

Index

• Numbers •

- 0 in Boolean algebra, corresponding symbol in SL, 218
- 1 in Boolean algebra, corresponding symbol in SL, 218

• Symbols •

- ?-operator, truth table for, 206
- ~operator. *See* negation operator (\sim)
- \forall (universal QL quantifier)
 - connecting relational statements with, 278
 - starting statements with, 279
 - translating *no* with, 246
 - translating *not all* with, 245
 - translating *some* with, 245
 - using, 231, 291
- \exists (existential QL quantifier)
 - connecting relational statements with, 278
 - starting statements with, 279
 - translating *all* with, 245
 - using, 232
- \vee (disjunction) operator. *See* disjunction operator (\vee)
- \diamond (possibility) operator, using in modal logic, 315–316
- \square (necessity) operator, using in modal logic, 315–316
- (minus) sign, using as unary operator, 63, 65
- in Boolean algebra, corresponding symbol in SL, 218
- & rules, using in proofs, 153–155

- &-operator. *See* conjunction (&) operator
- &-statements. *See also* conjunction operator (&)
 - expressing with nand (\downarrow) operator, 211
 - unpacking with Simp & rule, 155, 173
 - using in fuzzy logic, 314
- () (parentheses)
 - grouping numbers and operations with, 65
 - interpreting statements outside of, 236
 - operators in, 81
 - in truth tables, 90–91
 - using in Exp equivalence, 166
 - using in SL (sentential logic), 76
 - using with WFFs, 216
- , (comma), using in arguments, 148
- : (colon), using in arguments, 148
- [] (brackets)
 - adding in EG, 264
 - interpreting variables outside of, 236–237
 - removing in UI, 261
- | (nand)-operator, using, 210–211
- \sim (negation) operator
 - example of, 53
 - translating statements with, 66
 - using, 54–55
 - using tables with, 55
- \sim (x & y) conditional proofs, using, 191–192
- \sim ($x \leftrightarrow y$) conditional proofs, using, 193–194, 196–197
- \sim ($x \rightarrow y$) conditional proofs, using, 194, 201
- \sim ($x \vee y$) conditional proofs, using, 194
- \sim in SL, corresponding symbol in Boolean algebra, 218
- \sim ($\sim x$ & $\sim y$) statements, replacing $x \vee y$ statements with, 210

- $\sim(x \& y)$ $\sim(x \vee y)$ statements, using DeM with, 171
- $\sim(x \vee \sim y)$ statements, replacing $x \& y$ statements with, 210
- $\sim x \vee y$, replacing $x \rightarrow y$ statements with, 209
- + in Boolean algebra, corresponding symbol in SL, 218
- \leftrightarrow operator. *See* biconditional operator (\leftrightarrow)
- = (equal) sign, using in Boolean algebra, 219–220
- \rightarrow operator. *See* conditional operator (\rightarrow)

• A •

- A statement, explanation of, 23
- actions, relationship to program states, 303–304
- Add \vee rule
 - using in conditional proofs, 193
 - using in proofs, 155–157
- algebra, comparing Boolean algebra to SL, 217–222
- algorithms, use by Alan Turing, 303
- Alice in Wonderland* (Lewis Carroll), 338
- all*
 - QL quantifier for, 240
 - QN rule for, 257
 - relationship to sets, 12
 - translating with (\exists), 245
 - using restricted domain of discourse with, 240–241
 - using unrestricted domain with, 241–242
- all* statements
 - equivalent ways for writing of, 258
 - recognizing in QL (quantifier logic), 247
- although*, similarity to and, 69
- and*. *See also* conjunction operator ($\&$)
 - conjunctions similar to, 69
 - use in Frege's formal logic, 28
- AND logic gate
 - diagram for, 306
 - example of, 31

- annihilator property, addition and multiplication examples for, 221
- antecedent
 - including in if-statements, 11
 - in SL evaluation, 84
- AP (assumed premise). *See also* premises
 - adding for indirect proofs, 184–185
 - discharging, 178–179, 181, 183
 - relationship to conditional proofs, 177
 - using in indirect proofs, 182
 - using in proofs, 196–197
 - using with variables and UG, 273
- arguments. *See* logical arguments
- Aristotle
 - contributions of, 337
 - goal of philosophy espoused by, 20
 - invention of syllogistic logic by, 20–23
 - use of square of oppositions by, 22–23
- arithmetic problem, evaluating, 74
- The Art of Discovery* (Gottfried Leibniz), 26
- Assoc (association) equivalence
 - combining with Comm, 200
 - versus Comm (commutation), 168
 - using, 168–169
 - using in conditional proofs, 194
 - using in proofs, 199, 201
 - using with long premises, 203
- associative property, addition and multiplication examples for, 221
- assumed premise (AP)
 - adding for indirect proofs, 184–185
 - discharging, 178–179, 181, 183
 - relationship to conditional proofs, 177
 - using in indirect proofs, 181
 - using in proofs, 196–197
 - using with variables and UG, 273
- assumptions. *See also* strategic assumptions
 - stacking, 180–181
 - strategy for, 204
- axiomatic systems
 - consistency and completeness of, 329
 - mathematics as, 326–327

