

## Lecture - 3 (Extra)

### Satisfiability

A compound proposition is satisfiable if there is at least one TRUE result in its truth table.

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>r</b>	<b><math>(p \vee \neg q)</math></b>	<b><math>(q \vee \neg r)</math></b>	<b><math>(r \vee \neg p)</math></b>	<b><math>(p \vee \neg q) \wedge (q \vee \neg r) \wedge (r \vee \neg p)</math></b>
T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	F
F	T	F	F	T	T	F
F	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	F	T	T	T	T

### Unsatisfiability

A compound proposition is unsatisfiable if not even a single TRUE result in its truth table.

Valid

A compound proposition is valid when it is a tautology.

Invalid

A compound proposition is invalid when it is either a contradiction or contingency.

### Important Notes

- Tautology is always satisfiable but satisfiable is not always tautology.

- Invalid not only means a compound proposition is always FALSE . If a compound proposition is sometimes TRUE and sometimes FALSE, then also it is said to be invalid.

### Summery

Tautology	Contradiction	Contingency
Always TRUE	Always FALSE	Sometimes TRUE or FALSE
Satisfiable	Unsatisfiable	Satisfiable
Valid	Invalid	Invalid