Summary of Logical Notation (Notation of Symbolic Logic)

Negation of a Conditional

Conditional Statement

Negation of a Conditional

Statement $u(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge uq$ $p q p \rightarrow q (p \rightarrow q)$ T T T T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T T F T T F T T F T T F T

The biconditional "iff"

P if and only if q.

(p \rightarrow q) \lambda (q \rightarrow p)

P \rightarrow q

T \tau

T \tau

F \tau

F \tau

F

Conditional Statement

P→ q = ~q → ~p

Converse of a

Conditional Statement

The converse of p→ q is

q → p. They are

not logically equivalent

Also see p. 14, Thm 1.1.1 as needed.

More about the conditional P="I'm in Bend."

Som p -> 9 means: " If I'm in Bend, then I'm in Oregon."

OR

"I'm in Bend, therefore I'm in Oregon."

OR

"Tim in Oregon if I'm in Bend."

Conditional P -> 9

"If I'm in Bend, then I'm in Oregon."

Contra positive dequivalent -9 -> -P

" If I'm not in Oregon, then, I'm not in Bend. Converse q→p

9 = "I'm in Oregon,"

"If I'm in Oregon, then I'm in Bend."

Inverse 2 quivalent

~p -> ~ q

"If I'm not in Bend,
then I'm not in Oregon."

The two sides are NOT logically equivalent!

TTF	TFT	T	If I'm in Bend, then I'm in o regon. The! If I'm in Bend, then I'm not in Oregon. False! If I'm not in Bend, I could still be in Oregon. True!
		T	If I'm not in Bend, I might not be in Oragon. True!