

## Recall: Propositional Logic

## § 1.2 Applications (cont...)

1] Exer.

If you visit me, you drink coffee, unless you are sick.

$v$ : visit me  
 $c$ : drink coffee  
 $s$ : you are sick

$p$  unless  $q$   
 $(\neg q) \rightarrow p$

Sol<sup>n</sup>.

- |   |  |   |          |
|---|--|---|----------|
| ① | $v \wedge \neg s \rightarrow c$        | ✓ | JW / FRB |
| ② | $v \rightarrow (\neg s \rightarrow c)$ |   | AA       |
| ③ | $(v \rightarrow c) \vee s$             |   | FM       |
| ④ | $v \vee c \rightarrow \neg s$          |   | DN       |

Sol<sup>n</sup>.

$$\boxed{\neg s \rightarrow (v \rightarrow c)}$$

- |   |                                   |   |     |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----|
| ① | $v \wedge \neg s \rightarrow c$   | ✓ | HNR |
| ② | $s \rightarrow (v \rightarrow c)$ |   | ZZ  |
| ③ | $(v \wedge c) \rightarrow \neg s$ |   | GR  |
| ④ | $(s \wedge v) \rightarrow \neg c$ |   | RD  |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \quad & \neg s \rightarrow (v \rightarrow c) && p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q \\
 & \equiv s \vee \neg v \vee c && \text{by conditional law} \\
 & \equiv \neg(s \vee \neg v) \rightarrow c && \text{by conditional law} \\
 & \equiv (\neg s \wedge v) \rightarrow c \equiv \text{①} && \text{by DeMorgan's law}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(C \vee \neg v) \rightarrow S \\ \equiv & (\neg C \wedge v) \rightarrow S \end{aligned} \quad ?$$

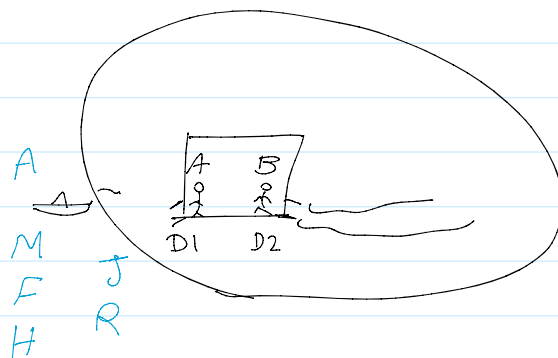
$$(4) \quad (S \wedge v) \rightarrow \neg C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \equiv & \neg(S \wedge v) \vee \neg C && \text{by conditional} \\ \equiv & \neg S \vee \neg v \vee \neg C && \text{by De Morgan's} \end{aligned}$$

## 2] knights & knaves puzzles

knight : T

knave : F



H: A, are you a man and D1 is safe?

A: yes, H takes D1 x

Sol<sup>n</sup>. A, if I ask B is D1 safe, what would he say?

3] e.g. A: We are both knights  
B: A is a knave.

Sol<sup>n</sup>. A is knave, B is knight

4] Exer. A: at least one of us is a knave.  
B: says nothing (sleeping)

Sol<sup>n</sup>. A is a knight, B is a knave

## § 1.3 Propositional Equivalence

5]	Def <sup>n</sup> .	e.g.
	① tautology	$p \vee \neg p$
	② contradiction	$p \wedge \neg p$
	③ Contingency	$p \wedge q$
	④ satisfiable	$p \wedge \neg p, p \vee \neg p$

### 6] Logical Equivalence :

$p$  and  $q$  are equivalent if  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is a tautology.

e.g.

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

How to prove it?

- ① use truth table
- ② use logical equivalence laws

To prove  $p \equiv q$ , we show that  $p \leftrightarrow q$  is a tautology