- relationship to Incompleteness Theorem, 330
- requirements for cogent arguments, 327–328
- axioms
- contrasting in logic and *Principia Mathematica*, 330
 - definition of, 23
 - deriving for number theory, 330
- **B** •
- Babbage, Charles, design of computers by, 302
- belief, statements of, 317
- biconditional operator (\leftrightarrow)
- alternatives for, 208
 - connecting statements with, 103
 - connecting semantically inequivalent statements with, 106
 - connecting statements with, 103
 - eliminating from arguments, 173
 - example of, 53
 - translating statements with, 67
 - using, 61–63
 - using in conditional proofs, 193–194
 - using with quick tables, 119–121
- binary operators
- explanation of, 63
 - as main operators, 83
 - in SL (sentential logic), 64
- Boole, George, contributions of, 26, 338
- Boolean algebra
- comparing SL (sentential logic) to, 217–222
 - expressing equality in, 219
 - mixing T and F values in, 220
 - NOT gates in, 305–306
 - overview of, 26–27
 - properties in, 221
 - semirings in, 221
 - versus SL (sentential logic), 221–222
 - syntax and semantics in, 221–222
- Boolean multiplication, symbol for, 219
- bound variables
- adding in EG (Existential Generalization), 264
 - discovering in QL (quantifier logic), 236–237
 - freeing with UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule, 260–262
 - manipulating with UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule, 260–262
 - using with UG (Universal Generalization), 271–273
- brackets ([])
- adding in EG, 264
 - interpreting variables outside of, 236–237
 - removing in UI, 261
- branches of truth trees
- closing in QL, 289
 - closing off, 130
- branching statements
- illustration of, 127
 - relationship to truth trees, 126
- brute force approach, using with truth tables, 86
- but*, similarity to *and*, 69
- **C** •
- Cantor, Georg (set theory), 27–28, 338
- Carroll, Lewis, contributions of, 338
- categorical statements, categorizing, 21–22
- cause and effect, connection between, 10–12
- CD (constructive dilemma) rule, using in proofs, 159–160
- classical logic, syllogistic logic, 20–23
- cogent argument, requirement for, 44–45
- colon (:), using in arguments, 148
- columns in truth tables, filling in, 89–91
- Comm (commutation) equivalence versus Assoc (association), 168
- combining Assoc with, 200
 - versus DN (double negation), 167
 - using, 167
 - using in conditional proofs, 194
 - using in proofs, 201

- comma (,), using in arguments, 148
- commutative property, addition and multiplication examples for, 221
- computer circuits, mimicking of truth functions by, 305
- computer hardware, use of logic gates with, 31, 305–307
- computer languages, using with software, 307–308
- computer science, using logic in, 47
- computers
 - basic ideas behind, 308
 - design by Charles Babbage, 302
 - ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), 304
 - levels of functionality of, 305
 - and logic gates, 306–307
 - Turing and UTM, 302–304
- concepts, organizing into sets, 12
- conclusions
 - for arguments, 36
 - comparing premises with, 188
 - of conditional statements, 24
 - considering lengths of, 188
 - forming, 14
 - in logical arguments, 34–35
 - proving short conclusions, 183–184
 - relationship to direct and indirect proofs, 194–195
 - as statements, 34
 - of syllogisms, 21
 - for testing validity or invalidity with truth tree, 131
 - using in proofs, 153
 - working backwards from, 196–198
- conditional operator (\rightarrow)
 - example of, 53
 - linking \vee -statements with, 162, 179
 - representing, 60
 - translating statements with, 67
 - using, 59–61, 150–151
 - using in conditional proofs, 178, 195
- conditional proofs. *See also* indirect proofs; proofs
 - combining with indirect proofs, 184–185
 - forms of, 191–194
 - guidelines for use of, 191–194
 - overview of, 177–178
 - requirement for, 195
 - tweaking conclusions for, 178–180
- conditional statements, example of, 24
- Conj & rule
 - restriction related to QL statements, 255
 - using in proofs, 153–154, 156–157, 159–160, 170
- conjunction operator (&). *See also* &-statements; *and*
 - connecting statements with, 103–104
 - determining scope of, 236
 - evaluating, 84
 - example of, 53
 - representing, 57, 218
 - translating statements with, 66
 - using, 55–57, 229
- conjunctions
 - examples of, 68–69
 - occurrence in SL statements, 82
- consequent, using in SL evaluation, 84
- consistency
 - showing with truth trees, 129–131
 - of SL and QL, 329
 - strategic assumptions for, 115
 - testing with truth tables, 96–98, 101
- constants. *See also* individual constants
 - in QL; property constants in QL
 - declaring for properties in QL, 317
 - expressing statements of valid arguments as, 225–226
 - order in relational expressions, 277
 - in QL (quantifier logic), 226–227
 - including in truth tables, 88
 - using in expressions, 276
 - using in proofs, 154
 - in SL (sentential logic), 64–65
 - using in SL and Boolean algebra, 218

