

LOGIC

A *proposition* or *statement* is a declarative sentence that can be classified as either true or false but not both.

Examples

- San Francisco is the capital of California. *statement*
- Be quiet! *NO - a command*
- Texas is east of California or it is west of California. *statement*
- When is the next exam? *NO - question*
- The Exam 1 results were good. *A prop if "good" is defined*
- $x + 1 = 4$ *A prop if x is defined*
- Miami Beach has 10^{10} grains of sand. *A prop*

A *prime* or *simple* proposition expresses one thought

q: Austin is the cap. of TX.

Join propositions with *logical connectives* to form compound propositions.

<i>conjunction</i>	<i>AND</i>	\wedge
<i>negation</i>	<i>NOT</i>	\sim
<i>disjunction</i>	<i>OR</i>	\vee

p : San Francisco is the capitol of California.

q : Austin is the capitol of Texas.

What is $p \wedge q$ in words? Is this proposition true or false?

SF is the cap of Calif and Austin is the cap of Texas. **false**

In general, The conjunction $p \wedge q$ is true only if both p and q are true

Show this in a **truth table**,

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

p : San Francisco is the capitol of California.

q : Austin is the capitol of Texas.

What is $p \vee q$ in words? Is this proposition true or false?

SF is the cap of CA or Austin is the cap of TX **TRUE**

In general, The disjunction $p \vee q$ is false only if both p and q are false.

p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

This is called the **inclusive disjunction**. This is also the mathematical **or**.

Exclusive disjunction is $\underline{\vee}$. This is true only if exactly one of the two statements is true.

p : San Francisco is the capitol of California. F

q : Austin is the capitol of Texas. T

What is $p \underline{\vee} q$ in words? Is this proposition true or false?

Either SF is the cap of CA or
Austin is the cap of TX

T

r : Sacramento is the capitol of California. T

What is $r \underline{\vee} q$ in words? Is this proposition true or false?

Either Sac is the cap of CA or
Austin is the cap of TX

F

Show this in a *truth table*,

p	q	$p \underline{\vee} q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Negation: $\sim p$ means not p . Show this in a truth table:

p	$\sim p$
T	F
F	T

Write the following statements symbolically and find the truth table.

The car is blue or has a moon roof.

p : The car is blue

q : The car has a moon roof

p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

The book is not red and the subject is history.

p : The book is red

q : The subject is history

p	q	$\sim p$	$\sim p \wedge q$
T	T	F	F
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	F	T	F

$\sim p \vee \sim q$

The sky is not blue or the grass is not purple.

p : The sky is blue

q : The grass is purple

p	q	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$\sim p \vee \sim q$
T	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T

Define the following statements:

p : The student is a girl.

q : The student is a biology major.

r : The student is enrolled in a math class.

Write the following statements symbolically and find the truth table.

The student is a boy and is ~~not~~ a biology major or enrolled in a math class.

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

p	q	r	$q \vee r$	$\sim p$	$\sim p \wedge (q \vee r)$
T	T	T	T	F	F
T	T	F	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T → boy Bio major in math class
F	T	F	T	T	T → boy Bio major not in math class
F	F	T	T	T	T → boy not Bio major in a math class
F	F	F	F	T	F

A statement is a *contradiction* if the truth value of the statement is always false.

Example: Find the truth table for $p \wedge \sim p$

p	$\sim p$	$p \wedge \sim p$
T	F	F
F	T	F

A statement is a *tautology* if the truth value of the statement is always true.

Example: Find the truth table for $p \vee (\sim p \vee q)$

p	q	$\sim p$	$\sim p \vee q$	$p \vee (\sim p \vee q)$
T	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T