

2 - 2 Logic

statement: a sentence that is true
or false, but not both
(P, Q)

truth value: T or F

negation: opposite meaning and
opposite truth value

$\sim P$
"not P"

Statements are often represented by p or q .

Ex: p : Arcadia is a city in Ohio. (T)

$\sim p$: Arcadia is not a city in Ohio.
(F)

Ex: p : Findlay is the capitol of Ohio. (F)

$\sim p$: Findlay is not the capitol of Ohio.
(T)

compound statement: two or more
statements joined together

Two Types

1.) Conjunction

a.) joined with "and"

b.) $P \wedge q$ "P and q"

c.) only T when both are T

Ex: p: December 25th is Christmas.
q: $3 + 4 = 6$ (F) (T)
r: A square has 4 sides. (T)

a.) $p \wedge q$

Dec. 25th is Christmas and $3 + 4 = 6$.
False

b.) $r \wedge p$

$T \wedge T$ (T)

2.) Disjunction

a.) joined with "or"

b.) $p \vee q$ "p or q"

c.) only F when both F

Ex: p: $\sqrt{16} = 4$ (T)

q: A triangle has 360° . (F)

r: The radius of a circle is twice the length of the diameter. (F)

a.) p v q

T V F

(T)

b.) \sim q v r

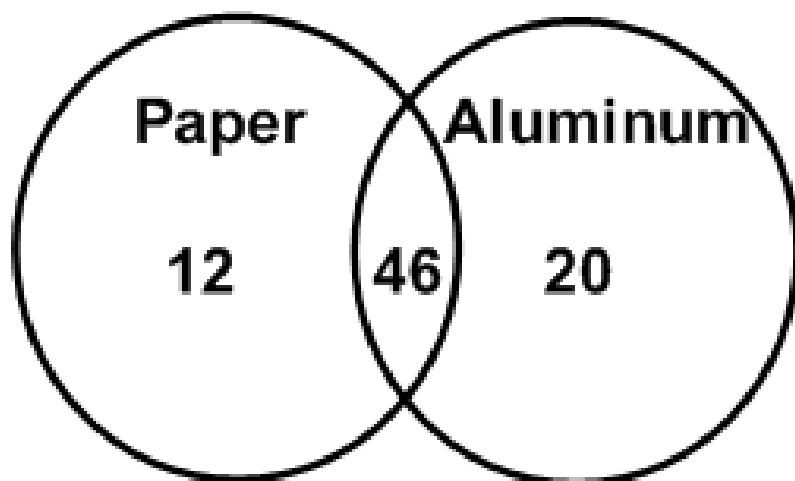
\sim F V F

T V F

(T)

Venn Diagrams

Neighborhoods with
Curbside Recycling



1.) How many recycle both
paper and aluminum? 46

2.) ...paper or aluminum? 78

3.) ...paper and not aluminum?
12

Truth Tables

Negation

<u>p</u>	$\sim p$
T	F
F	T

Truth Tables

Conjunction

<u>p</u>	q	$p \wedge q$
T	<u>T</u>	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	<u>F</u>	F

*** Only T
when both
are T

Truth Tables

Disjunction

<u>p</u>	q	$p \vee q$
T	<u>T</u>	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	<u>F</u>	F

*** only F when
both are F

Examples

1.) $p \wedge \sim q$

p	q	$\sim q$	$p \wedge \sim q$
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	F

$$2.) \sim p \wedge \sim q$$

p	q	$\sim p$	$\sim q$	$\sim p \wedge \sim q$
f	f	w	w	w
f	w	w	f	f
w	f	f	w	f
w	w	f	f	f

$$3.) (p \wedge q) \vee r$$

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	[*] <u>r</u>	[*] <u>p ∧ q</u>	<u>(p ∧ q) ∨ r</u>
<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>	T	T
<u>T</u>	<u>T</u>	F	F	F
T	F	T	F	T
T	F	<u>F</u>	F	F
F	T	<u>T</u>	F	T
F	T	<u>F</u>	F	F
F	<u>F</u>	T	F	T
F	<u>F</u>	<u>F</u>	F	F



Homework:

2 - 2 WS