- constructive dilemma (CD) rule, using in proofs, 159–160
- context, creating with domain of discourse, 233–235
- contingent statements
 separating with truth trees, 140
 SL statements as, 93
 strategic assumptions for, 114
 testing with truth tables, 101
- contingent versus necessary truth,
 distinguishing in modal logic, 316
- Contra (contraposition) equivalence
 flipping conclusions with, 178–179
 versus MT (Modus Tollens) implication rule, 164
 using, 164, 170, 189
- contradictions
 converting tautologies into, 101–102
 identification of, 85
 linking inconsistency with, 103–104
 linking validity with, 105–106
 separating with truth trees, 137–140
 SL statements as, 93
 strategic assumptions for, 114
 testing with truth tables, 101
- contradictory pairs, occurrence in square of oppositions, 23
- contradictory statements, converting valid arguments into, 106
- contrapositive of statement, explanation of, 61
- **D** •
- decomposition rules, using with QL trees, 287–289
- deduction versus inductions, 43–44
- DeM (DeMorgan's theorem)
 converting negative statements with, 189–190
 using in proofs, 170–171, 210
 using with long premises, 203
 using with proofs, 197
- deontic logic, handling statements of obligation and permission with, 317
- difference engine, building of, 302
- direct proofs
 breaking down long premises with, 202
 versus indirect proofs, 195–196
- disjunction operator (\vee)
 converting to \rightarrow -statements, 179
 corresponding symbol in Boolean algebra, 218
 example of, 53
 as main operator, 81
 removing ambiguity of *or* with, 205
 scope of, 79
 translating statements with, 67
 using, 57–59, 155–158
 using in fuzzy logic, 314–315
 using with nand (\downarrow) operator, 211
- disjunctions, occurrence in SL statements, 82
- disjunctive syllogism (DS) \vee rule
 breaking down premises with, 189
 relationship to paraconsistent logic, 319
 using in proofs, 157–158
- Dist (distribution) equivalence
 versus Exp (exportation), 169
 using in proofs, 169–170, 199, 200–202
- distributive property, addition and multiplication examples for, 221
- DN (double negation) equivalence
 versus Comm (commutation), 167
 using, 163–164
 using with QN and multiple quantifiers, 281
- domain of discourse
 creating context with, 233–235
 declaring for QL tree, 296
 unrestricted domain in, 234
- double \rightarrow rules, using in proofs, 158–160
- double branching statements
 illustration of, 127
 relationship to truth trees, 126
- double implications, occurrence in SL statements, 82

- double negation (DN) equivalence, using
 - with QN and multiple quantifiers, 281
- DS (disjunctive syllogism) \vee rule
 - breaking down premises with, 189
 - relationship to paraconsistent logic, 319
 - using in proofs, 157–158
- **E** ●
- E statement, explanation of, 23
- EG (Existential Generalization) QL rule
 - changing statement forms with, 265
 - comparing to UG QL rule, 270
 - explanation of, 262–263
 - proof for, 263–264
 - valid and invalid uses of, 264–265
- EI (Existential Instantiation) QL rule
 - comparing to UI QL rule, 266
 - explanation of, 265–266
 - using, 267
 - using with free variables, 267–268
 - using with multiple quantifiers, 282
 - using with QL trees, 289–291, 297
 - using with variables, 266
 - valid and invalid uses of, 268–269
- elements, role in sets, 324
- English
 - QL quantifiers for, 240
 - translating in into SL (sentential logic), 242
 - translating SL (sentential logic) to, 66–68
 - translating to QL (quantifier logic) from, 233–235
 - translating to SL (sentential logic), 68–71
- ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), development of, 304–305
- enthymemes, example of, 15
- epistemic logic, handling statements of knowledge and belief with, 317
- equal (=) sign, using in Boolean algebra, 219–220
- equality, expressing in Boolean algebra, 219
- Equiv (equivalence)
 - using, 172–174, 190, 208
 - using in conditional proofs, 193
 - using in multi-valued logic, 312
 - using in QL (quantifier logic), 255–256
- equivalences
 - applying to conclusions for conditional proofs, 178–180
 - applying to part of whole, 162
 - Assoc (association), 168–169
 - Comm (commutation), 167
 - conceptualizing, 162
 - Contra (contraposition), 164
 - DeM (DeMorgan's theorem), 170–171
 - Dist (distribution), 169–170
 - DN (double negation), 163–164
 - Equiv (equivalence), 172–174
 - Exp (exportation), 166–167
 - Impl (implication), 165–166
 - versus implications, 162
 - Taut (tautology), 172
- escape from New York argument, example of, 38–39
- Euclid, axioms and theorems of, 23–24
- evaluation, process of, 74
- every*, relationship to sets, 12
- everything, interpreting in unrestricted domain, 242
- exams, tips for passing logic exams, 341–344
- existence
 - determining, 12
 - expressing, 232
- Existential Generalization (EG) QL rule. *See* EG (Existential Generalization) QL rule
- Existential Instantiation (EI) QL rule. *See* EI (Existential Instantiation) QL rule
- existential QL quantifier (\exists)
 - connecting relational statements with, 278
 - starting statements with, 279
 - translating *all* with, 245
 - using, 232

Exp (exportation) equivalence
 versus Dist (distribution), 169
 using, 166–167, 180
 using in proofs, 199
 using with long premises, 202
 expressions. *See also* relational
 expressions
 evaluating, 237
 monadic expressions, 276

• F •

F
 including in truth tables, 88
 using with formal logic, 53
 F in SL, corresponding symbol in Boolean
 algebra, 218
 Fifi's lament argument, example of, 38
 first-order predicate logic. *See* QL
 (quantifier logic)
 formal logic
 Boolean algebra, 26–27
 Cantor's set theory, 27–28
 Frege's formal logic, 28–29
 use of letters and statements in, 52
 forms, inclusion in square of oppositions,
 22–23
 free variables
 absence in statements, 237
 discovering in QL (quantifier logic),
 236–237
 in statement forms, 237–238
 using EI (Existential Instantiation) QL rule
 with, 267–268
 Frege, Gottlob (formal logic), contributions
 of, 28–30
 fuzzy logic, overview of, 313–315

