# Introduction to Logic PHIL 170

Eric Pacuit

University of Maryland, College Park pacuit.org epacuit@umd.edu

September 21, 2015

#### Announcements

▶ You should have completed chapters 1, 2 and 3.

Start chapter 4 (read up to pg. 53 by Wednesday)

Questions about the quiz?

## Recap: Logical Connectives

#### **English expression**

Logical connective

r

V

not, it is not the case that, it is false that

and, yet, but, however, both, also, although, nevertheless, still, also, although, moreover, additionally, furthermore

or, unless, either ... or ...

if ... then ..., only if, given that, in case, provided that, on condition that, sufficient condition, necessary condition, unless (Note: don't confuse antecedents/consequents!)

# Recap: Expressions

#### **Basic Expressions**

- ▶ The capital letters we use to symbolize atomic sentences, called atomic formulae or occasionally sentential letters: *A*, *B*, *C*, and so on (possibly with numeric subscripts).
- $\blacktriangleright$  The symbols for the logical connectives: & ,  $\lor,$   $\rightarrow,$  and  $\neg$
- The parentheses used to disambiguate the scope of the connectives: ( and ).

# Recap: Expressions

#### **Basic Expressions**

- ▶ The capital letters we use to symbolize atomic sentences, called atomic formulae or occasionally sentential letters: *A*, *B*, *C*, and so on (possibly with numeric subscripts).
- $\blacktriangleright$  The symbols for the logical connectives: & ,  $\lor,$   $\rightarrow,$  and  $\neg$
- The parentheses used to disambiguate the scope of the connectives: ( and ).

#### **Expressions of Sentential Logic**

Any finite sequence or string of basic expressions is an expression of sentential logic.

### Recap: Formulae

- 1. Every atomic formula  $\varphi$  is a formula of sentential logic.
- 2. If  $\varphi$  is a formula of sentential logic, then so is  $\neg \varphi$ .
- 3. If  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are formulae of sentential logic, then so are each of the following:
  - a.  $(\varphi \& \psi)$
  - b.  $(\varphi \lor \psi)$
  - c.  $(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$
- 4. An expression of sentential logic is a formula only if it can be constructed by one or more applications of the first three rules.

# Recap: Parse Tree

$$\neg (K \lor S) \rightarrow A$$





Recap: Parse Tree



Recap: Parse Tree



Recap: Parse Tree



#### $A \& B \rightarrow C$







## (S & W) (W & S)

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\neg \neg R$  R

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\checkmark \neg \neg R \qquad \checkmark R$ 

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\checkmark \neg \neg R \qquad \checkmark R$ 

Eric had neither red wine nor white wine for dinner.

$$\neg (R \lor W) \qquad (\neg R \& \neg W)$$

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\checkmark \neg \neg R \qquad \checkmark R$ 

Eric had neither red wine nor white wine for dinner.

 $\checkmark \neg (R \lor W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (\neg R \& \neg W)$ 

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\checkmark \neg \neg R \qquad \checkmark R$ 

Eric had neither red wine nor white wine for dinner.

 $\checkmark \neg (R \lor W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (\neg R \& \neg W)$ 

Neither Eric nor Lauren had wine.

$$\neg(E \lor L) \qquad (\neg E \& \neg L)$$

 $\checkmark (S \& W) \qquad \qquad \checkmark (W \& S)$ 

It's not the case that it is not raining.

 $\checkmark \neg \neg R \qquad \checkmark R$ 

Eric had neither red wine nor white wine for dinner.

 $\checkmark \neg (R \lor W) \qquad \checkmark (\neg R \& \neg W)$ 

Neither Eric nor Lauren had wine.

 $\checkmark? \neg (E \lor L) \qquad \qquad \checkmark? (\neg E \And \neg L)$ 

#### did I get this

Translate each sentence using	the given translation key:	Hint
B Bob is gathering eggs.		
C Bob has fed the chickens.		
D Bob has fed the ducks.		
P The ducks are playing in the	pond.	
Neither Bob has fed the chicke	ns, nor are the ducks playing in the pond.	
Click here for info on typing syr	nbols and formulae in activities	
(~C & ~P)		
Either Bob has fed the chicken	s and the ducks, or the ducks are playing in the p	ond.
Click here for info on typing syr	nbols and formulae in activities	
Bob has fed the ducks, and eith	ner he has fed the chickens or the ducks are playi	ing in the pond.
Click here for info on typing syr	nbols and formulae in activities	
Previous	Page 2 of 5	Next
X The phrase 'neithernor negations. The conjunction disjunction, i.e., it means t	' corresponds to a negated disjunction, rather than of negations will always have the same truth-val he same thing, but it doesn't accurately reflect the	n a conjunction of lue as the negated e structure of the sentence.

