

Foundations of mathematics

أسس الرياضيات

Foundations of mathematics is the study of the basic mathematical concepts (logic statements العبارات المنطقية, numbers, relations, sets, functions...).

أسس الرياضيات هو علم دراسة المفاهيم الرياضية الأساسية كالعبارات المنطقية ، أنظمة الأعداد ، العلاقات ، المجاميع والدوال.

(Set of Numbers (Subsets of the set of real numbers R

1. Set of Natural numbers $N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$
2. Set of Prime numbers $P = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots\}$
3. Set of Integer numbers $Z = I = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
4. Set of Even numbers $E = \{\dots, -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, \dots\}$
5. Set of Odd numbers $O = \{\dots, -3, -1, 1, 3, \dots\}$
6. Set of Rational numbers $Q = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} : a, b \in Z, b \neq 0 \right\}$

Example: $\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{5}, 3, 0.5, 0.3333$ are examples of rational numbers

7. Set of Irrational numbers $H = \{x : x \notin Q\}$

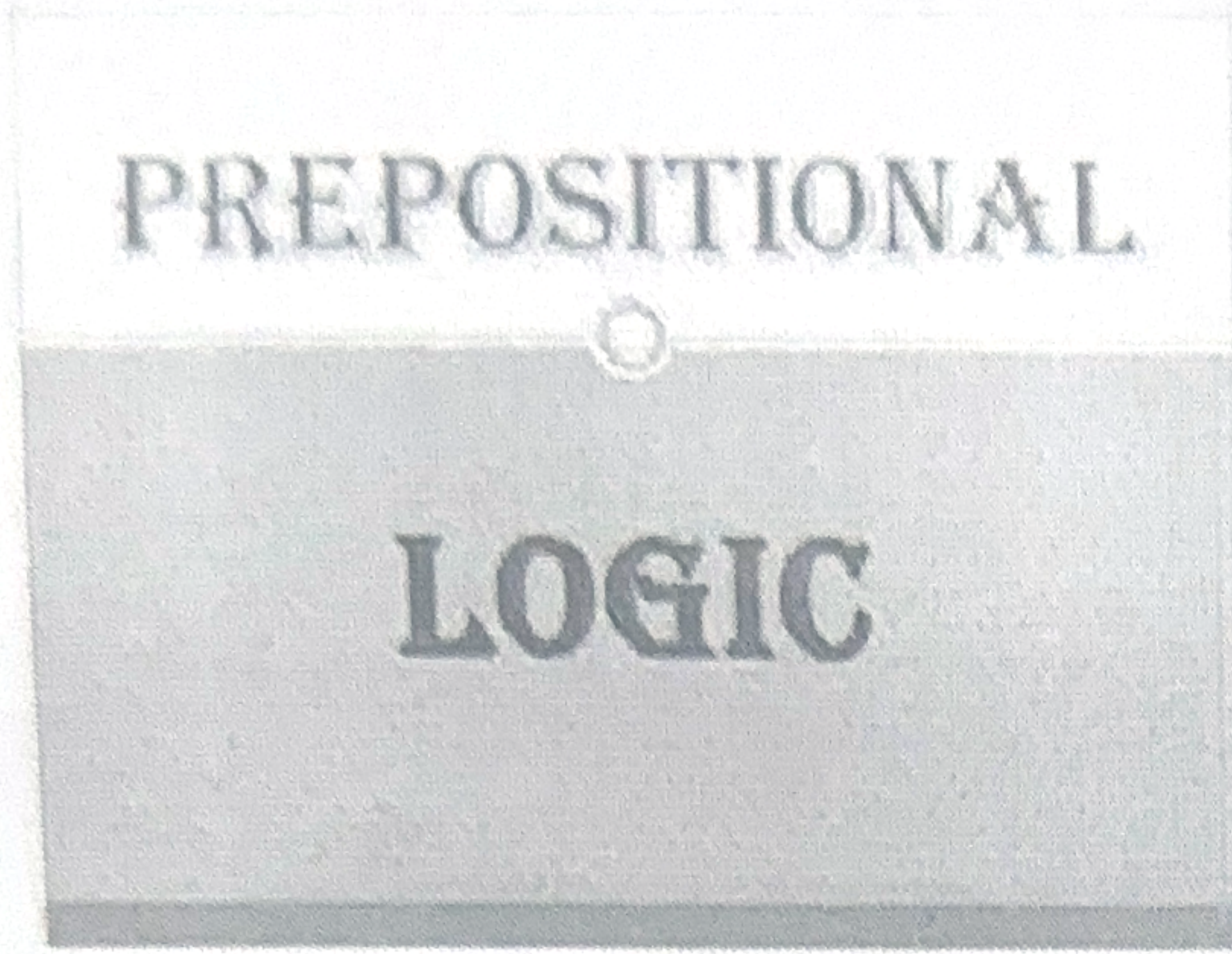
Example: $\pi = 3.1415 \dots$ is irrational number

