

## Example of logical equivalences using THEOREM 2.1.1 of the book and conditional statement equivalence.

### Theorem 2.1.1 Logical Equivalences

Given any statement variables  $p, q$ , and  $r$ , a tautology  $\mathbf{t}$  and a contradiction  $\mathbf{c}$ , the following logical equivalences hold.

1. Commutative laws:	$p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$	$p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$
2. Associative laws:	$(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv p \wedge (q \wedge r)$	$(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$
3. Distributive laws:	$p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$	$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$
4. Identity laws:	$p \wedge \mathbf{t} \equiv p$	$p \vee \mathbf{c} \equiv p$
5. Negation laws:	$p \vee \sim p \equiv \mathbf{t}$	$p \wedge \sim p \equiv \mathbf{c}$
6. Double negative law:	$\sim(\sim p) \equiv p$	
7. Idempotent laws:	$p \wedge p \equiv p$	$p \vee p \equiv p$
8. Universal bound laws:	$p \vee \mathbf{t} \equiv \mathbf{t}$	$p \wedge \mathbf{c} \equiv \mathbf{c}$
9. De Morgan's laws:	$\sim(p \wedge q) \equiv \sim p \vee \sim q$	$\sim(p \vee q) \equiv \sim p \wedge \sim q$
10. Absorption laws:	$p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$	$p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p$
11. Negations of $\mathbf{t}$ and $\mathbf{c}$ :	$\sim \mathbf{t} \equiv \mathbf{c}$	$\sim \mathbf{c} \equiv \mathbf{t}$

And  $p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \vee q$

### Example 1:

Show that  $\sim(p \vee \sim q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \equiv \sim p$ .

L.H. $S = \sim(p \vee \sim q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)$	1. De Morgan's law
$\equiv (\sim p \wedge \sim(\sim q)) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)$	2. Double negation law
$\equiv (\sim p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)$	3. Distributive law
$\equiv (\sim p \wedge (q \vee \sim q))$	4. Negation law
$\equiv (\sim p \wedge \mathbf{t})$	5. Identity law
$\equiv \sim p$	

### Example 2:

Show that  $\sim(q \rightarrow p) \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv q$ .

L.H.S. $= \sim(q \rightarrow p) \vee (p \wedge q)$	1. Implication / conditional equivalence
$\equiv \sim(\sim q \vee p) \vee (p \wedge q)$	2. De Morgan's law
$\equiv (\sim(\sim q) \wedge \sim p) \vee (p \wedge q)$	3. Double negation law and commutative law ( $p \wedge q$ )
$= (q \wedge p)$	
$\equiv (q \wedge \sim p) \vee (q \wedge p)$	4. Distributive law

$$\equiv (q \wedge (\sim p \vee p)) \quad 5. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv (q \wedge T) \quad 6. \text{ Identity law}$$

$$\equiv q$$

**Example 3:**

**Show that**  $(p \vee \sim q) \wedge (\sim p \vee \sim q) \equiv \sim q$

$$(p \vee \sim q) \wedge (\sim p \vee \sim q) \quad 1. \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim q \vee p) \wedge (\sim q \vee \sim p) \quad 2. \text{ Distributive law}$$

$$\equiv \sim q \vee (p \wedge \sim p) \quad 3. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv \sim q \vee c \quad 4. \text{ Identity law}$$

$$\equiv \sim q$$

**Example 4: ( Show that the following statement is a tautology)**

$$\text{L.H. } S = (p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q) \quad 1. \text{ Implication equivalence}$$

$$\equiv \sim (p \wedge q) \vee (p \vee q) \quad 2. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee \sim q) \vee (p \vee q) \quad 3. \text{ Associative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee \sim q \vee p) \vee q \quad 4. \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee p \vee \sim q) \vee q \quad 5. \text{ Associative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee p) \vee (\sim q \vee q) \quad 6. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv t \vee t \quad 7. \text{ Idempotent law}$$

$$\equiv t, \text{ It's a tautology .}$$

**Example 5: ( Show that the following statement is a tautology)**

$$\text{L.H.S} = (p \wedge q) \rightarrow p \quad 1. \text{ Implication equivalence}$$

$$\equiv \sim (p \wedge q) \vee p \quad 2. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee \sim q) \vee p \quad 3. \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim q \vee \sim p) \vee p \quad 4. \text{ Associative law}$$

$$\equiv \sim q \vee (\sim p \vee p) \quad 5. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv \sim q \vee t \quad 6. \text{ Universal bound law}$$

$$\equiv t, \text{ it's a tautology.}$$

### **Example 6:**

**Show that**  $\sim ((\sim p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)) \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$ .

$$\text{L.H.S} = \sim ((\sim p \wedge q) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q)) \vee (p \wedge q) \quad 1. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim (\sim p \wedge q) \wedge \sim (\sim p \wedge \sim q)) \vee (p \wedge q) \quad 2. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim(\sim p) \vee \sim q) \wedge ((\sim(\sim p) \vee \sim(\sim q)) \vee (p \wedge q)) \quad 3. \text{ Double negation law}$$

$$\equiv ((p \vee \sim q) \wedge (p \vee q)) \vee (p \wedge q) \quad 4. \text{ Distributive law}$$

$$\equiv ((p \vee (\sim q \wedge q)) \vee (p \wedge q)) \quad 5. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv (p \vee c) \vee (p \wedge q) \quad 6. \text{ Identity law}$$

$$\equiv p \vee (p \wedge q) \quad 7. \text{ Absorption law}$$

$$\equiv p$$

### **Example 7:**

Show that  $(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r)$  and  $p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$  are logically equivalent.

$$\text{L.H.S} = (p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r) \quad 1. \text{ Implication Equivalence}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \vee q) \vee (\sim p \vee r) \quad 2. \text{ Associative law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \vee q \vee \sim p \vee r \quad 3. \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \vee \sim p \vee q \vee r \quad 4. \text{ Idempotent law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \vee (q \vee r) \quad 5. \text{ Implication law}$$

$\equiv p \rightarrow q \vee r$ , they are logically equivalent.

### **Example 8:**

Show that  $\sim (p \vee (\neg p \wedge q)) \equiv (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \vee c$ .

$$\text{L.H.S} = \sim (p \vee (\neg p \wedge q)) \quad 1. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \wedge \sim (\neg p \wedge q) \quad 2. \text{ De Morgan's law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \wedge [\sim (\neg p) \vee \sim q] \quad 3. \text{ Double negation law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \wedge (p \vee \sim q) \quad 4. \text{ Distributive law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \wedge p) \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \quad 5. \text{ Negation law}$$

$$\equiv c \vee (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \quad 6. \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$\equiv (\sim p \wedge \sim q) \vee c \quad 7. \text{ Identity law}$$

$$\equiv \sim p \wedge \sim q$$

**\*\*Try it yourself:** Show that  $(q \wedge (p \rightarrow \sim q)) \rightarrow \sim p$  is a tautology.