

## Truth Tables

We can model compound Boolean conditions using truth tables. Take, for example:

```
if (roll1 == 4 || roll2 == 4) {  
    //statements to be executed go here  
}
```

The corresponding truth table is:

roll1 == 4	roll2 == 4	roll1 == 4    roll2 == 4
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

In other words, if `roll1 == 4` evaluates to T, `roll2 == 4` evaluates to T, then we can look at the corresponding row of the truth table and see that `(roll1 == 4 || roll2 == 4)` will also evaluate to T.

Often, instead of writing out entire statements like `(roll1 == 4 || roll2 == 4)` we will use variables (P,Q,R...), called predicates, when modeling this logic. Here is the general truth table for (inclusive) or:

<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>P    Q</b>
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

The other basic truth tables:

<b>P</b>	<b>!P</b>
T	
F	

<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>P &amp;&amp; Q</b>
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>P xor Q</b>
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

<b>P</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>P == Q</b>
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

To do more complicated truth tables, we generally create extra columns to help us through the intermediate steps.

**Example:** The truth table for  $\neg(P \wedge Q)$  is

Q	P	$\neg P$	$\neg P \wedge Q$	$\neg(\neg P \wedge Q)$
T	T	F		
T	F	T		
F	T	F		
F	F	T		

**Example:** The truth table for  $P \vee (Q \wedge R)$  is

P	Q	R	$Q \wedge R$	$P \vee (Q \wedge R)$
T	T	T		
T	T	F		
T	F	T		
T	F	F		
F	T	T		
F	T	F		
F	F	T		
F	F	F		

**Example:** The truth table for  $(P \wedge Q \wedge R) \vee \neg P$

P	Q	R	$P \wedge Q \wedge R$	$(P \wedge Q \wedge R) \vee \neg P$

**Number of rows:**

A truth table with one proposition P has 2 rows and a truth table with two propositions P and Q has 4 rows.

*How many rows are there in a truth table with 3 propositions?*

*4 propositions?*

*n propositions?*

DeMorgan's Laws:

$$\neg(P \ \&\& \ Q) =$$

$$\neg(P \ \&\& \ R) =$$

Distributive Laws:

$$P \ \&\& \ (Q \ || \ R) =$$

$$P \ || \ (Q \ \&\& \ R) =$$

Tautology and Contradiction:

Order of Operations:

1. ( )
2. !
3. == and !=
4. &&
5. ||

**Example:** Make a truth table for  $P \&\& Q \parallel P \&\& R$ . Simplify the expression first using the distributive law.

P	Q	R		

**Example:** Prove one of DeMorgan's Laws by making two truth tables and showing that both expressions are equivalent.

P	Q	$\neg(P \&\& Q)$
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

P	Q	$\neg P \parallel \neg Q$
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	