Truth dalle is

A	B		A <>> B	
T	T		T	
T	F		F	
F	T		F	
F	F	1	T	

The statement

A & B (A If and only If B,

is true when

when are true,

and when both

A and B are false.

The Sociement is false when me of them A or B is false..

(A>B) (NB > NA)

A	B	A -> B	NA	NB	NB → NA	(A >B) C> (NB >M
T	T	I T	AFA	PF/A	1. 1. 1. 95	T
F	T	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T
				+		T. J.

always true irresputing of buth value of A & B. Hanto Cogy.

A · A

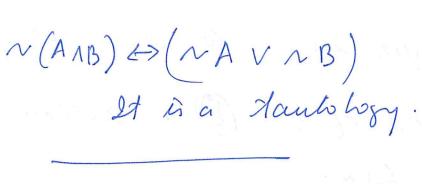
(AAB) (NA VNB) N(AVB)

A	B	ANB	~A	NB	NAVNB	IN (NAVNB) (A > B) > ~ (~A
T	T	T	F	F	2	T	- Va
T	F	F	F	T	T		T
F	T	F	T			1	T
F	F	F	, T		P T T	F	T ·
			1	T	T	F	1
/	/	2		. (
	<i>[</i> -\ <i>]</i> \	13) 2	\rightarrow \prime	\sim ($^{\prime}$	\sim A \vee \sim	B) / da	u 6 bgy.
						. / \ jac	un ngg.
							* .

 $(A \rightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow \sim (A \land \sim B)$

A	B 1	A>B	NB	AANB	N(ANNB) (A>B) C>N(ANNB
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	T	
F	T	T	F	F	T
12	F	T	T	F T F	T
	A	~B) <	$\Rightarrow \wedge$	$(A \wedge \wedge$	VB) is a Hautologg.

							-
A	B 1	AAB	~ (AAB)	NA	NB	NAVNB	N(ANB) E>NAVNB
T	T	T	F	F	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	T	au
P	T	E	T	Ţ	F	FTT	T



Try N(AVB) (NANNB)

Consider a sit of Aaliments like

A,B,C,D,E,F

- ① A -> B
- @ ~B->C
- 3 D -> E
- (4) ENG >F
- (5) BA -> ~ E
- 6 D

NAMF.

The above not of statements are connected in the given ways. Based on their in the given ways. Based on their statement we get the emphical in that NAIF.

hle will argue in the following way:

Assume each of the @ 6 Staliments

are is true.

(b) D is true and (3) is true no E is true.

Frank Haliment (5) to be true, Bo is

so fre state ment & D to lu luie A is false.

time. So statement (2) is time when c is time.

cis time and E is time so F is true, since statement (4) is true

Since A is false so NA is true

we seemed NA NF is true.