# 305 Lecture 3.3 - Validity

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This lecture is about how we use truth tables to check for whether an argument is valid.

## **Associated Reading**

forall x, chapter 12, especially section 12.4.



We can also use truth tables to check for properties of arguments, and in particular to check for validity.

#### **Truth Tables and Validity**

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- An argument is (truth-functionally) valid if (and only if) every line on the truth table where all the premises are T, the conclusion is T as well.
- Equivalently, an argument is invalid if there is a line where the premises are  $\mathbb T$  and the conclusion  $\mathbb F$ , and valid otherwise.

## **Example of Invalidity**

The argument A, therefore A  $\wedge$  B is invalid because of the second line.

Α	В	Α	$A \wedge B$
T	$\mathbb{T}$	T	TTT
T	F	T	TFF
F	$\mathbb{T}$	F	FFT
F	F	F	FFF

### **Another Invalidity Example**

Note that there are several lines with  $\mathbb T$  premises and conclusion. But the argument  $A \to B$ , so  $A \to C$  is invalid because of line 2.

Α	В	С	$A \rightarrow B$	$A \rightarrow C$
T	T	T	TTT	TTT
T	$\mathbb{T}$	F	TTT	TFF
T	F	$\mathbb{T}$	TFF	TTT
T	F	F	TFF	TFF
F	$\mathbb{T}$	$\mathbb{T}$	FTT	FTT
F	$\mathbb{T}$	F	FTT	FTF
F	F	$\mathbb{T}$	FTF	FTT
F	F	F	FTF	FTF

## **Hypothetical Syllogism**

On the other hand the argument from A  $\rightarrow$  B and B  $\rightarrow$  C to A  $\rightarrow$  C is valid.

АВС	$A \rightarrow B$	$B \rightarrow C$	$A \to C$
TTT	TTT	TTT	TTT
TTF	TTT	TFF	TFF
TFT	TFF	FTT	TTT
TFF	TFF	FTF	TFF
FTT	FTT	TTT	FTT
FTF	FTT	TFF	FTF
FFT	FTF	FTT	FTT
FFF	FTF	FTF	FTF



We'll finish up the discussion of truth tables and validity.