Propositional Logic and Truth Tables

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Outline

- Truth Tables
- Examples using Truth Tables
- Tautology
- Contradiction
- Contingent Proposition
- Tautology/Contradiction Examples

Truth Tables

Negation:

р	$\neg p$
Т	F
F	Т

Conjunction:

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	Τ	T
T	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F

Truth Tables

• Disjunction:

p	q	$p \lor q$
Τ	_	Т
T	F	T
F	Т	Т
F	F	F

• Implication:

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$
Т	_	T
T	F	F
F	Τ	T
F	F	T

Truth Tables

• Equivalence:

p	q	$p \Leftrightarrow q$
T	–	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	F
F	H	Т

Examples using Truth Tables

Construct the Truth Tables for the following logical formulæ:

$$\bigcirc p \lor q$$

Truth Table Example 1

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg p \lor q$
T	Т		
T	F		
F	Т		
F	F		

Truth Table Example 1

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg p \lor q$
T	–	F	
T	F	F	
F	Т	Т	
F	F	Т	

Truth Table Example 1

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg p \lor q$
Τ	–	F	Т
T	F	F	F
F	Т	T	Т
F	F	T	Т

Truth Table Example 2

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \lor \neg q$
T	T			
T	F			
F	Т			
F	F			

Truth Table Example 2

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \lor \neg q$
T	T	F		
T	F	F		
F	Т	Т		
F	F	Т		

Truth Table Example 2

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \lor \neg q$
T	T	F	F	
T	F	F	Т	
F	T	Т	F	
F	F	Т	Т	

Truth Table Example 2

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \lor \neg q$
T	–	F	F	Ш
T	F	F	Т	Т
F	Т	Т	F	Т
F	F	Т	T	Т

Truth Table Example 3

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \land q)$
T	Т		
T	F		
F	Т		
F	F		

Truth Table Example 3

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \land q)$
T	Т	Т	
T	F	F	
F	Т	F	
F	F	F	

Truth Table Example 3

p	q	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \land q)$
T	Т	T	F
T	F	F	Т
F	Т	F	Т
F	F	F	Т

Compare

• Compare the Truth Tables for $\neg p \lor \neg q$ and $\neg (p \land q)$

p	q	$\neg p \lor \neg q$	$\neg(p \land q)$
T	T	Т	F
T	F	Т	Т
F	Т	Т	Т
F	F	Т	Т

Truth Table Example 4

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$(p \land q) \lor q)$	$(p \lor q) \Rightarrow ((p \land q) \lor q)$
T	T				
T	F				
F	Т				
F	F				

Truth Table Example 4

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$(p \land q) \lor q)$	$(p \lor q) \Rightarrow ((p \land q) \lor q)$
T	T	Т			
T	F	Т			
F	T	Т			
F	F	F			

Truth Table Example 4

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$(p \land q) \lor q)$	$(p \lor q) \Rightarrow ((p \land q) \lor q)$
T	T	T	Т		
T	F	T	F		
F	T	Т	F		
F	F	F	F		

Truth Table Example 4

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$(p \wedge q) \vee q)$	$(p \vee q) \Rightarrow ((p \wedge q) \vee q)$
T	T	T	T	Т	
T	F	Т	F	F	
F	T	Т	F	Т	
F	F	F	F	F	

Truth Table Example 4

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$(p \land q) \lor q)$	$(p \lor q) \Rightarrow ((p \land q) \lor q)$
T	T	T	T	T	_
T	F	T	F	F	F
F	T	Т	F	T	Т
F	F	F	F	F	T

Additional Exercises

Construct the Truth Tables for the following logical formulæ:

$$(p \land q) \land \neg (p \lor q)$$

$$\bullet$$
 $p \lor q \lor \neg q$

$$\bigcirc q \land r \land \neg r$$

Exclusive OR

- We have seen the use of Truth Tables for constructing the truth values for compound propositions.
- As another example, construct the Truth Table for the "Exclusive OR" (XOR):

$$(p \lor q) \land \neg (p \land q)$$

Exclusive OR

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg (p \land q)$	$(p \vee q) \wedge \neg (p \wedge q)$
T	T				
T	F				
F	Т				
F	F				

