

Negations

Negations

- A **proposition** is a statement that is either true or false.
 - Sentences that are questions or commands are not propositions.
- Some examples:
 - If n is an even integer, then n^2 is an even integer.
 - $\emptyset = \mathbb{R}$.
 - Moonlight is a good movie.
- The **negation** of a proposition X is a proposition that is true whenever X is false and is false whenever X is true.
- For example, consider the statement “it is snowing outside.”
 - Its negation is “it is not snowing outside.”
 - Its negation is *not* “it is sunny outside.” ⚠

How do you find the negation
of a statement?

The negation of the *universal* statement

Every P is a Q

is the *existential* statement

There is a P that is not a Q .

The negation of the *universal* statement

For all x , $P(x)$ is true.

is the *existential* statement

There exists an x where $P(x)$ is false.

The negation of the *existential* statement

There exists a P that is a Q

is the *universal* statement

Every P is not a Q .

The negation of the *existential* statement

There exists an x where $P(x)$ is true

is the *universal* statement

For all x , $P(x)$ is false.

Puppy Logic

- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.

Puppy Logic

- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.

What is the negation?

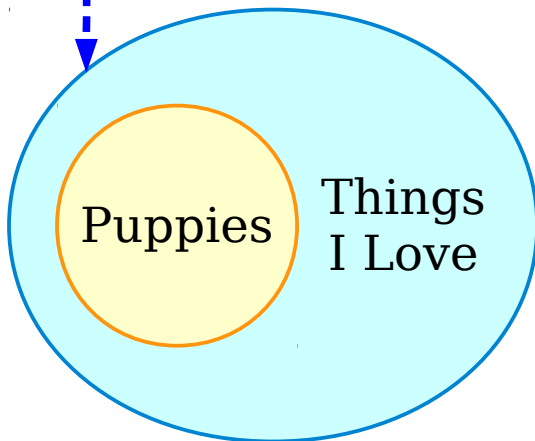
- A. I don't love any puppies.
- B. I love some puppies and not others.
- C. There is at least one puppy I don't love.

Answer at **PollEv.com/cs103** or
text **CS103** to **22333** once to join, then **A**, **B**, or **C**.

Puppy Logic

- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.



"I love all puppies."

Puppy Logic

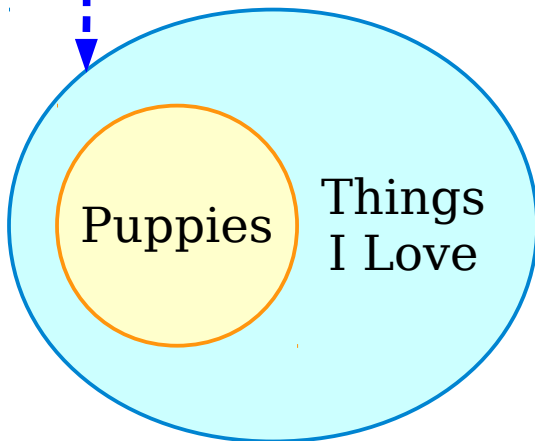
- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.

- The following statement is **not** the negation of the original statement:



I don't love *any* puppies.



"I love all puppies."

Puppy Logic

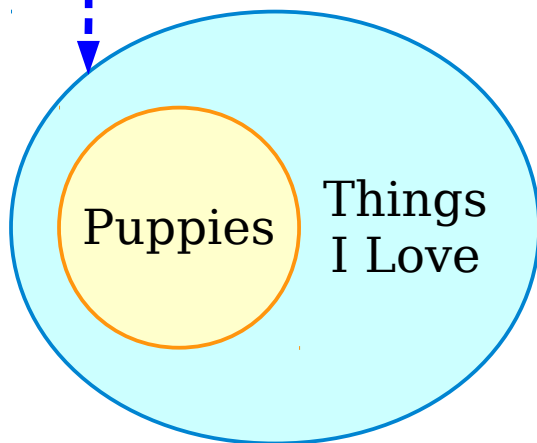
- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.

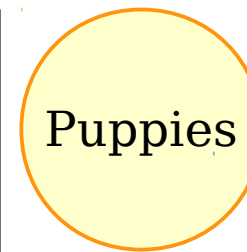
- The following statement is **not** the negation of the original statement:



I don't love *any* puppies.



"I love all puppies."



"I don't love *any* puppies."

Puppy Logic

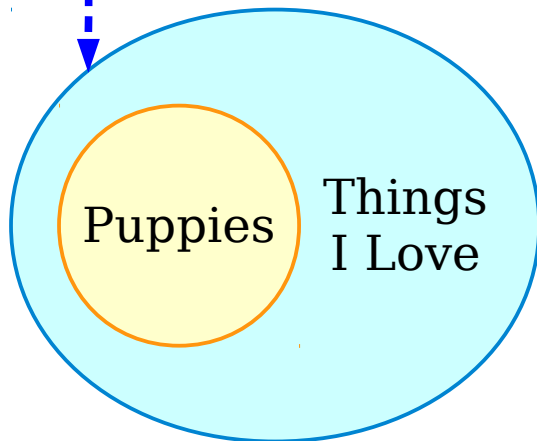
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I love all puppies.