$e = 2.71828 \dots$ is irrational number

$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}$ are irrational numbers

CHAPTER ONE: Mathematical Logic and proof Using Propositional Calculus

مفهوم المنطق والبرهان الرياضي باستخدام العبارات الخبرية



Chapter 1 Contents:

1. Propositions (statements) العبارات
2. Compound propositions العبارات المركبة
3. Mathematical proof البرهان الرياضي
4. Quantifiers المسورات

Definition1.1: Mathematical Logic المنطق الرياضي is a subfield of mathematics exploring the applications of formal logic to mathematics. Mathematical logic are widely used in theoretical computer science and other sciences.

المنطق الرياضي هو احد الحقول الرياضية التي تدرس تطبيقات المنطق في الرياضيات. المنطق الرياضي يستخدم بشكل واسع في علوم الحاسبات وعلوم أخرى

العبارات Propositions or Statements

Definition 1.2: A proposition is a declarative sentence which is either 'true: T' or 'false: F', but not both. We use the letters $p, q, r, s, \dots etc$ to denote a proposition.

العبارة هي جملة خبرية والتي قد تكون صادقة أو كاذبة ومن غير الممكن أن تكون العبارة صادقة وكاذبة بنفس الوقت.

Example 1.3: Which of the following sentences are called propositions (statements), and which ones are not propositions.

1) $p: \sqrt{4} = 2$ is a **true proposition**

2) $q: \sum_{x=1}^3 (x + 2) = 13$ is a **false proposition**

Because $\sum_{x=1}^3 (x + 2) = (1+2) + (2+2) + (3+2) = 3+4+5 = 12 \neq 13$.

3) $r: \text{Baghdad isn't in Iraq}$ is a **false statement** 4) $s: \text{What time is it}$

? is **not a proposition**

لأنها جملة استفهامية وليست جملة خبرية

5) $w: \text{Study hard}$ is **not a proposition**

Because it is not a declaration sentence ليست جملة خبرية

6) $v: x + y = 0$ is **not a proposition**

لان الجملة ليست صادقة ولا كاذبة

Example 1.4: (H. W) Which of the following sentences is called a proposition (statement), and which one is not a proposition

