Logic

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The commands, *not, and,* *or,* and *xor* can be used in a statement. The command, *xor*, is the exclusive “or”, whereas the command “or” assumes inclusive. The exclusive “*or”* assumes *p or q* is true if and only if one statement is true. The inclusive “*or”* assumes *p or q* is true if and only if at least one statement is true. To test if a statement will be *true* or *false,* insert the “*isTrue”* followed by the statement in parentheses*.*

Example 1. Create a logic example where the statement is “true.”

Right click on the command and select “Calculate” to yield the answer of “true.”

$$isTrue\left(2\right)$$

$$true$$

Example 2. Create a logic example where the statement is “false.”

The following is an example.
$$isTrue\left(21\right)$$

The output is *“false.”*

$$false$$

The following are more logic examples.

Examples:

Input:

$$isTrue\left(21\right)$$

Output:

$$true$$

Input:

$$isTrue\left(2148\right)$$

Output:

$$true$$

Input:

$$isTrue\left(5\right) $$

Output:

$$false$$

Input:

$$isTrue\left(2\right)$$

Output:

$$true$$

Input:
$$isTrue\left(21\right)$$

Output:

$$false$$