• G •

gates. *See* logic gates
 Gödel, Kurt
 and axiomatic systems, 330
 and completeness of QL, 329

contributions of, 340
 Incompleteness Theorem of, 330–332
 Gödel number, role in Incompleteness
 Theorem, 331
 Gödel's proof
 impact of, 332
 overview of, 30–31
 grammar, significance of, 214

• H •

hardware, use of logic gates with,
 31, 305–307
 Hilbert, David
 and consistency of QL, 329
 contributions of, 339
 and formalization of logic and
 mathematics, 329–330
 Hilbert Program
 development of, 329–330
 versus Incompleteness Theorem, 331
however, similarity to *and*, 69
 HS (hypothetical syllogism) rule, using in
 proofs, 158–159, 174
 hypothetical syllogism (HS) rule, using in
 proofs, 158–159, 174

• I •

I statement, explanation of, 23
 ice cream Sunday argument, example of,
 37–38
 ID (rule of identity), using, 285
 identities. *See also* laws of thought
 explanation of, 284
 and indirect discourse, 284
 using with QL quantifiers, 284
 writing proofs with, 285–286
 identity element property, addition and
 multiplication examples for, 221
 identity reflexivity (IR), using, 285–286
if, use in Frege's formal logic, 28
if and only if, use in Frege's formal logic, 28
...if... statement, example of, 70–71

- if...then-operator. *See* conditional operator (\rightarrow) operator
- if-statements. *See also* biconditional operator (\leftrightarrow); conditional operator (\rightarrow)
- contrapositive of, 61
 - negating both parts of, 60
 - relationship to cause and effect, 10–11
 - reversing, 60
 - as slippery slides, 150
 - writing in computer languages, 308
- Impl (implication) rule
- using in conditional proofs, 191–192, 193
 - using, 165–166, 170, 179–180, 189, 209
 - using in multi-valued logic, 312
 - using in proofs, 197, 200–202
 - using with long premises, 203
- implication rules
- versus equivalences, 162
 - MP (Modus Ponens), 150–151
 - MT (Modus Tollens), 152
 - transferring from SL into QL, 253–255
 - using with SL (sentential logic), 149–150
- implications, occurrence in SL
- statements, 82
- Incompleteness Theorem (Gödel)
- explanation of, 31
 - significance of, 330–332
- inconsistency
- linking with contradiction, 103–104
 - showing with truth trees, 129–131
 - strategic assumptions for, 115
 - testing with truth tables, 101
- inconsistent statements, connecting, 106
- indirect discourse
- in modal logic, 317
 - relationship to identities, 284
- indirect proofs. *See also* conditional proofs; proofs
- assumptions related to, 204
 - combining with conditional proofs, 184–185
 - versus direct proofs, 195–196
 - explanation of, 23–24
 - proving arguments with, 181–184
- individual constants in QL. *See also* constants; property constants in QL
- defining, 227–228
 - description of, 227
- individual variables, using in QL (quantifier logic), 230. *See also* variables
- induction
- versus deduction, 43–44
 - overview of, 45
- input value, explanation of, 63
- interpretations, determining for statements, 75
- intersection, relationship to sets, 12
- invalid arguments, negating conclusions of, 106
- invalidity
- strategic assumptions for, 115
 - testing with truth tables, 101
 - testing with truth trees, 131–134
- IR (identity reflexivity), using, 285–286
- **I** •
- Java
- declaring “month” variable in, 307
 - writing if-statement in, 308
- **K** •
- knowledge, statements of, 317
- **L** •
- languages. *See* computer languages
- law, using logic in, 48
- laws of thought. *See also* identities
- law of excluded middle, 16, 310
 - law of identity, 16
 - law of non-contradiction, 16–17
 - origin of, 15–17

- Leibniz, Gottfried
 contributions of, 337
 relationship to Aristotle, 25–26
- letters
 representing numbers with, 64–65
 using as statement variables, 52–53
 using with statements in formal logic, 52
- Liar's Paradox, relationship to Russell's Paradox, 326
- logic. *See also* non-classical logic
 applying math to, 17
 applying to math, 18
 axioms in, 330
 capabilities of, 40
 Chrysippus and the Stoics, 24
 classical logic, 20–23
 in computer science, 47
 definition of, 33
 Euclid's axioms and theorems, 23–24
 formal logic, 26–29
 formalizing, 329–330
 Gödel's proof, 30–31
 in law, 48
 modern logic, 25–29
 multi-valued logic, 30
 non-classical logic, 30
 paraconsistent logic, 318
 in philosophy, 48
 quotes about, 335–336
 relating UTM to, 304
 relationship to set theory, 325
 in science, 46
 second-order logic, 318
 versus thinking, 40–41
 types of, 19
 using math in, 45
- logic exams, tips for passing of, 341–344
- logic gates
 and computers, 306–307
 use with computer hardware, 31, 305–307
- logic tree, example of, 43
- logical arguments. *See also* sound arguments
 flaws in, 25
 form of, 45
 intermediate steps of, 14
 pre-Aristotelian application of, 20
 proving validity of, 182
 proving with indirect proofs, 181–184
 requirements for cogent arguments, 44
 saving space in writing of, 148
 structure of, 34–35
 using domain of discourse with, 235
 using enthymemes with, 15
 validating, 148–149
 validity of, 15, 98–100
- logical conditions, testing with truth tables, 101
- logical fallacy, explanation of, 25
- logical operators. *See also* main operators
 biconditional operator (\leftrightarrow), 61–63
 conditional operator (\rightarrow), 59–61
 conjunction operator ($\&$), 55–57
 determining scope of, 79–80
 disjunction operator (\vee), 57–59
 evaluating, 76–77
 expressing quantity with, 231–235
 in modal logic, 315–316
 negation operator (\sim), 54–55
 streamlining use of, 206–207, 210
 table of, 53
 as truth functions, 305
 using in QL, 229–230
 using in relational expressions, 277
- logical words, examples of, 13
- Lukasiewicz, Jan
 multi-valued logic, 30
 three-valued logic, 310–311