أي من الجمل أدناه تمثل عبارة وأيها لا تمثل عبارة؟

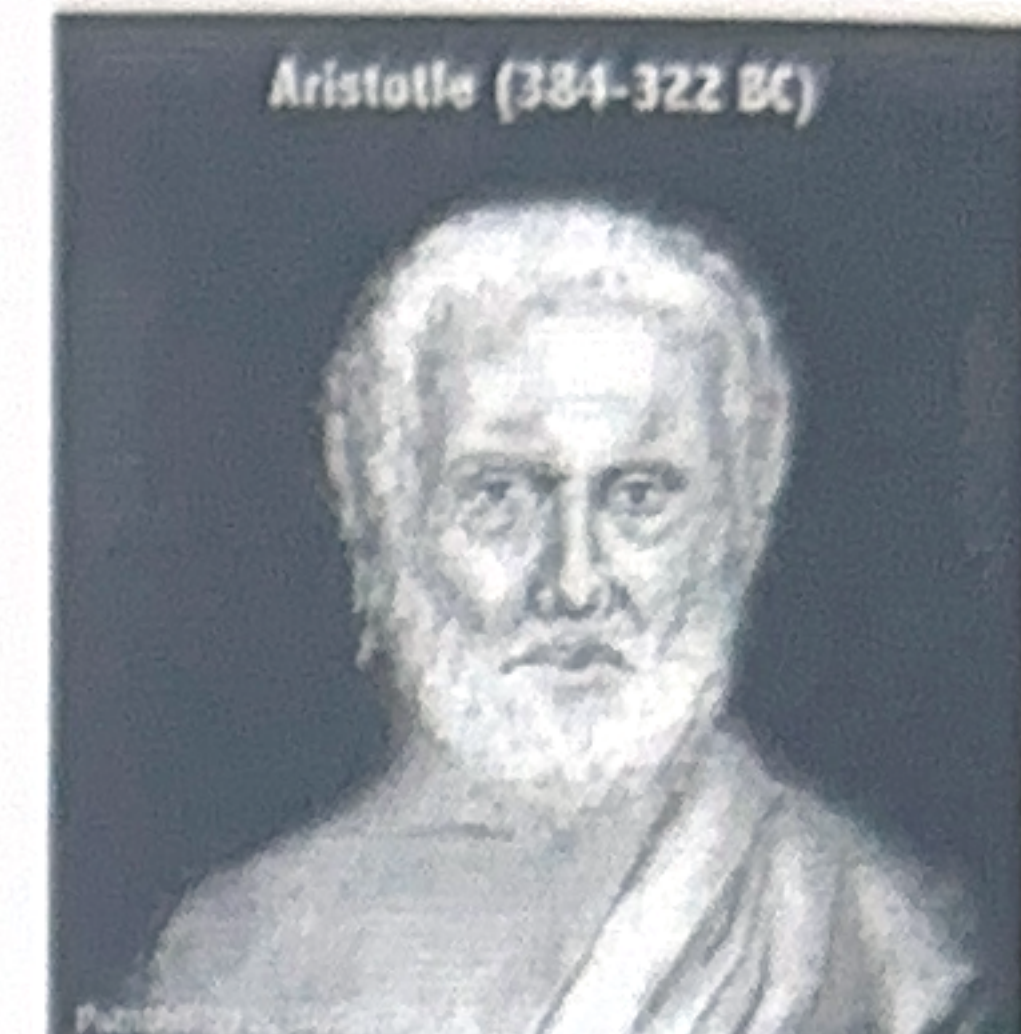
i) $p: x + 1 = 3$

ii) $q: x + y = z$ iii) $r: \frac{3}{4}$ is an even number

(عدد زوجي) The area of logic that deals with

propositions is called **propositional logic** or

propositional calculus. It was first developed by the Greek philosopher **Aristotle** أرسطو more than 2300 years ago.



Definition 1.5: Negation of a proposition نفي العبارة

Let p be a proposition. The **negation** of p is called “not p ” and is denoted by $(\sim p)$.

لتكن 'p' عبارة. يقال للعبارة 'not p' أو 'ليس p' أنها نفي العبارة p ويرمز لها بالرمز $\sim p$

Example 1.6: re-write the following expressions without using the negation

$$\begin{aligned} \sim(3 < 5) & : (3 > 5) \\ \sim(x > y) & : (x < y) \\ \sim(x \geq 5) & : (x \leq 5) \\ \sim(2 = 10) & : (2 \neq 10) \end{aligned}$$

Example 1.7: Find the truth value of each of the following statements. Find $(\sim p)$ negations for the statements q and r .

أوجد قيم صدق ونفي كل من العبارات التالية:

1. p : Today is Saturday (F) , $\sim p$: Today is **not** Saturday

2. $q : 2+2=4$ (T)

$\sim q: 2 + 2 \neq 4$

3. $r: : \text{The square has four sides}$ (H. W)

Remark1.8: If a proposition p is true, then $\sim p$ is false; and if p is false, then $\sim p$ is true.

أدناه جدول صدق العبارة p ونفيها

The truth table of the negation of a proposition p	
p	$\sim p$
T	F
F	T

Double Negation Law: If p is a proposition, then $\sim \sim p=p$.

p	$\sim p$	$\sim \sim p$
T	F	T
F	T	F

Compound propositions

Propositions are divided into two types:

1. **Primitive proposition** : عبارة بدائية أو بسيطة : A proposition is said to be primitive, if it cannot be divided into simpler propositions.

العبارة تسمى بدائية إذا لم يمكن تحليلها إلى عبارات أبسط .

2. **Composite proposition** : عبارة مركبة : A proposition is called composite, if it is compound of more than one primitive propositions using logical connective operators.

العبارة تسمى مركبة إذا كانت تتكون من عبارتين بسيطتين أو أكثر تربطها أداة ربط واحدة أو أكثر .

ادوات الربط التي تكون العبارة المركبة هي: \wedge and

or \vee

if then \Rightarrow if

and only if \Leftrightarrow

Example 1.9: Propositions (1)-(3) in Example (1.3) are primitive.

Example 1.10: The following propositions are composite: 1.

