ in DNF:¹

(**row 2** true) or (**row 3** true) or (**row 5** true)

$$\varphi \triangleq (x \wedge y \wedge \neg z) \vee (x \wedge \neg y \wedge z) \vee (\neg x \wedge y \wedge z)$$

¹ In fact, this is a CDNF (*canonical DNF*) because it is a disjunction of *minterms* – look up the definition on the Web.

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in CNF* ???

- ▶ several ways of doing this
- ▶ one way: consider the “negation of f ” – call it g

x	y	z	$g(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T
F	F	F	T

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in CNF* ???

- ▶ several ways of doing this
- ▶ one way: consider the “negation of f ” – call it g

x	y	z	$g(x, y, z)$
T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T
F	F	F	T

- ▶ writing g as a propositional wff ψ in DNF:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{row 1 true}) \text{ or } (\text{row 4 true}) \text{ or } (\text{row 6 true}) \text{ or } (\text{row 7 true}) \text{ or } (\text{row 8 true}) \\ \psi \triangleq & (x \wedge y \wedge z) \vee (x \wedge \neg y \wedge \neg z) \vee (\neg x \wedge y \wedge \neg z) \vee (\neg x \wedge \neg y \wedge z) \vee (\neg x \wedge \neg y \wedge \neg z) \end{aligned}$$

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in CNF* ???

recall de Morgan's laws:

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q)$$

$$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$$

from *truth tables* to *propositional formulas in CNF* ???

recall de Morgan's laws:

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q)$$

$$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$$

apply de Morgan's laws to ψ :

$$\begin{aligned}\neg\psi &\equiv \neg(x \wedge y \wedge z) \wedge \\ &\quad \neg(x \wedge \neg y \wedge \neg z) \wedge \\ &\quad \neg(\neg x \wedge y \wedge \neg z) \wedge \\ &\quad \neg(\neg x \wedge \neg y \wedge z) \wedge \\ &\quad \neg(\neg x \wedge \neg y \wedge \neg z) \\ &\equiv (\neg x \vee \neg y \vee \neg z) \wedge \\ &\quad (\neg x \vee y \vee z) \wedge \\ &\quad (x \vee \neg y \vee z) \wedge \\ &\quad (x \vee y \vee \neg z) \wedge \\ &\quad (x \vee y \vee z) \quad \equiv \varphi \quad (\text{in CNF})\end{aligned}$$

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