

Logic 1 Lecture Notes

Philosophy

Association for Symbolic Logic

journal Logic and Analysis. ISSN 1759-9008. The organization played a part in publishing the collected writings of Kurt Gödel. Lectures Notes in Logic Perspectives

The Association for Symbolic Logic (ASL) is an international organization of specialists in mathematical logic and philosophical logic. The ASL was founded in 1936, and its first president was Curt John Ducasse. The current president of the ASL is Natasha Dobrinen.

Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophy of mathematics

language philosophy and correspondence theory of truth of the Tractatus. During the two terms of 1938/9 Wittgenstein lectured without any notes before students

Ludwig Wittgenstein considered his chief contribution to be in the philosophy of mathematics, a topic to which he devoted much of his work between 1929 and 1944. As with his philosophy of language, Wittgenstein's views on mathematics evolved from the period of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*: with him changing from logicism (which was endorsed by his mentor Bertrand Russell) towards a general anti-foundationalism and constructivism that was not readily accepted by the mathematical community. The success of Wittgenstein's general philosophy has tended to displace the real debates on more technical issues.

His *Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics* contains his compiled views, notably a controversial repudiation of Gödel's incompleteness theorems.

Rede Lecture

initial series of lectures ranges from around 1668 to around 1856. In

Logic 1 Lecture Notes Philosophy

principle, there were three lectureships each year, on Logic, Philosophy and Rhetoric

The Sir Robert Rede's Lecturer is an annual appointment to give a public lecture, the Sir Robert Rede's Lecture (usually Rede Lecture) at the University of Cambridge. It is named for Sir Robert Rede, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the sixteenth century.

Science of Logic

volume, 'The Subjective Logic', was published in 1816 the same year he became a professor of philosophy at Heidelberg. Science of Logic is too advanced for

Science of Logic (German: Wissenschaft der Logik), first published between 1812 and 1816, is the work in which Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel outlined his vision of logic. Hegel's logic is a system of dialectics, i.e., a dialectical metaphysics: it is a development of the principle that thought and being constitute a single and active unity. Science of Logic also incorporates the traditional Aristotelian syllogism: it is conceived as a phase of the "original unity of thought and being" rather than as a detached, formal instrument of inference.

For Hegel, the most important achievement of German idealism, starting with Immanuel Kant and culminating in his own philosophy, was the argument that reality (being) is shaped by thought and is, in a strong sense, identical to thought. Thus ultimately...

Temporal logic

logic, although not until 1955 did he explicitly refer to Łoś's work, in the last section of Appendix 1 in Prior's Formal Logic. Prior gave lectures on

In logic, temporal logic is any system of rules and symbolism for representing, and reasoning about, propositions qualified in terms of time (for example, "I am always hungry", "I will eventually be hungry", or "I will be hungry until I eat something"). It is sometimes also used to refer to tense logic, a modal logic-based system of temporal logic introduced by Arthur Prior in the late 1950s, with important contributions by Hans Kamp. It has been further developed by computer scientists, notably Amir Pnueli, and logicians.

Logic 1 Lecture Notes Philosophy

Temporal logic has found an important application in formal verification, where it is used to state requirements of hardware or software systems. For instance, one may wish to say that whenever a request is made, access to a resource is eventually granted, but it is never...

Logic

a proof system. Logic plays a central role in many fields, such as philosophy, mathematics, computer science, and linguistics. Logic studies arguments

Logic is the study of correct reasoning. It includes both formal and informal logic. Formal logic is the formal study of inferences or logical truths. It examines how conclusions follow from premises based on the structure of arguments alone, independent of their topic and content. Informal logic is associated with informal fallacies, critical thinking, and argumentation theory. Informal logic examines arguments expressed in natural language whereas formal logic uses formal language. When used as a countable noun, the term "a logic" refers to a specific logical formal system that articulates a proof system. Logic plays a central role in many fields, such as philosophy, mathematics, computer science, and linguistics.

Logic studies arguments, which consist of a set of premises that leads to a...

Propositional logic

Retrieved 22 March 2024. "Philosophy 404: Lecture Five"; www.webpages.uidaho.edu. Retrieved 22 March 2024. "3.1 Propositional Logic"; www.teach.cs.toronto

Propositional logic is a branch of logic. It is also called statement logic, sentential calculus, propositional calculus, sentential logic, or sometimes zeroth-order logic. Sometimes, it is called first-order propositional logic to contrast it with System F, but it should not be confused with first-order logic. It deals with propositions (which can be true or false) and relations between propositions, including the construction of arguments based on them. Compound propositions are formed by connecting propositions by logical connectives representing the truth functions of conjunction, disjunction, implication,

Logic 1 Lecture Notes Philosophy

biconditional, and negation. Some sources include other connectives, as in the table below.

Unlike first-order logic, propositional logic does not deal with non-logical objects, predicates...

Linear logic

Mathematical Society Lecture Notes. Vol. 316. Cambridge University Press. Troelstra, A. S. (1992). Lectures on Linear Logic. CSLI Lecture Notes. Vol. 29. Stanford:

Linear logic is a substructural logic proposed by French logician Jean-Yves Girard as a refinement of classical and intuitionistic logic, joining the dualities of the former with many of the constructive properties of the latter. Although the logic has also been studied for its own sake, more broadly, ideas from linear logic have been influential in fields such as programming languages, game semantics, and quantum physics (because linear logic can be seen as the logic of quantum information theory), as well as linguistics, particularly because of its emphasis on resource-boundedness, duality, and interaction.

Linear logic lends itself to many different presentations, explanations, and intuitions.

Proof-theoretically, it derives from an analysis of classical sequent calculus in which uses of...

Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion (German: Vorlesungen über die Philosophie der Religion) outlines his ideas on Christianity

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion (German: Vorlesungen über die Philosophie der Religion) outlines his ideas on Christianity as a form of the self-consciousness of the community. They represent the final and in some ways the decisive element of his philosophical system. In light of his distinctive philosophical approach, using a method that is dialectical and historical, Hegel offers a radical reinterpretation of the meaning of Christianity and its characteristic doctrines. The approach taken in

Logic 1 Lecture Notes Philosophy

these lectures is to some extent prefigured in Hegel's first published book, *The Phenomenology of Spirit* (1807).

Indian logic

of Hindu philosophy; and the tetralemma of Nagarjuna (c. 2nd century CE). Indian logic stands as one of the three original traditions of logic, alongside

The development of Indian logic dates back to the Chandahsutra of Pingala and anviksiki of Medhatithi Gautama (c. 6th century BCE); the Sanskrit grammar rules of Pāṇini (c. 5th century BCE); the Vaisheshika school's analysis of atomism (c. 6th century BCE to 2nd century BCE); the analysis of inference by Gotama (c. 6th century BC to 2nd century CE), founder of the Nyaya school of Hindu philosophy; and the tetralemma of Nagarjuna (c. 2nd century CE).

Indian logic stands as one of the three original traditions of logic, alongside the Greek and the Chinese logic. The Indian tradition continued to develop through early to modern times, in the form of the Navya-Nyāya school of logic.

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