“ $2+3 = 5$ and $6-4 = 1$ ”

عبارة مركبة مكونة من عبارتين بسيطتين مربوطة بأداة الربط and

2. “Ali is clever or he studies every day”

عبارة مركبة مكونة من عبارتين بسيطتين مربوطة بأداة الربط or

ملاحظة: قيمة صدق العبارة المركبة تعتمد على:

1. قيم صدق العبارات البسيطة المكونة لها

2. أدوات الربط المستخدمة لربط العبارات البسيطة

Basic Logical connective Operators أدوات الربط المنطقية الأساسية

There are some basic logical operators that connect simple propositions to produce composite proposition. These operators are:

1. Conjunction operator (أداة الوصل) و (English word (and), symbol (\wedge)).

Let p and q are two primitive propositions. The conjunction of p and q is denoted by " $p \wedge q$ " and read as "p and q".

If both p and q are true, then $p \wedge q$ is true, otherwise $p \wedge q$ is false.

أي عبارتين بسيطتين p و q يمكن ربطهما بأداة الربط (و) لتكوين العبارة المركبة " $p \wedge q$ ". إذا كانت كل من p و q صادقة فإن $p \wedge q$ تكون صادقة. إذا كانت إحدى العبارتين على الأقل كاذبة فإن $p \wedge q$ تكون كاذبة.

Below is the truth table for the conjunction of two propositions:

Conjunction		
p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

Example 1.11: Find the truth value of the following statements:

أوجد قيم صدق العبارات التالية

1. $2 + 2 = 4$ and $2 + 3 = 5$

$T \wedge T = T$

2. $\frac{x}{x} = 1$ such that $x \neq 0 \wedge$ Baghdad is not in Iraq

$$T \wedge F = F$$

3. -5 is a prime number \wedge π is a rational number

$$\neg \wedge F = F$$

Example 1.12: Let $p: x + y = y + x$ such that $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$q: 2 > 10$$

فصول
 r : There are three seasons in Iraq

Find the truth value of:

$$i) (q \wedge \sim r) \wedge r,$$

$$ii) (q \wedge \sim \sim q) \wedge (\sim p \wedge r)$$

Solution of (i): $\sim r$: The seasons in Iraq are not three.

$$(q \wedge \sim r) \wedge r = (F \wedge T) \wedge F = F \wedge F = F$$

Example 1.13: Let p and q are two propositions such

that p : Fouad is poor (T) q : Fouad is
clever (T)

Find the conjunction of p and q . Discuss the truth values of "p and q".

اوجد عبارة الوصل بين p و q . ناقش قيم صدق العبارة 'p and q'.

Solution: The conjunction "p and q" is

"Fouad is poor and Fouad is clever"

The compound proposition "p and q" is true if

"Fouad is poor and Fouad is clever"

The compound proposition $(p \wedge q)$ is **false** if:

“Fouad is rich \wedge Fouad is clever”

“Fouad is poor \wedge Fouad is not clever”

“Fouad is not rich \wedge Fouad is not clever”

Properties of the conjunction operators: (خواص أداة الوصل \wedge)

Let p, q and r are three propositions. Using the truth table, show that:

1. $p \wedge q = q \wedge p$ (خاصية الإبدال commutative)
2. $(p \wedge q) \wedge r = p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ (خاصية التجميع associative) (H.W.)
3. $p \wedge p = p$ (قانون تساوي القوى Idempotent law)
4. $p \wedge T = p$ (Identity law)
5. $p \wedge F = F$ (Domination Law)
6. $p \wedge \sim p = F$

Solution:

1. $p \wedge q = q \wedge p$

3. $p \wedge p = p$

4. $p \wedge F = F$

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$q \wedge p$
T	F	F	F
T	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	F	F

p	p	$p \wedge p$
T	T	T
F	F	F

p	F	$p \wedge F$
T	F	F
F	F	F

2. Disjunction operator (أو) (أداة الفصل) (English word (or), symbol (\vee)).

Let p and q be two propositions. The disjunction of p and q is denoted by " $p \vee q$ " and read " p or q ".

We say that " $p \vee q$ " is true when p is true **or** q is true **or both** are true. If both p and q are false, then $p \vee q$ is false.

إذا كانت كل من p و q عبارتين بسيطتين. تكون العبارة المركبة " $p \vee q$ " المرتبطة بأداة الفصل (\vee) كاذبة إذا كانت كل من العبارة p و q عبارة كاذبة. وتكون العبارة " $p \vee q$ " صادقة فيما عدا ذلك (أي إذا كانت إحدى العبارتين البسيطتين على الأقل صادقة).

