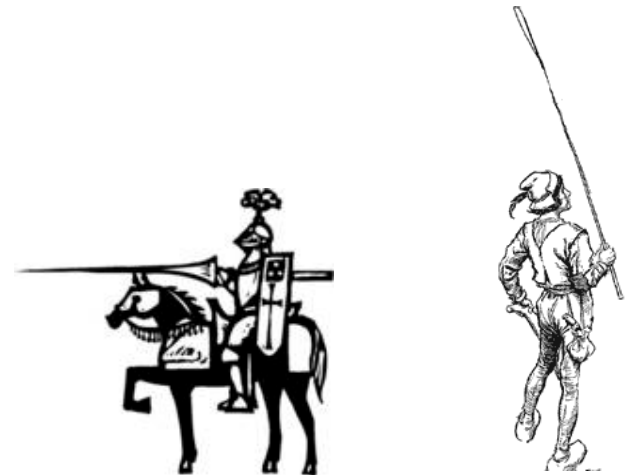


# COMP 1002

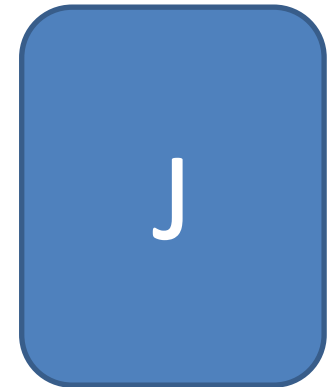
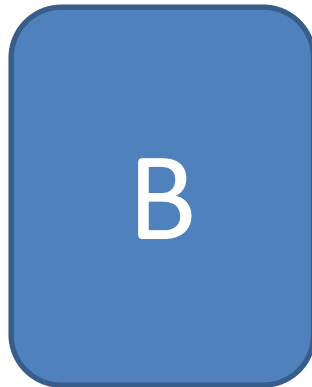
## Intro to Logic for Computer Scientists

### Lecture 1



# Do we think logically?

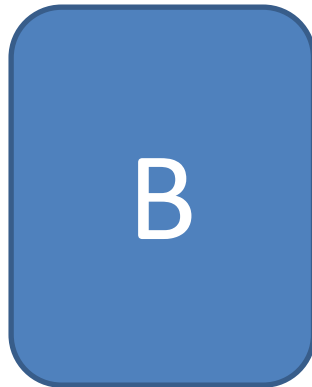
- You see the following cards. Each has a letter on one side and a number on the other.



- Which cards do you need to turn to check that if a card has a J on it then it has a 5 on the other side?

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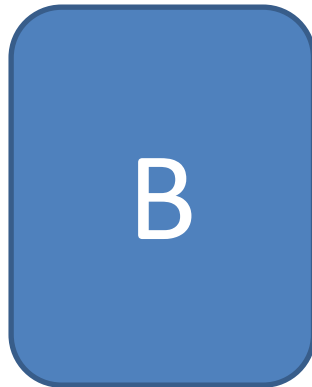
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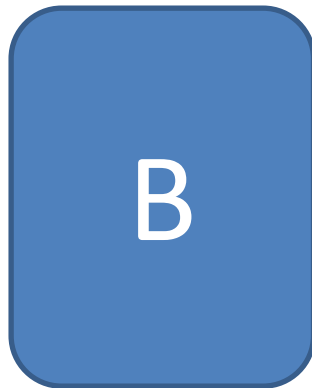
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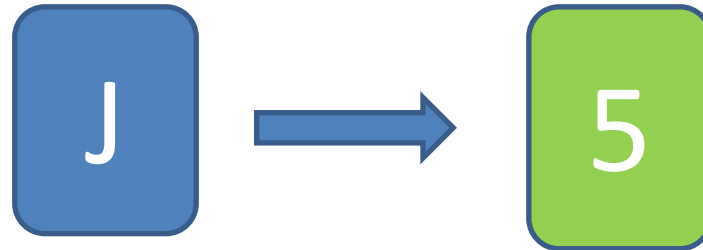


- Which cards do you need to turn to check that if a card has a J on it then it has a 5 on the other side?
  - All cards where J is visible.
  - Plus all cards with a number other than 5 visible.

# “if ... then” in logic

- This puzzle has a logical structure:

“if A then B”



- What circumstances make this true?

– A is true and B is true



– A is true and B is false



– A is false and B is true



– A is false and B is false



# If A then B

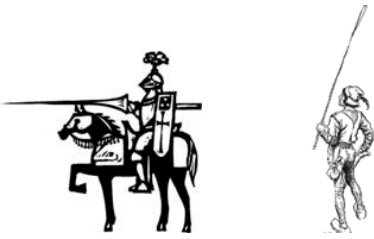


- We make logical conclusions all the time
- But do we always make them “logically”?
- Sometimes people think that “if ... then” goes both ways...
  - If you live in NL, you must pay HST. John lives in BC. Does he pay HST?
  - If today it Tuesday, then there is a COMP1002 lecture. Today is Thursday. Is there a COMP1002 lecture today?

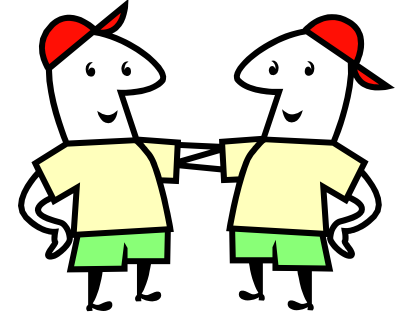
# Natural vs. Logic language



- Natural languages are ambiguous.
- For example, the word “any” can have different meanings depending on the context:
- Any = some
  - She will be happy if she can solve **any** question.
  - She will be happy if she can solve **every** question.
- Any = all
  - **Any** student knows this.
  - **Every** student knows this.



# Twins puzzle



- There are two identical twin brothers, Dave and Jim.
- One of them always lies; another always tells the truth.
- Suppose you see one of them and you want to find out his name.
- How can you learn if you met Dave or Jim by asking just one short yes-no question? You don't know which one of them is the liar.