Logic An Introduction To Elementary Wilfrid Hodges

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Language in Action Courier Corporation
The present text book is intended as an introduction to elementary logic. Its content, structure, and manner have been determined in large measure - perhaps 'caused' is the better word- by certain desiderata about which the reader should be informed at the outset. The leading idea is that even an introductory treatment of logic may profitably be fashioned around a rigorous framework.

Introduction to Elementary Mathematical Logic Clarendon Press
This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

Modern Logic Open SUNY Textbooks

Famous classic has introduced countless readers to symbolic logic with its thorough and precise exposition. Starts with simple symbols and conventions and concludes with the Boole-Schroeder and Russell-Whitehead systems. No special knowledge of mathematics necessary. "One of the clearest and simplest introductions to a subject which is very much alive." — Mathematics Gazette.

Logic in Elementary Mathematics Cambridge University Press

Part I of this coherent, well-organized text deals with formal principles of inference and definition. Part II explores elementary intuitive set theory, with separate chapters on sets, relations, and functions. Ideal for undergraduates.

Elementary Logic Routledge

The book covers elementary aspects of category theory and topos theory. It has few mathematical prerequisites, and uses categorical methods throughout rather than beginning with set theoretic foundations. It works with key notions such as cartesian closedness, adjunctions, regular categories, and the internal logic of a topos. Full statements and elementary proofs are given for the central theorems, including the fundamental theorem of toposes, the sheafification theorem, and the construction of Grothendieck toposes over any topos as base. Three chapters discuss applications of toposes in detail, namely to sets, to basic differential geometry, and to recursive analysis. - ;Introduction; PART I: CATEGORIES: Rudimentary structures in a category; Products, equalizers, and their duals; Groups; Sub-objects, pullbacks, and limits; Relations; Cartesian closed categories; Product operators and others; PART II: THE CATEGORY OF CATEGORIES: Functors and categories; Natural transformations; Adjunctions; Slice categories; Mathematical foundations; PART III: TOPOSES: Basics; The internal language; A soundness proof for topos logic; From the internal language to the topos; The fundamental theorem; External semantics; Natural number objects; Categories in a topos; Topologies; PART IV: SOME TOPOSES: Sets; Synthetic differential geometry; The effective topos; Relations in regular categories; Further reading; Bibliography; Index. -

Elementary Notions of Logic Department of Philosophy, University of Alberta, [197-?]

"This accessible, applications-related introductory treatment explores some of the structure of modern symbolic logic useful in the exposition of elementary mathematics. Topics include axiomatic structure and the relation of theory to interpretation. No prior training in logic is necessary, and numerous examples and exercises aid in the mastery of the language of logic. 1959 edition"--

An Introduction to Symbolic Logic Good Press

Forallx is an introduction to sentential logic and first-order predicate logic with identity, logical systems that significantly influenced twentieth-century analytic philosophy. After working through the material in this book, a student should be able to understand most quantified expressions that arise in their philosophical reading. This book treats symbolization, formal semantics, and proof theory for each language. The discussion of formal semantics is more direct than in many introductory texts. Although forall x does not contain proofs of soundness and completeness, it lays the groundwork for understanding why these are things that need to be proven. Contents: What is logic? Sentential logic Truth tables Quanti ed logic Formal semantics Proofs Other symbolic notation Solutions to selected exercises

Elementary Categories, Elementary Toposes Springer Science & Business Media

Now much revised since its first appearance in 1941, this book, despite its brevity, is notable for its scope and rigor. It provides a single strand of simple techniques for the central business of modern logic. Basic formal concepts are explained, the paraphrasing of words into symbols is treated at some length, and a testing procedure is given for truth-function logic along with a complete proof procedure for the logic of quantifiers. Fully one third of this revised edition is new, and presents a nearly complete turnover in crucial techniques of testing and proving, some change of notation, and some updating of terminology. The study is intended primarily as a convenient encapsulation of minimum essentials, but concludes by giving brief glimpses of further matters.

An Introduction to Modern Logic Routledge

An introductory 2001 textbook on probability and induction written by a foremost philosopher of science.

Introduction to Elementary Mathematical Logic Penguin UK

This is a compact mtroduction to some of the pnncipal tOpICS of mathematical logic . In the belief that beginners should be exposed to the most natural and easiest proofs, I have used free-swinging set-theoretic methods. The significance of a demand for constructive proofs can be evaluated only after a certain amount of experience with mathematical logic has been obtained. If we are to be expelled from "Cantor's paradise" (as nonconstructive set theory was called by Hilbert), at least we should know what we are missing. The major changes in this new edition are the following. (1) In Chapter 5, Effective Computability, Turing-computabIlity IS now the central notion, and diagrams (flow-charts) are used to construct Turing machines. There are also treatments of Markov algorithms, Herbrand-Godel-computability, register machines, and random access machines. Recursion theory is gone into a little more deeply, including the s-m-n theorem, the recursion theorem, and Rice's Theorem. (2) The proofs of the Incompleteness Theorems are now based upon the Diagonalization Lemma. Lob's Theorem and its connection with Godel's Second Theorem are also studied. (3) In Chapter 2, Quantification Theory, Henkin's proof of the completeness theorem has been postponed until the reader has gained more experience in proof techniques. The exposition of the proof itself has been improved by breaking it down into smaller pieces and using the notion of a scapegoat theory. There is also an entirely new section on semantic trees.

