

I) Conditional, biconditional

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	$P \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	F
F	F	T	T

II) Properties

$$\neg(\neg p) \Leftrightarrow p$$

$$\neg(p \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee \neg q$$

$$\neg(p \vee q) \Leftrightarrow \neg p \wedge \neg q$$

$$p \wedge (q \vee r) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$$

$$p \vee (q \wedge r) \Leftrightarrow (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$$

$$(a \cdot (b + c)) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

III) Two special propositions

Tau tology \equiv T

Contradiction \equiv F

To show that a proposition p is a tau tology, we need to show that it is always true

P	T P	P \vee \neg P	P \wedge \neg P
T	F	T	F
F	T	T	F

IV) Specific properties associated with conditionals

$(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$

it is false that $(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (q \rightarrow p)$

Example:

(3)

"If it rains, then the ground is wet"

p : it rains

q : the ground is wet

$p \rightarrow q$

$\neg p$: it does not rain

$\neg q$: the ground is dry

Proof: we want to show $(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$

p	q	$\neg q$	$\neg p$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$	$q \rightarrow p$
T	T	F	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

equivalent

Not equivalent.

Vocabulary:

(4)

Given the proposition $A = p \rightarrow q$

the proposition $B = \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ is called the contrapositive of A

the proposition $C = q \rightarrow p$ is called the converse of A .

Another property:

$$(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg p$	$\neg p \vee q$
T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

equivalent

$$(p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \vee q) \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\neg (p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow \neg (\neg p \vee q)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \neg(\neg p) \wedge \neg q$$

$$\boxed{\neg (p \rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow p \wedge \neg q}$$

Assuming that $(p \rightarrow q)$ is false
is equivalent to assuming that
 p is true AND q is false

Quantifiers

(6)

$$x + 4 = 6$$

is not a proposition for two reasons:

a) I never said what x is

→ we do this by defining a domain. $\forall D$

b) Is it true for some x or for all x ? \forall

• There exist a number x in the domain $D = \mathbb{Z}$, such that $x + 4 = 6$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, x + 4 = 6$$

• For all integer numbers x , $x + 4 = 6$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, x + 4 = 6$$

$$\neg (\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, x+4=6)$$

(7)

$$\text{is } \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, x+4 \neq 6$$

$$\neg (\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, x+4=6)$$

$$\text{is } \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, x+4 \neq 6$$

