

## Lesson 46 – Truth Tables

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### **(A) Review of Propositions**

- a. Prepare truth tables for conjunctions (and,  $\wedge$ ) and disjunctions (or,  $\vee$ )
- b. Work through Cirrito, Chap 14, Exercise 14.1.3, p419, Q1-4

### **(B) Truth Tables**

- a. Purpose: To help us evaluate the truth value of compound propositions
- b. Ex. #1  $\rightarrow$  Consider the following summary table from our last lesson:

$p$	$q$	negation	conjunction	Inclusive disjunction	Exclusive disjunction
T	T				
T	F				
F	T				
F	F				

- c. Ex. #2  $\rightarrow$  Are the statements  $\neg(p \wedge q)$  and  $\neg p \wedge \neg q$  the “same” (which means “logical equivalence”  $\rightarrow$  i.e. they have the same truth values? In other words, can we apply the “distribution” of the negation in logic as we do in algebra?
  - i. To see, we will construct truth tables for both statements and then compare the truth values of all possible outcomes

ii. Truth table for  $\neg(p \wedge q) \rightarrow$

$p$	$q$	$(p \wedge q)$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$

iii) Truth table for  $\neg p \wedge \neg q \rightarrow$

$p$	$q$	$(p \wedge q)$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$

- d. Ex. #3  $\rightarrow$  Are the statements  $\neg(p \wedge q)$  and  $\neg p \vee \neg q$  logical equivalence?

i. Truth table for  $\neg(p \wedge q) \rightarrow$

$p$	$q$	$(p \wedge q)$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$

iii) Truth table for  $\neg p \vee \neg q \rightarrow$

$p$	$q$	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \vee \neg q$

### **(C) Work through Haese & Harris, Ex. 15C, p504, Q1,2,3,5**

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### **(D) Tautologies and Logical Contradictions**

- a. A tautology is a compound statement that is true for all possibilities in a truth table

i. Ex  $\rightarrow p \vee \neg p$


- b. A Logical Contradiction is a compound statement that is false for all possible values in a truth table

i. Ex  $\rightarrow p \wedge \neg p$


- c. Work through Haese & Harris, Ex. 15C, p505, Q6

### **(E) Truth Tables for 3 propositions**

- a. Construct a truth table for  $(p \vee q) \wedge r$

- b. Work through Haese and Harris, Ex 15D, p506, Q1,2,3

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