

CS 511, Fall 2020, Handout 03 (Part A)

Semantics of Propositional Logic

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September 03, 2020

some familiar truth-tables:

logical “or” (\vee) and logical “and” (\wedge)

x	y	$x \vee y$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

x	y	$x \wedge y$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

logical “implication” (\rightarrow)

x	y	$x \rightarrow y$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

and similarly for “negation” (\neg) and many other logical connectives

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

consider propositional wff (**well-formed formula**): $\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$:

- ▶ start with all the propositional atoms in the wff φ
- ▶ incrementally, consider each sub-wff of φ , from innermost to outermost

x	y	
T	T	
T	F	
F	T	
F	F	

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x	y	$\neg x$	
T	T	F	
T	F	F	
F	T	T	
F	F	T	

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x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	
T	T	F	F	
T	F	F	T	
F	T	T	F	
F	F	T	T	

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

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x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	
T	T	F	F	F	
T	F	F	T	T	
F	T	T	F	T	
F	F	T	T	T	

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

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x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	$y \vee \neg x$	
T	T	F	F	F	T	
T	F	F	T	T	F	
F	T	T	F	T	T	
F	F	T	T	T	T	

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

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x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	$y \vee \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$
T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

consider propositional wff (**well-formed formula**): $\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$:

- ▶ start with all the propositional atoms in the wff φ
- ▶ incrementally, consider each sub-wff of φ , from innermost to outermost

x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	$y \vee \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$
T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

- ▶ propositional wff φ is **satisfiable** if **there is** an assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms which makes φ true.
- ▶ propositional wff φ is a **tautology** if **every** assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms makes φ true.

from *propositional formulas* to *truth-tables*

consider propositional wff (**well-formed formula**): $\varphi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$:

- ▶ start with all the propositional atoms in the wff φ
- ▶ incrementally, consider each sub-wff of φ , from innermost to outermost

x	y	$\neg x$	$\neg y$	$x \rightarrow \neg y$	$y \vee \neg x$	$(x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$
T	T	F	F	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

- ▶ propositional wff φ is **satisfiable** if **there is** an assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms which makes φ true.
- ▶ propositional wff φ is a **tautology** if **every** assignment of truth-values to the propositional atoms makes φ true.
- ▶ $\varphi \triangleq (x \rightarrow \neg y) \rightarrow (y \vee \neg x)$ is **satisfiable**, but is **not a tautology**.

Another More Complicated Truth-Table

not of a single wff, but of a sequent $(P \wedge \neg Q) \rightarrow R, \neg R, P \vdash Q$, which was shown **formally derivable** by the proof rules at the end of **Handout 02**.

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not of a single wff, but of a sequent $(P \wedge \neg Q) \rightarrow R, \neg R, P \vdash Q$, which was shown **formally derivable** by the proof rules at the end of **Handout 02**.

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

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not of a single wff, but of a sequent $(P \wedge \neg Q) \rightarrow R, \neg R, P \vdash Q$, which was shown **formally derivable** by the proof rules at the end of **Handout 02**.

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

- ▶ when all the premises (shaded in gray) evaluate to **T**, so does the conclusion (shaded in green) – this occurs in **row 2** of the truth table,
- ▶ in such a case we write $(P \wedge \neg Q) \rightarrow R, \neg R, P \models Q$.

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