A Class-Room Introduction to Logic Ludwig von Mises Institute

This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

Elementary Logic Cambridge University Press

Logic is primarily about consistency - but not all types of consistency. For example if a man supports Arsenal one day and supports Spurs the next then he is fickle, but not necessarily illogical. The type of consistency which concerns logicians is not loyalty or justice or sincerity but compatibility of beliefs. Logic, therefore, involves studying the situations in which a sentence is true or valid and subsequently the rules which determine the validity or otherwise of a given argument.

Elementary Lessons in Logic Courier Corporation

Modern Logic fills the strong need for a highly accessible, carefully structured introductory text in symbolic logic. The natural deduction system Forbes uses will be easy for students to understand, and the material is carefully structured, with graded exercises at the end of each section, selected answers to which are provided at the back of the book. The book's emphasis is on giving the student a thorough understanding of the concepts rather than just a

facilitywith formal procedures.

Introduction to Mathematical Logic Harvard University Press

This classic undergraduate treatment examines the deductive method in its first part and explores applications of logic and methodology in constructing mathematical theories in its second part. Exercises appear throughout.

An Introduction to Probability and Inductive Logic Springer Science & Business Media

Historically, nonclassical physics developed in three stages. First came a collection of ad hoc assumptions and then a cookbook of equations known as "quantum mechanics". The equations and their philosophical underpinnings were then collected into a model based on the mathematics of Hilbert space. From the Hilbert space model came the abstaction of "quantum logics". This book explores all three stages, but not in historical order. Instead, in an effort to illustrate how physics and abstract mathematics influence each other we hop back and forth between a purely mathematical development of Hilbert space, and a physically motivated definition of a logic, partially linking the two throughout, and then bringing them together at the deepest level in the last two chapters. This book should be accessible to undergraduate and beginning graduate students in both mathematics and physics. The only strict prerequisites are calculus and linear algebra, but the level of mathematical sophistication assumes at least one or two intermediate courses, for example in mathematical analysis or advanced calculus. No background in physics is assumed.

Elementary Logic Legare Street Press

This lucid, non-intimidating presentation by a Russian scholar explores propositional logic, propositional calculus, and predicate logic. Topics include computer science and systems analysis, linguistics, and problems in the foundations of mathematics. Accessible to high school students, it also constitutes a valuable review of fundamentals for professionals. 1970 edition.

A Concise Introduction to Logic Waveland Press

This book is an outcome of my wordpress page "A Class-Room Introduction to Logic" (http: //niyamaklogic.wordpress.com). This was prepared for the students of the paper entitled "Principles of Logic" in the Diploma-in-Reasoning Course of Department of Philosophy, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, where I taught in the Diploma about four years and presently have an experience of teaching logic about 15 years. This book is beneficial for graduate students who have elementary logic course in their syllabus as well as for the general reader of logic. In the Centre for Positive Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Studies (CPPIS), we always tried to create online resources for student's use and published several e-books time to time. We also published print books for reference purpose on philosophy and interdisciplinary studies. This book introduces the basic conceptions of propositional logic and also some part of Symbolic logic in its six sections. Basically I used both printed books and internet sources to prepare it. A list of reference books used to prepare this are mentioned in the end of the book

ELEMENTARY LOGIC REV ED P Routledge

This concise yet comprehensive introduction to logic is an invaluable resource for anyone seeking to master the principles of reasoning. The author, Alfred Milnes, presents a clear and accessible overview of the basic concepts of logic and provides numerous examples and exercises to help readers develop their skills. Whether you're a student of philosophy, mathematics, or any other field that requires logical thinking, this book will provide you with a solid foundation in the principles of reasoning. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the

public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Logic Primer Oxford University Press, USA

Originally published in 1966. This is a self-instructional course intended for first-year university students who have not had previous acquaintance with Logic. The book deals with "propositional" logic by the truth-table method, briefly introducing axiomatic procedures, and proceeds to the theory of the syllogism, the logic of one-place predicates, and elementary parts of the logic of many-place predicates. Revision material is provided covering the main parts of the course. The course represents from eight to twenty hours work. depending on the student's speed of work and on whether optional chapters are taken.

Logic and Language Courier Corporation

Much revised since its first appearance in 1941, Willard Van Orman Quine ' s Elementary Logic, despite its brevity, is notable for its scope and rigor. It provides a single strand of simple techniques for the central business of modern logic. Basic formal concepts are explained, the paraphrasing of words into symbols is treated at some length, and a testing procedure is given for truth-function logic along with a complete proof procedure for the logic of quantifiers. Fully one third of this revised edition is new, and presents a nearly complete turnover in crucial techniques of testing and proving, some change of notation, and some updating of terminology. The study is intended primarily as a convenient encapsulation of minimum essentials, but concludes by giving brief glimpses of further matters.