

Logic, First Course, Winter 2020. Week 1, Lecture 1, Handout.

## Conjunction

$(p \wedge q)$

$p$	$q$	$(p \wedge q)$		
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F
F	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	F

## Disjunction

$(p \vee q)$

$p$	$q$	$(p \vee q)$		
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	F
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	F

## Negation

$\neg p$

<b>p</b>	<b><math>\neg</math></b>	<b>p</b>
T	F	T
F	T	F

## Implication

$(p \rightarrow q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p <math>\rightarrow</math> q )</b>		
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F
F	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	T	F

## Biconditional

$(p \leftrightarrow q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p <math>\leftrightarrow</math> q )</b>		
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	F	F
F	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	T	F

# Practice memorizing the truth-tables

It is very important to memorize the truth-tables very soon. To this end, here are the four truth-tables with the entries blank. Memorize the truth-tables by trying to fill these in. You can check your answer by pressing the 'check' button.

$(p \wedge q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p     <math>\wedge</math>     q )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
T	F	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>
F	T	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
F	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>

Check

$(p \vee q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p     <math>\vee</math>     q )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
T	F	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>
F	T	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
F	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>

Check

$\neg p$

<b>p</b>	<b><math>\neg</math> p</b>	
T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Check

$(p \rightarrow q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p <math>\rightarrow</math> q )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
T	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Check

$(p \leftrightarrow q)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( p <math>\leftrightarrow</math> q )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
T	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Check

# Practice memorizing the truth-tables via substitution

One way to make sure that you have memorized the truth-tables is if you are able to substitute different letters in for the two propositions. Try the following variation on the previous ones but with the letters changed from the way we first saw them.

(r ∧ s)

r	s	( r   ∧   s )
T	T	<div>T</div> <div></div> <div>T</div>
T	F	<div>T</div> <div></div> <div>F</div>
F	T	<div>F</div> <div></div> <div>T</div>
F	F	<div>F</div> <div></div> <div>F</div>

Check

(a ∨ b)

a	b	( a   ∨   b )
T	T	<div>T</div> <div></div> <div>T</div>
T	F	<div>T</div> <div></div> <div>F</div>
F	T	<div>F</div> <div></div> <div>T</div>
F	F	<div>F</div> <div></div> <div>F</div>

Check

$\neg r$

<b>r</b>	<b><math>\neg</math></b>	<b>r</b>
T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Check

$(a \rightarrow c)$

<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>(</b>	<b>a</b>	<b><math>\rightarrow</math></b>	<b>c</b>	<b>)</b>
T	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
T	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	T	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
F	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Check

A particularly challenging substitution which we sometimes meet in practice is when we switch the antecedent and consequent in e.g.  $p \rightarrow q$  to  $q \rightarrow p$ .

$(q \rightarrow p)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( q   <math>\rightarrow</math>   p )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
T	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
F	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>
F	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>

Check

The biconditional is easier to handle under such a "switch" since there is a symmetry in the biconditional:

$(q \leftrightarrow p)$

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>( q   <math>\leftrightarrow</math>   p )</b>		
T	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
T	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="T"/>
F	T	<input type="text" value="T"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>
F	F	<input type="text" value="F"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="F"/>

Check

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