

Propositional Logic

Defn. A proposition is a statement that is either true or false, but not both.

Ex. My car is red.

Yes - a proposition

I like my car.

Not a proposition

$1-3=4$

Yes, it is a proposition.

What are you doing?

No.

Operations on propositions

Defn. Let  $p$  be a logical proposition. The negation of  $p$  is the proposition denoted by  $\neg p$  having the opposite truth value of  $p$ .

Ex.  $p = \text{"Wichita is the capital of Kansas"}$

$\neg p = \text{"Wichita is not the capital of Kansas"}$

$q = \text{"1-3=4"}$

$\neg q = \text{"1-3 \neq 4"}$

Defn. Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two propositions.

The conjunction of  $p$  and  $q$  is the proposition  $p \wedge q$  read as " $p$  and  $q$ ".

Truth Tables:

| $p$ | $q$ | $p \wedge q$ |
|-----|-----|--------------|
| T   | T   | T            |
| T   | F   | F            |
| F   | T   | F            |
| F   | F   | F            |

The disjunction of  $p$  and  $q$  is the proposition  $p \vee q$ , read as " $p$  or  $q$ ". (or both)

Truth Table:

| $p$ | $q$ | $p \vee q$ |
|-----|-----|------------|
| T   | T   | T          |
| T   | F   | T          |
| F   | T   | T          |
| F   | F   | F          |

Defn. Let  $p$  and  $q$  be propositions. The conditional statement  $p \rightarrow q$  is read as "If  $p$ , then  $q$ ".

or " $q$  if  $p$ "

" $p$  implies  $q$ "

TT:

| $p$ | $q$ | $p \rightarrow q$ | $q \rightarrow p$ | $p \leftrightarrow q = (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$ |
|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T   | T   | T                 | T                 | T                                                                  |
| T   | F   | F                 | T                 | F                                                                  |
| F   | T   | T                 | F                 | F                                                                  |
| F   | F   | T                 | T                 | T                                                                  |

Defn. The biconditional,  $p \leftrightarrow q$ , is read as " $p$  if and only if  $q$ " is logical equivalent to the statement

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

Given a conditional:  $p \rightarrow q$

The converse is  $q \rightarrow p$

The inverse is  $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$

The contrapositive is  $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

Ex.  $p$  = Justin's jacket is black  
 $q$  = this is proposition

1.  $\neg p \vee q$  = "Justin's jacket is not black or this is a proposition."

2.  $p \rightarrow q$  = "If J's jacket is black, then this is a prop."

3.  $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$  = "If this is not a proposition, then J's jacket is not black."

Defn. A statement is a tautology if its truth value is always T.  
A contradiction is a statement that's truth value is always F.

The negation of a tautology is a contradiction, and vice versa.

Defn. Two propositions  $p$  and  $q$  are logically equivalent if their biconditional is a tautology:  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is always T.

Ex. Construct a truth table to show that  $p \rightarrow q$  is logically equivalent to its contrapositive:  $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

| $p$ | $q$ | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg q$ | $\neg p$ | $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ | $(p \rightarrow q) \leftrightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$ |
|-----|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| T   | T   | T                 | F        | F        | T                           | T                                                               |
| T   | F   | F                 | T        | F        | F                           | T                                                               |
| F   | T   | T                 | F        | T        | T                           | T                                                               |
| F   | F   | T                 | T        | T        | T                           | T                                                               |

Tautology

Ex. Construct a truth table for  $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg r$

| $p$ | $q$ | $r$ | $p \wedge q$ | $\neg r$ | $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow \neg r$ |
|-----|-----|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| T   | T   | T   | T            | F        | F                                 |
| T   | T   | F   | T            | T        | T                                 |
| T   | F   | T   | F            | F        | T                                 |
| T   | F   | F   | F            | T        | T                                 |
| F   | T   | T   | F            | F        | T                                 |
| F   | T   | F   | F            | T        | T                                 |
| F   | F   | T   | F            | F        | T                                 |
| F   | F   | F   | F            | T        | T                                 |