Section 1.1: Statements, Symbolic Representations, and Tautologies

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Abstract

We encounter the elements of logic: statements, connectives, tautologies, contradictions, etc., and create wffs ("whiffs") from these basic elements. An algorithm for detecting tautologies in the form of implications is described.

Note: dual labelled exercises refer to 5th/6th edition numbers. Hence #26/29 refers to problem 26 in the 5th edition, and 29 in the 6th edition.

- **Statement/proposition**: a sentence possessing truth value (T or F).

  Exercise #1

  Is that true?

	Statement?	Value?
a. The moon is made of green cheese	Y	F
b. He is certainly a tall man.	N	
c. Two is a prime number.	Y	T
d. Will the game be over soon?	N	
e. Next year interest rates will rise.	Y	?
f. " " " " " fall.	Y	?
g. $x^2 - 4 = 0$	N	

  Free variable

  Questions aren't statements

  Is that true?

- **Logical connectives** join statements into **formulas**, or compound statements:
  - conjunction (symbolized by $\wedge$, "and")

	and	or	implies	not		equivalence

A	B	$A \wedge B$	$A \vee B$	$A \longrightarrow B$	A'	B'	$A \leftrightarrow B$
T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	F	T	F
F	T	F	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T

$A \leftrightarrow B$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$

– disjunction (symbolized by $\vee$, "or")

– implication (symbolized by $\longrightarrow$: *(does its table seem weird to you? It's by convention!)* In the implication $A \longrightarrow B$, A is the **antecedent**, and B is the **consequent**. Some English equivalents to implication are given in Table 1.5.

Exercise #4

a. $\underbrace{\text{Healthy plant growth}}_{B \text{ - consequent}}$ follows from $\underbrace{\text{sufficient water}}_{A \text{ - Antecedent}}$.

c. Errors will be introduced only if there is modification of the program.

Errors $\rightarrow$ Modification.

Implication plays an especially important role among connectives, so learn it well!

– equivalence (symbolized by $\longleftrightarrow$, "if and only if")

– negation (symbolized by $'$, "not" – *unary*)

Note: These connectives are not independent - some of these may be derived from the others (Exercise #29/33 shows that conjunction and negation suffice to write the others, for example).

Exercise #6/7ade: Negating implications

a. If the food is good then the service is excellent.

$A \rightarrow B$

negation: $A \wedge B'$

The food was good but the service stunk.

A	B	$A \to B$	$A \wedge B'$
T	T	T	F
T	F	F	T
F	T	T	F
F	F	T	F

Example (more interesting, and demonstrating that context is important for a statement's truth value): The dilemma of Protagoras and Eualthus

- **Well-formed formula** (wff - "whiff") is a compound statement made up of statements, logical connectives, and other wffs *What makes one well-formed?*
  - **Order of precedence**:
    - parentheses
    - '
    - conjunction, disjunction
    - implication
    - equivalence

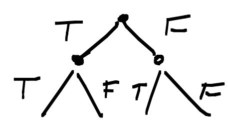
    Order of precedence helps us to simplify our lives: hence,

    $$A \wedge B \longrightarrow C \text{ means } (A \wedge B) \longrightarrow C$$

  - **main connective** (last to be applied)

- **Truth table** for a wff with n statement letters: 2^n rows

  Example: the table for implication above, which is a binary (2 statement letter) logical connective. Hence there are $2^2 = 4$ rows.



- **tautology**: wff which is always true (represented by 1).

- **contradiction**: wff which is always false (represented by 0).

- **equivalent wffs**: wffs A and B are equivalent, $A \iff B$, if the wff

  $$A \longleftrightarrow B$$

  is a tautology. (*How can we prove that?*)

  Some tautological equivalences:

1a. $A \vee B \iff B \vee A$	1b. $A \wedge B \iff B \wedge A$	Commutative
2a. $(A \vee B) \vee C \iff A \vee (B \vee C)$	2b. $(A \wedge B) \wedge C \iff A \wedge (B \wedge C)$	Associative
3a. $A \vee (B \wedge C) \iff (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$	3b. $A \wedge (B \vee C) \iff (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$	Distributive
4a. $A \vee 0 \iff A$	4b. $A \wedge 1 \iff A$	Identity
5a. $A \vee A' \iff 1$	5b. $A \wedge A' \iff 0$	Complement

Equivalent wffs will be useful when we are proving arguments, and want to replace complex wffs with simpler ones.

- **De Morgan's Laws** are two specific examples of equivalent wffs:
  - $(A \vee B)' \iff A' \wedge B'$
  - $(A \wedge B)' \iff A' \vee B'$ ← get this one for free

Hence we claim that $(A \vee B)' \longleftrightarrow (A' \wedge B')$ is a tautology.

Exercise #17/20e

$(A \vee B)' \leftrightarrow A' \wedge B'$

A	B	$(A \vee B)$	$(A \vee B)'$	$A' \wedge B'$
T	T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	F
F	F	F	T	T

Tautologically equivalent

Notice that the two formulas of De Morgan's Laws appear analogous ("dual"). In fact, one is the negation of the other.

Question: How so?

Exercise #24/27

```
If not((Value1 < Value2) or odd(Number))
  or (not(Value1 < Value2) and odd(Number)) then
      statement 1
else
      statement 2
endif
```

If $[\underbrace{(A \vee B)' \vee (A' \wedge B)}]$ then

tidy this up!

$(A' \wedge B') \vee (A' \wedge B)$ used De Morgan

$A' \wedge (B' \vee B)$ distributive

$A' \wedge 1$

A' (same as not(Value1 < Value2))

Works out to If (Value1 >= Value2)

- **Algorithm**: a set of instructions that can be mechanically executed in a finite amount of time in order to solve some problem.

  Often written out in **pseudocode**, the author provides us an example: the algorithm TautologyTest is useful for whether or not an implication (that is, a wff where the main connective is implication) is, in fact, always true (a tautology). She proceeds by contradiction (one proof technique we'll study further in Chapter 2): assume that the implication $P \to Q$ is false. Then P must be true, and Q false (the only scenario which makes an implication false).

  Exercise 26/29: a,c

c. $(A \vee B) \wedge A' \to B$. Assume it to be false,

1.	$(A \vee B) \wedge A'$	true	
2.	B'	true	(B false)
3.	A'	true	(A false)
4.	$A \vee B$	true	
5.	$A \vee B$	false	($A' \wedge B' \Leftrightarrow (A \vee B)'$)

Arrived at a contradiction; $\therefore$ it was a tautology - it can't be false.

Building a truth table for the implication also constitutes an algorithm to test to see if it is true, but, although the truth table algorithm may be more powerful (as more general, working for all would-be tautologies), TautologyTest may be faster when applied to an implication.

17(c)

[(food good $\wedge$ service excellent) $\vee$ (price high)]$'$

Use De Morgan a couple of times