0.1 Interpretations

An interpretation assigns meaning to propositional variables in a formula.

For example an interpretation of the formula $\theta \vee \gamma$ assigns values to each of θ and γ.

0.2 Satifisable

A formula is satisfisable if there is some interpretation where it is true.

For example θ is satisfisable but $\theta \wedge \neg\theta$ is not.

0.3 Tautology

A formula is a tautology if it is true in all interpretations.

Examples of tautologies include:

- $\theta \vee \neg\theta$