

Liberal Arts Mathematics I MGF1106 Logic Summary

I. Symbols

\wedge	and
\vee	or
P→Q	If, then
\sim	negation

Simple & Compound Statements II.

Statement	Negation
Р	$\sim \mathrm{P}$
$P \wedge Q$	$\sim P \lor ~\sim Q$
$P \lor Q$	$\sim P \wedge \ \sim Q$

De Morgan's Laws	

$\sim (\mathbf{P} \wedge \mathbf{Q})$	$\sim \mathrm{P} \lor ~\sim \mathrm{Q}$
$\sim (\mathbf{P} \lor \mathbf{Q})$	$\sim P \wedge \ \sim Q$

III. **Quantified Statements**

Statement	<u>Negation</u>
All A are B	Some A are not B
No A are B	Some A are B
Some <i>A</i> are <i>B</i>	No A are B
Some A are not B	All A are B
Statement	<u>Equivalent</u>
All A are B	T_{1}
	There are no A that are not B
	If it is A , then it is B
Some A are B	In the are not A that are not B If it is A , then it is B At least one A is B
Some A are B Some A are not B	In the are no A that are not B If it is A , then it is B At least one A is B Not all A are B

IV. Conditional Statements

<u>Statement</u>	<u>Negation</u>
P→Q	$P\wedge\sim Q$
Statement	<u>Equivalent</u>
P→Q	$\sim Q \sim P$
P→Q	$\sim P \lor Q$
$\sim (P \rightarrow Q)$	$P \wedge \ \sim Q$



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IV. Conditional Statements (continued)

Other Equivalents	
P sufficient for Q	
P only if Q	

Note: same order as standard conditional

Q necessary for P Q if P

Note: reverse order compared to standard conditional

Valid Arguments, Euler diagrams V.







VI. Valid Arguments, Conditional Forms

(These are five commonly used conditional arguments. There are many more valid arguments. Truth tables can be used to verify the validity on these five and many others)

a.
$$P \rightarrow Q$$
 b. $P \rightarrow Q$ *c.* $P \rightarrow Q$ *d.* $P \lor Q$ *e.* $P \lor Q$
 \underline{P} $\underline{\sim} Q$ $\underline{Q} \rightarrow R$ $\underline{\sim} Q$ $\underline{\sim} P$
 $\therefore Q$ $\therefore \sim P$ $\therefore P \rightarrow R$ $\therefore P$