

# Math 102·Lab 6·Logic

- A statement of the form " $A$ , then  $B$ " or " $A$  implies  $B$ ", where  $A$  and  $B$  are either TRUE or FALSE, is called a conditional statement.
- We often write " $A \Rightarrow B$ " instead of " $A$ , then  $B$ " or " $A$  implies  $B$ ".
  - $A \Rightarrow B$  is TRUE if both  $A$  and  $B$  are TRUE.
  - $A \Rightarrow B$  is FALSE if  $A$  is TRUE but  $B$  is FALSE.

Example: Is the following TRUE or FALSE:

S: If  $X \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $X^2 = 0$  and  $P \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$  is invertible, then  $(PXP^{-1})^2 = 0$ .

- This statement is of the form  $A \Rightarrow B$ , where  $A = "X \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ such that } X^2 = 0 \text{ and } P \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R}) \text{ is invertible}"$  and  $B = "(PXP^{-1})^2 = 0"$
- $A$  is TRUE but is  $B$  TRUE or FALSE?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Well, } (PXP^{-1})^2 &= (PXP^{-1})(PXP^{-1}) \\ &= PX(P^{-1}P)XP^{-1} \\ &= PXIXP^{-1} \quad (P^{-1}P=I) \\ &= PX^2P^{-1} \\ &= P0P^{-1} \quad (X^2=0) \\ &= 0 \quad (\text{We call this a proof}) \end{aligned}$$

| So:  $B$  is TRUE  
and therefore,  
 $A \Rightarrow B$  is TRUE

Example: Is the following statement **TRUE** or **FALSE**:

S: If  $X \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})$ , then  $X^{-1}$  exists.

• This is  $A \Rightarrow B$ , where  $A = "X \in M_{2,2}(\mathbb{R})"$  and  $B = "X^{-1} \text{ exists}"$ .

•  $A$  is **TRUE**, but is  $B$  **TRUE** or **FALSE**?

Well, if  $X = O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $X^{-1}$  does not exist (There is no matrix  $X^{-1}$  such that  $O X^{-1} = I = X^{-1} O$ ).

(There is no  $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$  so that  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ )

So:  $B$  is **FALSE**, and therefore  $A \Rightarrow B$  is **FALSE**.

In this case, we say that  $X = O$  is a **counterexample** to the statement  $A \Rightarrow B$ .

For the problem set: • If the statement is **TRUE**, then prove it  
(examples alone will not get full marks)

• If the statement is **FALSE**, then find a **counterexample**.