

## Semester roadmap:

Ch 1 & 2: Raw materials

Ch 3: Formal logic

—Test 1, Sept 25 —

Ch 4: Proofs

Ch 5: Relations

— Test 2, Oct 27 —

Ch 6: Self reference

Ch 7: Functions

— Test 3, Nov 29 —

## Chapter 3 roadmap:

Today: Logical equivalences (Game 1)

Wednesday: Conditionals (SML)

Friday: Arguments (Game 2)

Next week Monday: Predicates and quantification (SML)

Next week Wednesday: Quantified arguments (Game 3)

Next week Friday: Review for test

## Chapter 3 outline:

- ▶ Propositions, boolean logic, logical equivalences. **Game 1** (Monday)
- ▶ Conditional propositions. **SML** (Today)
- ▶ Arguments. **Game 2** (Friday)
- ▶ Predicates and quantification. **SML** (next week Monday)
- ▶ Quantified arguments. **Game 3** (next week Wednesday)
- ▶ Review for test (next week Friday)

So far:

- ▶  $\mathbb{B} = \{T, F\}$ ,  $\wedge$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\sim$ , propositional calculus
- ▶ Verifying logical equivalences between propositional forms (Game 1)

Today—how to model propositional forms that have an if/then structure (§3.(5–7) ):

- ▶ Highlight the most important parts
- ▶ Highlight the most confusing parts
- ▶ Work on some SML examples

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$p \vee q$	$\sim p$	$\sim p \vee q$	$p \rightarrow q$
$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$F$
$F$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$
$F$	$F$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$

$p$

$q$

If 12 divides 36 evenly, then 3 divides 72 evenly.

If  $3 < 72$ , then 3 divides 72 evenly.

If 12 divides 36 evenly, then  $72 < 3$ .

If  $72 < 3$ , then 3 divides 72 evenly.

If  $72 < 3$ , then 12 divides 3 evenly.

T	S	R	Q	P
K	L	M	N	O
J	I	H	G	F
E	D	C	B	A

1. Bob passed through *P*.
2. Bob passed through *N*.
3. Bob passed through *M*.
4. If Bob passed through *O*, then Bob passed through *F*.
5. If Bob passed through *K*, then Bob passed through *L*.
6. If Bob passed through *L*, then Bob passed through *K*.

“If Fred was at the dock at midnight, then he’s the murderer.”

“If it’s raining at home and the windows are still open, then water is coming in.”

“If I were John and John were me, then he’d be six and I’d be three.” — A. A. Milne

“If the dryer is finished, then unload it.”

“If you finish your spinach, then I will give you some cake.”

“If it rains tomorrow, the zucchini will sprout.”

An even degree is a **necessary condition** for a polynomial to have no real roots .

*means*

If a polynomial function has no real roots, then it has an even degree.

A positive global minimum is a **sufficient condition** for a polynomial to have no real roots

*means*

If a polynomial function has a positive global minimum, then it has no real roots.

Values all of the same sign is a **necessary** and **sufficient** condition for a polynomial to have no real roots.

*means*

A polynomial function has values all of the same sign if and only if the function has no real roots.



		(original)					
$p$	$q$	conditional	converse	inverse	contrapositive	negation	biconditional
		$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$	$\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$	$p \wedge \sim q$	$p \leftrightarrow q$
$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$
$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$	$F$
$F$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$F$	$T$	$F$	$F$
$F$	$F$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$T$	$F$	$T$

With respect to the conditional proposition  
*If the jar is open, then the cookies are gone.*

identify each of the following propositions.

- ▶ The jar is open.
- ▶ The cookies are gone.
- ▶ If the cookies are gone, then the jar is open.
- ▶ If the jar is not open, then the cookies are not gone.
- ▶ If the cookies are not gone, then the jar is not open.

Conditional expression:

```
if (expr1) then (expr2) else (expr3)
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**For next time:**

*Pg 108: 3.5.(1 & 2)*

*Pg 114: 3.7.(1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13)*

*Read 3.(8 & 9)*

*Take quiz*