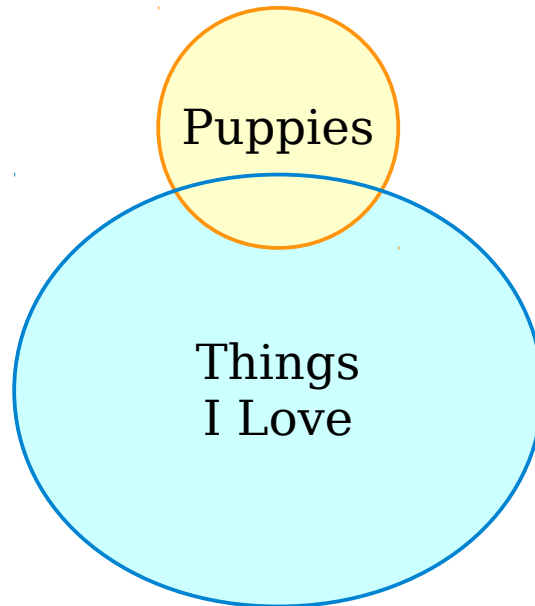
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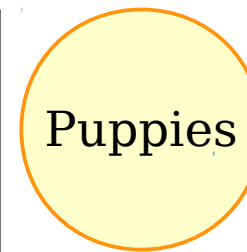
I don't love *any* puppies.



"I love all puppies."



"It's complicated."



"I don't love *any* puppies."

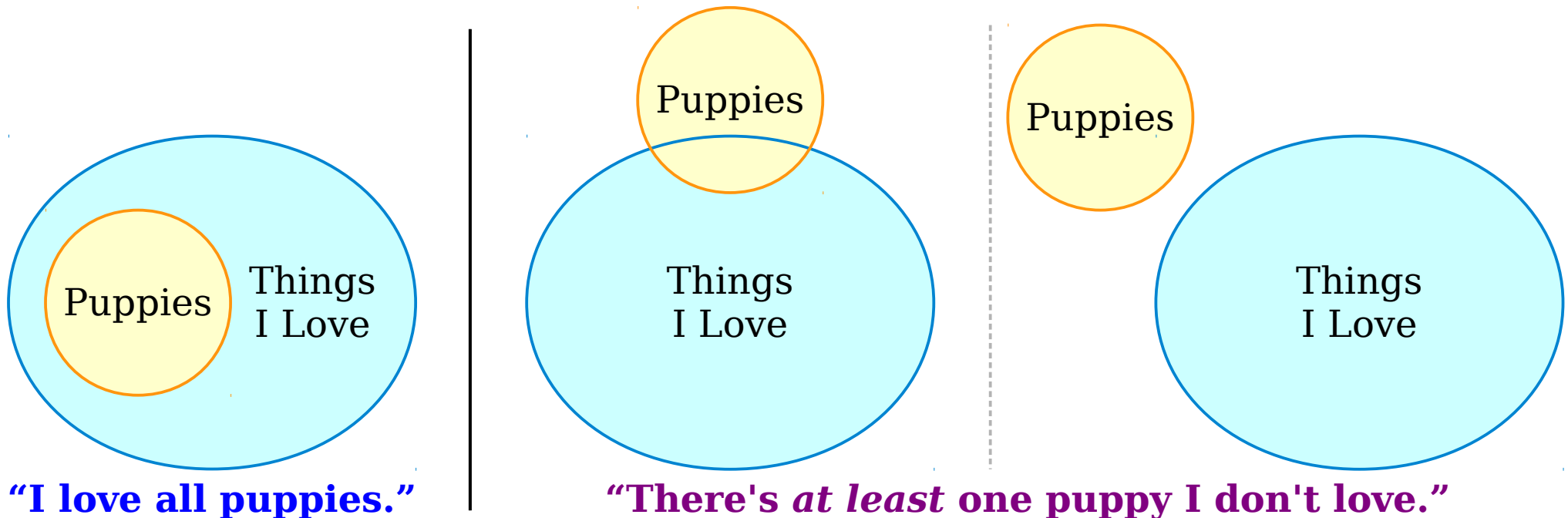
Puppy Logic

- Consider the statement

I love all puppies.

- Here's the proper negation of our initial statement about puppies:

There's at least one puppy I don't love.



How do you negate an implication?

Let's look at:

- Negation of an implication
- A close relative of negation: the Contrapositive

The negation of the statement

**“If P is true,
then Q is true”**

is the statement

**“ P is true,
and Q is false.”**

***The negation of an implication
is not an implication!***

**“If your March Madness bracket is perfect,
then you get an A in CS103.”**

**Which of the following is inconsistent
with the above statement?**

- (A) Your bracket was terrible, and you got an A.
- (B) Your bracket was terrible, and you got a B+.
- (C) Your bracket was perfect, and you got a B+.
- (D) Both (A) and (C)

The negation of the statement

**“If your March Madness bracket is perfect,
then you get an A in CS103.”**

is the statement

**“Your March Madness bracket is perfect,
and you still didn’t get an A in CS103.**

***The negation of an implication
is not an implication!***

The negation of the statement

**“For any x , if $P(x)$ is true,
then $Q(x)$ is true”**

is the statement

**“There is at least one x where
 $P(x)$ is true **and** $Q(x)$ is false.”**

***The negation of an implication
is not an implication!***