#### Neither Bob has fed the chickens, nor are the ducks playing in the pond.

Click here for info on typing symbols and formulae in activities

(~C & ~P)



The phrase 'neither...nor...' corresponds to a negated disjunction, rather than a conjunction of negations. The conjunction of negations will always have the same truth-value as the negated disjunction, i.e., it means the same thing, but it doesn't accurately reflect the structure of the sentence.

# Truth-Value Assignment

# A **truth-value assignment** specifies a unique truth-value (either T or F) for each atomic formula.

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C?

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C? **8** 

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C? **8** 

How many truth value assignments are there for four atomic propositions A, B, C and D?

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C? **8** 

How many truth value assignments are there for four atomic propositions A, B, C and D? 16

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C? **8** 

How many truth value assignments are there for four atomic propositions A, B, C and D? 16

How many truth value assignments are there for n atomic propositions  $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ ?

How many truth value assignments are there for two atomic propositions A and B?  ${\bf 4}$ 

How many truth value assignments are there for three atomic propositions A, B, and C? **8** 

How many truth value assignments are there for four atomic propositions A, B, C and D? 16

How many truth value assignments are there for *n* atomic propositions  $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ ? **2**<sup>n</sup>


### Eric had steak and wine. (S & W)

 S
 W

 T
 T

 T
 F

 F
 T

 F
 F

S	W	(S & W)
Т	Т	
Т	F	
F	Т	
F	F	

Eric had steak and wine. 
$$(S \& W)$$

S	W	(5 & W)
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	F
F	F	F











# Truth-Table for Conjunction



# Truth-Table for Conjunction

# $\begin{array}{c|cccc} ( & \varphi & \& & \psi & ) \\ \hline T & T & T & \\ T & F & F & \\ F & F & T & \\ F & F & F & \\ \end{array}$

Eric had steak or wine. 
$$(S \lor W)$$

S	W	$(S \lor W)$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т
F	Т	Т
F	F	F









Eric had steak or wine. 
$$(S \lor W)$$



Eric had steak or wine. 
$$(S \lor W)$$



# Truth-Table for Disjunction



# Truth-Table for Disjunction

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc} ( & \varphi & \lor & \psi & ) \\ \hline T & T & T & \\ T & T & F & \\ F & T & T & \\ F & F & F & \\ \end{array}$ 

### Negation

### Eric didn't have steak. $\neg S$



### Negation

### Eric didn't have steak. $\neg S$





# Negation

### Eric didn't have steak. $\neg S$



# Truth-Table for Negation

*φ* ¬*φ* T F F T

# Truth-Table for Negation

_	$\varphi$
F	Т
Т	F

If Eric had steak, then he had wine. 
$$(S o W)$$

S	W	(S  ightarrow W)	
Т	Т	Т	
Т	F	F	
F	Т	Т	
F	F	Т	

### If Eric had steak, then he had wine. $(S \rightarrow W)$



### If Eric had steak, then he had wine. $(S \rightarrow W)$



### If Eric had steak, then he had wine. $(S \rightarrow W)$



If Eric had steak, then he had wine. 
$$(S o W)$$



### Truth-Table for the Conditional



# Truth-Table for the Conditional

$$\begin{array}{cccc} ( & \varphi & \rightarrow & \psi & ) \\ \hline T & T & T \\ T & F & F \\ F & T & T \\ F & T & F \end{array}$$

### $((A \lor B) \& \neg (A \& B))$
















Eric Pacuit







A	В	$(A \lor B)$	(A & B)	$\neg(A \& B)$	$((A \lor B) \And \neg (A \And B))$
Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
F	F	F	F	Т	F

Α	В	$(A \lor B)$	(A & B)	$\neg(A \& B)$	$((A \lor B) \And \neg (A \And B))$
Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	F	Т	т
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
F	F	F	F	Т	F
			φ T T F F	$\psi \mid (\varphi \lor \psi)$ T T F T T F T F	

A B	$(A \lor B)$	(A & B)	$\neg(A \& B)$	$((A \lor B) \And \neg (A \And B))$
ТТ	Т	Т	F	F
ΤF	Т	F	Т	Т
FT	Т	F	Т	Т
F F	F	F	Т	F
		φ T T F F	ψ (φ & ψ) T T F F T F F F	







## & ¬ ( A & B ) ) $( (A \lor B)$ FF Т Т Т Т Т Т Т Т F Т Т TFF FΤ ТТ Т FFT FFF FFF FΤ