# Equivalence of propositions

Definition: Two abstract propositions P and Q are equivalent, notation  $P \stackrel{\text{\tiny val}}{=} Q$ , iff they induce the same truth-function

on any sequence containing their common variables

Property: The relation  $\stackrel{\text{d}}{=}$  is an equivalence on the set of all abstract propositions.

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \wedge \neg c$
0	0				
0	_				
I	0				
	ı				

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \wedge \neg c$
0	0	_			
0	-	_			
Ι	0	0			
I	ı	0			

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \land \neg c$
0	0	_	-		
0	_	-	0		
I	0	0	I		
	ı	0	0		

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \wedge \neg c$
0	0	_		0	
0	_	_	0	0	
ı	0	0	I	0	
		0	0	0	

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \wedge \neg c$
0	0		_	0	0
0	_		0	0	0
I	0	0	_	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0

Are the following equivalent?  $b \land \neg b$  and  $c \land \neg c$ 

b	c	$\neg b$	$\neg c$	$b \wedge \neg b$	$c \wedge \neg c$
0	0	_	I	0	0
0	_		0	0	0
I	0	0	I	0	0
I	I	0	0	0	0

Their truth values are the same, so they are equivalent

$$b \wedge \neg b \stackrel{val}{=} c \wedge \neg c$$

# Tautologies and contradictions

Def. An abstract proposition P is a tautology iff its truth-function is constant 1.

all tautologies are equivalent

Def. An abstract proposition P is a contradiction iff its truth-function is constant 0.

but not all contingencies!

all contradictions are equivalent

Def. An abstract proposition P is a contingency iff it is neither a tautology nor a contradiction.

## Abstract propositions

#### Definition

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Basis (Case I) T and F are abstract propositions.
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Basis (Case 2) Propositional variables are abstract propositions.

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Step (Case I) If P is an abstract proposition, then so is (\neg P).
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Step (Case 2) If P and Q are abstract propositions, then so are  $(P \land Q)$ ,  $(P \lor Q)$ ,  $(P \Rightarrow Q)$ , and  $(P \Leftrightarrow Q)$ .

a recursive/inductive definition

## Propositional Logic Standard Equivalences

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{\neq} Q \Rightarrow P$$

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$Q \Rightarrow P$
0	$\mid 1 \mid$	1	0

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \lor Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \lor P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$(P \land Q) \land R \stackrel{val}{=} P \land (Q \land R)$$

$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$

$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$
  
 $(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$ 

### Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$(P \land Q) \land R \stackrel{val}{=} P \land (Q \land R)$$

$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$

$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$(P \land Q) \land R \stackrel{val}{=} P \land (Q \land R)$$
$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$
$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

P	Q	$\mid R \mid$	$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R$	$P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$(P \land Q) \land R \stackrel{val}{=} P \land (Q \land R)$$
$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$
$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

### Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$(P \land Q) \land R \stackrel{val}{=} P \land (Q \land R)$$
$$(P \lor Q) \lor R \stackrel{val}{=} P \lor (Q \lor R)$$
$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

# Idempotence and Double Negation

## Idempotence

$$P \wedge P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$
$$P \vee P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \Rightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$
$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

# Idempotence and Double Negation

### Idempotence

$$P \land P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \lor P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \Rightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$
$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

## Double negation

$$\neg \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

#### Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

## Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

#### Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

## Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

## Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

#### Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

#### Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

#### Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

#### T/F - elimination

$$P \wedge T \stackrel{val}{=}$$

$$P \wedge F \stackrel{val}{=}$$

$$P \vee T \stackrel{val}{=}$$

$$P \vee F \stackrel{val}{=}$$

#### Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$
$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

#### Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

#### Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

#### T/F - elimination

$$P \wedge T \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \wedge F \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$P \vee T \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

$$P \vee F \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

## Distributivity, De Morgan

## Distributivity

$$P \wedge (Q \vee R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$$
$$P \vee (Q \wedge R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$$

$$P \lor (Q \land R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \lor Q) \land (P \lor R)$$

## Distributivity, De Morgan

### Distributivity

$$P \wedge (Q \vee R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$$

$$P \vee (Q \wedge R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$$



## De Morgan

$$\neg (P \lor Q) \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \land \neg Q$$

## Implication and Contraposition

## Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \lor Q$$
$$P \lor Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

## Implication and Contraposition

### Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \lor Q$$
$$P \lor Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

## Contraposition

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P$$

## Implication and Contraposition

### Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \lor Q$$
$$P \lor Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

## Contraposition

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$P \Rightarrow Q \neq \neg P \Rightarrow \neg Q$$

$$\land$$

$$common$$

$$mistake!$$

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

## Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \land (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

### Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \land (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

## Self-equivalence

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{=}$$

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

### Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \land (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

## Self-equivalence

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

# Calculating with equivalent propositions (the use of standard equivalences)

## Recall...

Definition: Two abstract propositions P and Q are equivalent, notation  $P \stackrel{\text{\tiny Mal}}{=} Q$ , iff they induce the same truth-function

on any sequence containing their common variables

Property: The relation  $\stackrel{\mbox{\tiny def}}{=}$  is an equivalence on the set of all abstract propositions.

## Substitution

meta rule

## Simple

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

$$\phi[\xi/P] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P]$$

#### Sequential

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

$$\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]$$

#### Simultaneous

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

## every occurrence of P is substituted!

$$\phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]$$

## The rule of Leibnitz

#### Leibnitz

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

$$C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]$$

formula that has  $\phi$  as a sub formula

meta rule

single occurrence is replaced!