Disjunction		
p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

The truth table for the disjunction of two propositions

Example 1.14: (H. W) Let p , q and r are three propositions such that

p : dogs can fly

q : $x - x = 0, x \in R$

r : $-3 \in N$

Find the truth value of the following statements:

a) $(p \vee q) \vee r$

b) $\sim q \vee r$

c) $\sim (\sim p \vee q)$

$$d) (p \wedge q) \vee (q \vee r)$$

Solution of (c):

$$\sim (\sim p \vee q) = \sim (T \vee T) = \sim T = F$$

Example 1.15: Let p and q are two primitive propositions such that

p : Today is Friday (T)

q : It is raining today (T)

What is the disjunction of the propositions p and q ? Discuss the truth value of " $p \vee q$ ".

Solution: The disjunction " $p \vee q$ " is

"Today is Friday or it is raining today"

" $p \vee q$ " means that today is **either** Friday **or** raining **or** both.

The compound proposition $(p \vee q)$ is **false** if:

"Today is not Friday or it is not raining today"

The compound proposition $(p \vee q)$ is **true** if:

"Today is Friday or it is raining today"

"Today is not Friday or it is raining today"

"Today is Friday or it is not raining today"

Properties of the disjunction operator: (خواص أداة الفصل) (\vee)

Let p , q and r are three propositions. Using the **truth table**, show that:

1. $p \vee q = q \vee p$ (خاصية الإبدال) (H. W)

2. $(p \vee q) \vee r = p \vee (q \vee r)$ (خاصية التجميع)

3. $p \vee p = p$ (قانون تساوي القوى) (H. W)

4. $p \vee T = T$ (Domination Law) (H. W)

5. $p \vee F = F$ (Identity Law) (H. W)

6. $p \vee \sim p = T$ (H. W)

Solution2: $(p \vee q) \vee r = p \vee (q \vee r)$

p	q	r	$p \vee q$	$q \vee r$	$(p \vee q) \vee r$	$p \vee (q \vee r)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T

3. Conditional operator أداة الشرط: English word (if...then), Arabic word (إذا كان فان), symbol (\rightarrow).

Let p and q be two propositions. The conditional statement " $p \rightarrow q$ " is the proposition "if p then q ". The conditional statement " $p \rightarrow q$ " is **false** when p is true and q is false, otherwise " $p \rightarrow q$ " is **true**.

إذا كانت كل من p و q عبارة بسيطة فان العبارة المركبة (if...then) يرمز لها بالرمز

(\rightarrow). تكون العبارة (if p then q) كاذبة في حالة واحدة فقط عندما تكون p عبارة صادقة و q عبارة كاذبة. تكون العبارة (if p then q) صادقة فيما عدا ذلك.

ملاحظة: إذا كانت p عبارة خاطئة فإن العبارة 'if p then q ' تكون غير قابلة للاختبار وبالتالي فإنها لا يمكن أن تكون خاطئة.

The following is the truth table:

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Remark1.16: In the conditional statement " $p \rightarrow q$ ", p is called the **hypothesis** **فرضية** and q is called the **conclusion** **نتيجة**.

Remark1.17: The conditional statement can be expressed in the following equivalent ways:

- " p implies q "
- " q if p ",
- " q only if p ",
- " p is sufficient condition for q ",
- " q is a necessary condition for p ".

Example1.18: Find the truth value of the following statements:

1. If fish fly, then $3 + 2 = 5$

$$F \rightarrow T = T$$

2. If fish walk, then $3 + 2 = 6$

$$F \rightarrow F = T$$

Example 1.19: Let p , q , and r are three propositions such that

p : 3 is an odd number

q : $x + y = y + x, x, y \in R$

r : Winter is hot

Find the truth value of the following statements:

1) $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (r \rightarrow q)$ (H. W)

2) $\text{if}(p \wedge q) \text{ then } (q \vee \sim r)$

3) $(p \wedge r) \vee (q \rightarrow p)$ (H. W)

Solution 2:

$$\text{if } (p \wedge q) \text{ then } (q \vee \sim r) = \text{if } (T \wedge T) \text{ then } (T \vee T) = T \rightarrow T = T$$

Example 1.20: Find the truth value of the following statements:

1. The statement: "If x is negative then $-5x$ is positive"

$$T \Rightarrow T = T$$

2. The statement: "If $9 > 5$ then dogs don't fly"

$$T \Rightarrow T = T$$

3. The statement: "If $(x > 0 \text{ and } x^2 < 0)$ then $x \geq 10$ " If (T and F) then

$$F(\text{or } T)$$

$$\text{If } F \text{ then } F(\text{or } T) = T$$

4. The statement: "If $x > 0$ then $(x^2 < 0 \text{ or } 2x < 0)$ "

$$T \Rightarrow (F \text{ or } F) = T \Rightarrow F = F$$