David Yang

Knights and Knaves

0= False, 1 = True
Statements:
Let A be the proposition, “Betty is a Knight”
Let B be the proposition, “Peggy is a Knight”
Let K be the conjunction (A -> ⌙B) ^ (B -> A^B)

A	B	A -> ⌙B	B -> A^B	K	(A xor B) ^ K
0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0

If there can be multiple Knights and Knaves, there are 2 possible solutions. Betty and Piggy can both be Knaves, or Betty is a Knight and Peggy is a Knave.

If there must be one of each, as seen in the last column with A xor B, then the only valid combination would be Betty is a Knight and Peggy is a Knave.