• M •

- main operators. *See also* logical operators
 as binary operators, 83
 evaluating in truth tables, 91–92
 finding, 80–81

- mathematical ideas, expressing with
 - quantifiers, 280
 - mathematics
 - applying logic to, 18
 - applying to logic, 17
 - as axiomatic system, 326–327
 - deduction in, 43
 - domain of discourse in, 233
 - formalizing, 329–330
 - semirings in, 221
 - using in logic, 45
 - meta-statements, role in Incompleteness Theorem, 331
 - minus sign ($-$) sign, using as unary operator, 63, 65
 - modal logic
 - indirect discourse in, 317
 - overview of, 315–316
 - modern logic, Leibniz and Renaissance, 25–26
 - monadic expression, definition of, 276
 - MP (Modus Ponens) implication rule
 - in axiomatic systems, 328
 - using in conditional proofs, 193
 - using in proofs, 150–151, 189
 - MT (Modus Tollens) implication rule
 - versus Contra equivalence, 164
 - using with long premises, 202
 - using in proofs, 152, 189
 - multiplication, symbols for, 218–219
 - multi-valued logic
 - development of, 30
 - versus fuzzy logic, 313
 - overview of, 311–312
 - versus paraconsistent logic, 318
- \mathcal{N} ●
- nand (\downarrow) operator, using, 210–211
 - NAND logic gate, explanation of, 306
 - necessary versus contingent truth,
 - distinguishing in modal logic, 316
 - necessity operator (\Box), using in modal logic, 315–316
 - negation operator (\sim)
 - connecting tautologies and contradictions with, 101–102
 - determining scope of, 79–80
 - example of, 53
 - including in truth tables, 90
 - as main operator, 83
 - representing, 54, 69
 - translating statements with, 66
 - using, 54–55
 - using tables with, 55
 - negative forms, inclusion in square of oppositions, 22–23
 - negative statements, converting with DeM, 189–190
 - neither...nor* structure, example of, 70
 - nevertheless, similarity to and, 69
 - no*
 - equivalent ways for writing of, 258
 - QL quantifier for, 240
 - QN (Quantifier Negation) rule for, 257
 - relationship to intersection, 13
 - translating in QL (quantifier logic), 242–243
 - translating with (\forall), 246–247
 - no* statements, recognizing in QL (quantifier logic), 249
 - non-classical logic. *See also* logic
 - fuzzy logic, 313–315
 - modal logic, 315–316
 - multi-valued logic, 311–312
 - paraconsistent logic, 318–320
 - quantum logic, 320–322
 - second-order logic, 317–318
 - three-valued logic, 310–311
 - none*, relationship to intersection, 13
 - non-terminating QL tree, explanation of, 295
 - NOR logic gate, explanation of, 306
 - nor...both* structure, example of, 70
 - not*, use in Frege's formal logic, 28
 - not all*
 - QL quantifier for, 240
 - QN (Quantifier Negation) rule for, 257

- translating in QL (quantifier logic), 242–243
- translating with (\forall), 245–246
- not all* statements
- equivalent ways for writing of, 258
 - recognizing in QL (quantifier logic), 248
- NOT logic gate
- diagram for, 305
 - example of, 31
 - input for, 306
- not operator. *See* negation operator (\sim)
- number theory, deriving axioms of, 330
- numbers
- grouping with operations, 65
 - representing with letters, 64–65
- *O* •
- O statement, explanation of, 23
- obligation, statements of, 317
- ...*only if*... statement, example of, 70–71
- operators. *See* logical operators
- or*
- inclusive versus exclusive or, 58
 - meanings of, 205
 - use in Frege's formal logic, 28
- OR gate
- diagram for, 306
 - example of, 31
- ...*or*...*but not both* statement, example of, 71
- ...*or*...*or both* statement, example of, 71
- Organon* (Aristotle), content of, 20
- or-operator. *See* disjunction operator (\vee)
- output value, explanation of, 63
- *p* •
- P, using with constants, 52
- paraconsistent logic, overview of, 318–320
- paradoxes
- definition of, 30
 - in Incompleteness Theorem, 331–332
- parentheses (O)
- grouping numbers and operations with, 65
 - interpreting statements outside of, 236
 - operators in, 81
 - in truth tables, 90–91
 - using in Exp equivalence, 166
 - using in SL (sentential logic), 76
 - using with WFFs, 216
- particles, representing in shell game, 321–322
- particular forms, inclusion in square of oppositions, 22–23
- particular statements, inclusion in categorical statements, 22
- Peano's axioms, derivation of, 330
- peas, using in shell game, 321–322
- permission, statements of, 317
- philosophy
- Aristotelian concept of, 20
 - using logic in, 48
- PL/I
- declaring "month" variable in, 307
 - writing if-statement in, 308
- Popper, Karl (induction), 45
- positive forms, inclusion in square of oppositions, 22–23
- possibility operator (\diamond), using in modal logic, 315–316
- Post, Emil (consistency and completeness of SL), 329
- postulate, definition of, 23
- predicate logic. *See* QL (quantifier logic)
- premises. *See also* AP (assumed premise)
- for arguments, 36
 - breaking down, 189–190, 202
 - comparing with conclusions, 188
 - considering lengths of, 188
 - in logical arguments, 34–35
 - as statements, 34
 - of syllogisms, 21
- Principia Mathematica* (Russell and Whitehead), 30, 326–330
- problems, solving with truth trees, 128

