

# Solving Logic Problems

## The Math of True and False

### Kat's Cat Checker

Professor Bob Brown – Kennesaw State University  
Bob.Brown@Kennesaw.edu

## Variables

*Variables* are names for things that hold values, just like in coding. Boolean variables can only have two values, TRUE or FALSE. Sometimes we use 1 for TRUE and 0 for FALSE. They are the same.

## Boolean functions

**AND •** Both variables must be true.

Fruit	Cereal	Fruit • Cereal
F	F	F
F	T	F
T	F	F
T	T	T

When there are two variables, there will be four rows, one for each possible combination of TRUE and FALSE: FF, FT, TF, and TT. When there is only one variable, there are two rows, one for FALSE and one for TRUE.

**OR +** One or both variables must be true.

Cake	Ice Cream	Happy?
F	F	F
F	T	T
T	F	T
T	T	T

**$\overline{\text{NOT}}$**  The result is the opposite.

Zucchini	$\overline{\text{Zucchini}}$
F	T
T	F

There are other Boolean functions. Important ones are EXCLUSIVE OR (XOR), NOT-AND (NAND) and NOT-OR (NOR). You can look them up.

## Kat needs a cat

“Any cat, as long as it’s black!

“Or, a female cat, neutered, either white or orange, or a male cat, neutered, any color but white.”

**What are the variables?** (Remember, 1/0, true/false only)

---

---

Write the whole expression for Kat's ideal cat:

---

---

---

## Exercise

A logician goes into a restaurant and says, "I want a hamburger or a hotdog and French fries."  
*Assume AND takes precedence over OR; the English "or" is exclusive*

Write the Boolean expression:

---

Which of the following possibilities will satisfy the logician's request?

- a. just a hamburger
- b. just a hotdog
- c. just French fries
- d. a hotdog and French fries
- e. a hamburger and French fries
- f. a hotdog and a hamburger
- g. all three
- h. nothing.

What if OR took precedence over AND? (That's why parentheses are important!)

---

## De Morgan's Theorem

Named after Augustus De Morgan. Describes how **not** is used in coding.  
"Break the line, change the sign."

AND form	OR form
$\overline{A \bullet B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$	$\overline{A + B} = \overline{A} \bullet \overline{B}$
$\overline{!(A \ \&\& \ B)} = !A \    \ !B$	$\overline{!(A \    \ B)} = !A \ \&\& \ !B$



College of Computing and Software Engineering

<https://ccse.kennesaw.edu/outreach/>

Copyright © 2018 by Kennesaw State University  
Creative Commons 4.0 Attribution Non-commercial Share Alike License

