

An Algebraic Introduction to Mathematical Logic

Chapter 2 Propositional Calculus

Section 3 Truth in Propositional Calculus

Exercises

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Definition 3.1 A *valuation* of $P(X)$ is a proposition algebra homomorphism $v : P(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$. We say that $p \in P(X)$ is *true with respect to* v if $v(p) = 1$, and that p is *false with respect to* v if $v(p) = 0$.

Definition 3.2 Let $A \subseteq P(x)$ and $q \in P(x)$. We say that q is a *consequence* of the set A of assumptions, or that A *semantically implies* q , if $v(q) = 1$ for every valuation v such that $v(p) = 1$ for all $p \in A$. We shall write this $A \models q$, and we shall denote by $Con(A)$, the set $\{p \in P(X) | A \models p\}$ of all consequences of A .

Problem 1 (3.6). *Show that $\{F\} \models p$ for all $p \in P(x)$*

3.6 Solution. $p = \sim \sim p$ Therefore, given any valuation v with the property that $v(F) = 1$ we have $v(\sim \sim p) = v(1 + \sim p(1 + F)) = v(1 + \sim p(1 + 1)) = v(1 + \sim p * 0) = 1$. Therefore $\{F\}$ semantically implies p for all $p \in P(X)$. \square

Problem 2 (3.7 a). *Show that $\{p, p \Rightarrow q\} \models q$ for all $p, q \in P(x)$.*

Solution 3.7 a. We have, $1 = v(1 + p(1 + q))$ and $v(p) = 1$. Therefore, since v is a homomorphism, $1 = v(1 + 1(1 + q))$ this means that $1 = 1 + v(1 + q)$ so $0 = 1 + v(q)$ therefore we have $v(q) = 1$. \square

Problem 3 (3.7 b). *Show that $\{p, \sim q \Rightarrow \sim p\} \models q$ for all $p, q \in P(x)$*

Solution 3.7 b. We have, $1 = v(1 + \sim q(1 + \sim p))$ and $v(p) = 1$. Therefore, $v(\sim p) = 0$. Therefore, $1 = v(1 + \sim q(1 + \sim p)) = v(1 + \sim q(1 + 0)) = v(1 + \sim q)$. We finally obtain $0 = v(\sim q)$ which implies, $v(q) = 1$. \square

Problem 4 (3.8). *Show that $p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q)$ is a tautology.*

Solution 3.8. $v(p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q)) = v(1 + p(1 + p \Rightarrow q)) = v(1 + p(1 + 1 + p(1 + q))) = v(1 + p(q(1 + p))) = 1$ When $p = 0$ this expression values to $v(1 + 0(q(1 + p))) = 1$. Similarly, when $p = 1$ this expression values to $v(1 + 1(q(1 + 1))) = v(1 + (q * 0)) = v(1) = 1$. Therefore, regardless of what q is, this expression is always true. \square