programming languages, using with
 software, 307–308

programs, use by UTM (universal Turing machine), 303

proof by contradiction, explanation of, 24

proof theory, development of, 330

proofs. *See also* conditional proofs;
 equivalences; indirect proofs

breaking down premises in, 189–190

as bridges, 148, 156

comparing premises and conclusions in, 188

considering lengths of premises and conclusions in, 188

direct versus indirect proofs, 195–196

for EG (Existential Generalization)
 QL rule, 263–264

finding clues for, 153

first step of, 151

looking for repeated chunks of
 statements in, 188–189

numbered rows in, 150

for UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule, 260–261

using & rules in, 153–155

using \rightarrow rules in, 150–151

using CD (constructive dilemma) rule in, 159–160

using different approaches with, 190

using double \rightarrow rules in, 158–160

using DS (disjunctive syllogism) \vee rule in, 157–158

using HS (hypothetical syllogism) rule in, 158–159

using QN (Quantifier Negation) in, 257–258

using \vee rules in, 155–158

working backwards from conclusions in, 196–198

writing down statements in, 163

writing with identities, 285–286

writing with relational expressions, 280–283

properties

declaring constants for in QL, 317

using second-order logic with, 317

property constants in QL. *See also*
 constants; individual constants in QL

defining, 227–228

description of, 227

relationship to statement forms, 255

propositional logic. *See* SL (sentential logic)



Q, using with constants, 52

QL (quantifier logic). *See also* QN
 (quantifier negation)

applying SL rules in, 252–256

consistency and completeness of, 329

constants in, 226–227

discovering bound variables in, 236–237

discovering free variables in, 236–237

employing SL equivalence rules in, 255–256

explanation of, 28–29

as first-order predicate logic, 230

individual variables in, 230

operators in, 229–230

quantifying individuals with, 317

recognizing all statements in, 247

recognizing no statements in, 249

recognizing not all statements in, 248

recognizing some statements in, 248

versus SL (sentential logic), 226–227

statements and statement forms in, 235–238

translating from English to, 233–235

translating SL implication rules into, 253–255

QL quantifier rules

EG (Existential Generalization), 262–265

EI (Existential Instantiation), 265–269

overview of, 260–261

UG (Universal Generalization), 270–274

- UI (Universal Instantiation), 260–262
using with multiple quantifiers, 282–283
- QL quantifiers
connecting relational statements with, 278
determining scope of, 236
for English words, table of, 240
expressing mathematical ideas with, 280
order of, 279
using, 279–280
using identities with, 284
using with QL statements, 254–255
using quantifier rules with, 282–283
- QL statement forms. *See* statement forms
- QL statements. *See also* statements
comparing to SL statements, 252–253
using quantifiers with, 254–255
using without quantifiers, 253
- QL translations for categorical statements, table of, 244
- QL trees. *See also* truth trees
non-terminating trees, 295
using decomposition rules with, 287–289
using EI (existential instantiation) with, 289–291
using QN (quantifier negation) with, 289–291
using UI (universal instantiation) with, 289–295
- QN (quantifier negation). *See also* QL (quantifier logic)
creating equivalent statements with, 256–257
using in proofs, 257–258
using with multiple quantifiers, 281
using with QL trees, 289–291
- quantifier rules. *See* QL quantifier rules
- quantifiers. *See* QL quantifiers
- quantity, expressing with operators, 231–235
- quantum logic, overview of, 320–322
- quick tables. *See also* truth tables; truth trees
beginning with strategic assumptions, 110
comparing to truth tables, 109
developing strategies for, 118
filling in, 110–111
four difficult SL statements used with, 119–121
guidelines for use of, 109
planning strategy for, 113–116
reading, 111
six difficult SL statements used with, 122–124
six easiest types of SL statements used with, 117–119
versus truth tables, 122
using truth values with, 116
- quotes about logic, 335–336
- R •
- range of influence, relationship to operator scope, 79
- reality, applying science to, 47
- reasoning, process of, 40–41
- reductio ad absurdum, explanation of, 24
- relational expressions. *See also* expressions
connecting, 277
declaring for QL tree, 296
defining and using, 276–277
order of constants and variables in, 277
self-referential statements as, 283
writing proofs with, 280–283
- relational statements, connecting with QL quantifiers, 278
- restricted domain of discourse, using with all and some, 240–241
- rhetoric, definition of, 15, 44
- rows, creating for truth tables, 87–88
- rule of identity (ID), using, 285

