

Lecture #9

Specification of Sets

The set of all elements $x \in D$ such that the statement $P(x)$ is true is denoted by

$$\{x : D : P(x) \text{ is true}\}$$

and is called the set builder notation

$$\text{Ex) } \{n \in \mathbb{N} : (n \geq 1) \wedge (n < 5)\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

use set builder notation to define

$$\textcircled{1} \{-1, \sqrt{2}\}$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : (x+1)(x-\sqrt{2}) = 0\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \emptyset \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{N} : (x^2 < 0)\}$$

$$\textcircled{3} (-3, 5]$$

$$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : -3 < x \leq 5\}$$



Conjunctive Normal Form (CNF)

- The conjunction of disjunctive clauses, & each clause is the disjunction of 1 or more literals

$\neg P$

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

$\neg Q \wedge R$

$P \wedge \neg Q$

An ANDing
of OR clauses

$\square \rightarrow \text{CNF ?? } D \wedge D \wedge \dots \wedge D$

$\neg \square \rightarrow \text{DNF : } C \vee C \vee \dots \vee C$

$\neg \neg \square \equiv \neg (C \vee C \vee \dots \vee C)$

$\equiv \neg C \wedge \neg C \wedge \dots \wedge \neg C$
 $P \wedge D \wedge \dots \wedge D$

Fact: We convert a prop. into CNF by 3 steps:

- ① Create a truth table for the negation of the prop.
- ② Use the table to create an equivalent prop. in DNF
- ③ Negate the prop. from ② and apply DeMorgan's & Double negation to convert prop to CNF

EX) Convert $(P \vee Q) \wedge \neg R$ to CNF

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$	R	$\neg R$	$(P \wedge Q) \vee \neg R$	$\neg(P \wedge Q) \vee \neg R$
T	T	T	T	F	T	F
T	T	T	F	T	T	F
T	F	F	T	F	F	T $\rightarrow P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R$
T	F	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	F	T	F	F	T $\rightarrow \neg P \wedge Q \wedge R$
F	T	F	F	T	T	F
F	F	F	T	F	F	T $\rightarrow \neg P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R$
F	F	F	F	T	T	F

DNF

$$= (P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q \wedge R) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R)$$

$$=$$

Satisfiable Proposition

Evaluates to true for some values

$$\text{ex) } (P \vee Q) \rightarrow \neg P$$

Satisfiable if P is F & Q T

$$\text{ex) } (\neg P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge \neg Q \wedge R) \vee (\neg P \wedge \neg R)$$

In DNF, it is enough to evaluate only 1 clause to true