Exclusive OR

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg (p \wedge q)$	$(p \vee q) \wedge \neg (p \wedge q)$
T	Т	Т			
T	F	Т			
F	Т	Т			
F	F	F			

Exclusive OR

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg (p \land q)$	$(p \vee q) \wedge \neg (p \wedge q)$
T	Т	T	Т		
T	F	T	F		
F	Т	T	F		
F	F	F	F		

Exclusive OR

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg (p \land q)$	$(p \lor q) \land \lnot (p \land q)$
T	Т	T	Т	F	
T	F	T	F	Т	
F	Т	T	F	Т	
F	F	F	F	Т	

Exclusive OR

p	q	$p \lor q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg (p \wedge q)$	$(p \lor q) \land \lnot (p \land q)$
T	Т	Т	T	F	F
T	F	Т	F	T	Т
F	Т	Т	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	T	F

Tautology

- Some compound propositions contain only T in the last column of their truth tables.
- A compound proposition which is true under all possible assignments of truth values to its prime propositions is called a tautology or a valid proposition.
- Example: $p \vee \neg p$

p	$\neg p$	$p \lor \neg p$
Τ		
F		

Tautology

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p	$\neg p$	$p \lor \neg p$
T	F	
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Tautology

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- Example: $p \vee \neg p$

p	$\neg p$	$p \lor \neg p$
T	F	T
F	Т	T

Contradiction

- Similarly, some compound propositions contain only F in the last column of their truth tables.
- A compound proposition which is false under all possible assignments of truth values to its prime propositions is called a contradiction or an inconsistent proposition.
- Example: *p* ∧ ¬*p*

p	$\neg p$	$p \wedge \neg p$
Τ		
F		

Contradiction

- Similarly, some compound propositions contain only F in the last column of their truth tables.
- A compound proposition which is false under all possible assignments of truth values to its prime propositions is called a contradiction or an inconsistent proposition.
- Example: *p* ∧ ¬*p*

p	$\neg p$	$p \wedge \neg p$
T	F	
F	Т	

Contradiction

- Similarly, some compound propositions contain only F in the last column of their truth tables.
- A compound proposition which is false under all possible assignments of truth values to its prime propositions is called a contradiction or an inconsistent proposition.
- Example: *p* ∧ ¬*p*

p	$\neg p$	$p \wedge \neg p$
Τ	H	F
F	Т	F

Contingent Proposition

- A compound proposition which is neither a tautology nor a contradiction is called a contingent proposition.
- Example: $p \Rightarrow \neg p$

p	$\neg p$	$p \Rightarrow \neg p$
Т		
F		

Contingent Proposition

- A compound proposition which is neither a tautology nor a contradiction is called a contingent proposition.
- Example: $p \Rightarrow \neg p$

p	$\neg p$	$p \Rightarrow \neg p$
Τ	F	
F	Т	

Contingent Proposition

- A compound proposition which is neither a tautology nor a contradiction is called a contingent proposition.
- Example: $p \Rightarrow \neg p$

p	$\neg p$	$p \Rightarrow \neg p$
T	F	F
F	Т	Т

Tautology/Contradiction Examples

What can you say about the following compound propositions?:

•
$$p \wedge (q \vee p)$$

•
$$p \land \neg(q \Rightarrow p)$$

•
$$p \Rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \neg p \lor q$$

•
$$p \land q \land \neg q$$

Tautology/Contradiction Exercise

State whether the following compound propositions are tautologies, contradictions or contingent propositions:

•
$$p \land \neg q \Rightarrow q \lor p$$

•
$$(p \land q) \land \neg (p \lor q)$$

•
$$\neg (p \land r) \Leftrightarrow \neg (r \land p)$$

•
$$p \Leftrightarrow (\neg p \land q)$$

•
$$q \wedge r \wedge \neg r$$