Russell, Bertrand

contributions of, 339

laws of thought, 15–17

Principia Mathematica, 30, 326–330

relationship to Frege's formal logic, 30

Russell's Paradox, relationship to set theory, 325–326

● S ●

science, using logic in, 47

scope

of operators, 79–80

of quantifiers in QL (quantifier logic), 236

second-order logic, explanation of, 318

self-referential statements, significance of, 283

semantic equivalence

checking with truth trees, 141–144

judging, 94–96

linking with tautology, 102–103

significance of, 207–208

strategic assumptions for, 114–115

testing with truth tables, 101

semantic inequivalence

checking with truth trees, 141–144

strategic assumptions for, 114–115

testing with truth tables, 101

semantically inequivalent statements,

connecting, 106

semantics

in Boolean algebra, 221–222

significance of, 213

semiring, explanation of, 221

sentential logic. *See* SL (sentential logic)

set theory

development by Georg Cantor, 338

elements in, 324

overview of, 27–28, 324–325

relationship to logic, 325

significance of, 327

subsets in, 324

sets

organizing concepts with, 12

relationship to intersections, 12

Sheffer's stroke, using, 210–211

shell game, relationship to quantum logic, 320–322

Simp & rule

breaking down premises with, 189

explanation of, 162

restriction related to QL statements, 255

using in proofs, 154–155, 173, 201

using with EG (Existential Generalization)

QL rule, 263

single branching statements

illustration of, 127

relationship to truth trees, 126

SL (sentential logic)

advantage of, 66

as axiomatic system, 328

axiomatic system for, 327–328

binary operators in, 64

versus Boolean algebra, 221–222

comparing to arithmetic, 63–65

comparing to Boolean algebra, 217–222

consistency and completeness of, 329

explanation of, 28, 52

identifying statements in, 214

implication rules of, 149–150

versus QL (quantifier logic), 226–227

representing basic statements in, 275

as symbolic language, 52

translating English to, 68–71

translating from English to, 242

translating implication rules into QL,

253–255

translating to English, 66–68

using constants in, 64–65

using parentheses (()) in, 76

using with valid arguments, 225

SL rules, applying in QL (quantifier logic),

252–256

- SL statements. *See also* statements
- categories of, 93
 - categorizing, 94
 - decomposing, 126–128
 - evaluating, 74–77
 - forms of, 82
 - four difficult types used with quick tables, 119–121
 - versus QL statements, 252–253
 - six difficult types used with quick tables, 122–124
 - six easiest types used with quick tables, 117–119
- slippery slide. *See* if-statements
- software, computer languages used with, 31, 307–308
- some*
- QL quantifier for, 240
 - QN (Quantifier Negation) rule for, 257
 - relationship to intersection, 12
 - translating with (\forall), 245
 - using restricted domain of discourse with, 240–241
 - using unrestricted domain with, 241–242
- some statements
- equivalent ways for writing of, 258
 - recognizing in QL (quantifier logic), 248
- sorites, relationship to if-statements, 11
- sound arguments. *See also* logical arguments
- overview of, 42–43
 - versus valid arguments, 42
- square of oppositions, overview of, 22–23
- statement constants, relationship to truth values, 53
- statement forms
- changing with EG (Existential Generalization), 265
 - relationship to property constants, 255
 - versus statements, 235, 237–238
- statement variables, using letters as, 52–53. *See also* variables
- statements. *See also* QL statements; SL statements; sub-statements
- breaking down, 189
 - consistency of, 85, 96–98
 - converting negative statements with DeM, 189
 - decomposing, 132
 - definition of, 35
 - determining consistency or inconsistency of, 109, 288
 - determining interpretations of, 75
 - evaluating, 74
 - evaluating main operators for, 91–92
 - identifying in SL, 214
 - of knowledge and belief, 317
 - looking for repeated chunks of, 188–189
 - of obligation and permission, 317
 - organizing with truth tables, 87–89
 - premises and conclusions as, 34
 - representing in SL (sentential logic), 275
 - rules for building of, 215–216
 - semantic equivalence of, 85, 94–96
 - showing as tautologies, 134–137
 - showing consistency and inconsistency of, 129–131
 - in SL versus QL, 252–253
 - versus statement forms, 235, 237–238
 - substitution of, 207
 - transforming with QN (Quantifier Negation), 256–258
 - translating, 66–68
 - truth values of, 35, 53
 - using letters with, 52
 - writing down in proofs, 163
- states in programs, explanation of, 303
- Stoics, conditional statements used by, 24

- strategic assumptions. *See also* assumptions
- beginning quick tables with, 110
 - for consistency, 115
 - for contingent statements, 114
 - for contradictions, 114
 - disproving, 112–113
 - for inconsistency, 115
 - for invalidity, 115
 - for semantic equivalence, 114–115
 - for semantic inequivalence, 114–115
 - for tautologies, 113–114
 - for validity, 115–116
- strategy, planning for quick tables, 113–116, 118
- strings
- definition of, 215
 - identifying as WFFs, 216–217
- subsets
- role in sets, 324
 - using in set theory, 28
- sub-statements. *See also* statements
- building in proofs, 153
 - identifying, 78
 - including in if-statements, 11
- substitution rule, applying in axiomatic systems, 328
- syllogistic logic, Aristotle's invention of, 20–23
- symbolic logic. *See* formal logic
- syntax
- in Boolean algebra, 221–222
 - significance of, 213
- **T** •
- T
- including in truth tables, 88
 - using with formal logic, 53
- T and F values, mixing in Boolean algebra, 220
- T in SL, corresponding symbol in Boolean algebra, 218
- tables. *See* quick tables; truth tables
- Taut (tautology) equivalence, using, 172
- tautologies
- converting into contradictions, 101–102
 - examples of, 41–42
 - identification of, 85
 - linking semantic equivalence with, 102–103
 - relationship to theorems, 328
 - separating with truth trees, 134–137
 - SL statements as, 93
 - strategic assumptions for, 113–114
 - testing for QL tree, 296–297
 - testing with truth tables, 101
- theorems
- in axiomatic systems, 328
 - definition of, 23
 - relationship to tautologies, 328
- there exists*, relationship to intersection, 12
- there is no*, relationship to intersection, 13
- there is*, relationship to intersection, 12
- thinking versus logic, 40–41
- though*, similarity to *and*, 69
- three-valued logic, overview of, 310–311
- true statements, forms of, 126
- trunk of truth tree
- constructing, 128
 - constructing in QL, 288
- truth function, explanation of, 305
- truth in modal logic, types of, 316
- truth tables. *See also* quick tables; truth trees
- capabilities of, 85, 87
 - comparing to quick tables, 109
 - constants and rows in, 88
 - determining statement consistency with, 96–98
 - determining valid arguments with, 98–100
 - filling in, 89–92, 342
 - judging semantic equivalence with, 94–96
 - for ?-operator, 206
 - versus quick tables, 122
 - reading, 55, 92–93

- setting up, 87–89
 - starting, 108
 - tediousness of, 108
 - testing logical conditions with, 101
 - using brute force approach with, 86
 - using with &-operator, 56
 - using with \rightarrow (conditional) operator, 59
 - using with biconditional (\leftrightarrow) operator, 62
 - using with or-operator, 58
 - using with SL and Boolean algebra, 219
 - truth trees. *See also* QL trees
 - checking for semantic equivalence with, 141–144
 - checking for semantic inequivalence with, 141–144
 - closing off branches of, 130
 - decomposing SL statements with, 126–128
 - features of, 125
 - finding interpretations in, 128
 - finishing, 130–131
 - separating contingent statements with, 140
 - separating contradictions with, 137–140
 - separating tautologies with, 134–137
 - showing consistency and inconsistency with, 129–131
 - solving problems with, 128
 - testing for validity and invalidity with, 131–134
 - truth values
 - assigning in SL relative to Boolean algebra, 219–220
 - computing in multi-valued logic, 312
 - relationship to statements, 35
 - in SL evaluation, 75–76
 - using with quick tables, 116
 - using with statements, 53
 - Turing, Alan
 - contributions of, 340
 - development of UTM by, 302–304
 - TV pricing example of fuzzy logic, 314
- u •
- UG (Universal Generalization) QL rule
 - comparing to EG (Existential Instantiation) QL rule, 270
 - explanation of, 270
 - using, 271
 - using variables with, 271–273
 - using with multiple quantifiers, 283
 - using with variables, 270–271
 - valid and invalid uses of, 274
 - UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule
 - comparing to EI (Existential Instantiation) QL rule, 265–266
 - explanation of, 260
 - proof for, 260–261
 - using with QL trees, 289–295
 - valid and invalid uses of, 261–262
 - unary operator, using minus sign ($-$) as, 63, 65
 - undecidable statement, explanation of, 31
 - undischarged AP, using in UG (Universal Generalization), 273
 - universal forms, inclusion in square of oppositions, 22–23
 - Universal Generalization (UG) QL rule. *See* UG (Universal Generalization) QL rule
 - Universal Instantiation (UI) QL rule. *See* UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule
 - universal (\forall) QL quantifier
 - connecting relational statements with, 278
 - starting statements with, 279
 - translating *no* with, 246
 - translating *not all* with, 245
 - translating *some* with, 245
 - using, 231
 - universal statements, inclusion in categorical statements, 21–22
 - unrestricted domains
 - using, 234–235
 - using with all and some, 241–242

UTM (universal Turing machine)
 development of, 303–304
 relating to logic, 304

• U •

valid arguments
 characteristics of, 36
 converting into contradictory statements, 106
 determining with truth tables, 98–100
 negating conclusions of, 106
 proving, 182
 versus sound arguments, 42
 using SL (sentential logic) with, 225

validity
 linking with contradiction, 105–106
 strategic assumptions for, 115–116
 testing with truth tables, 101
 testing with truth trees, 131–134

values, finding, 74

variables. *See also* individual variables;
 statement variables
 changing in UI (Universal Instantiation), 262
 declaring in computer languages, 307
 discovering bound variables in QL, 236–237
 discovering free variables in QL, 236–237
 manipulating with EG (Existential Generalization), 265
 manipulating with UI (Universal Instantiation) QL rule, 261
 order in relational expressions, 277
 using EI (Existential Instantiation) QL rule with, 266
 using in equations, 148–149
 using in expressions, 276
 using UG (Universal Generalization) QL rule with, 270–271

using universal quantifier (\forall) with, 231
 using with relational statements, 279

Visual Basic

declaring “month” variable in, 307
 writing if-statement in, 308

• W •

WFFs (well-formed formulas)

format of, 216
 overview of, 215–216
 separating from non-WFFs, 216–217

• X •

X, closing off branches of truth trees
 with, 130

x & y conditional proofs, using, 194

x & y statements, replacing, 210

x | y statement, semantic equivalence
 of, 210

x \leftrightarrow y statements, using Equiv rule
 with, 208

x \rightarrow y statements, replacing with $\sim x \vee y$,
 209

x in Boolean algebra, corresponding
 symbol in SL, 218

x \vee y conditional proofs, using, 191–192

x \vee y statements, replacing, 210

x \leftrightarrow y conditional proofs, using, 193–194

x \rightarrow y conditional proofs, using, 191–192

XOR logic gate, explanation of, 306

• Z •

Zadeh, Lotfi (fuzzy logic), 313

ZF (Zermelo-Frankel) axioms, significance
 of, 327