

# Tautology, contradiction, equivalence

In this presentation we will practice checking if a compound proposition is **tautology/contradiction** and if two statements are **equivalent**.

## Example 1

Check if the following proposition is a tautology, contradiction or neither.

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

We need to construct the truth table for this proposition. There are 2 simple sentences involved  $p$  and  $q$ , so the table will have four rows.

We will need columns for  $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $p \rightarrow q$ ,  $\neg p$ ,  $\neg p \vee q$  and finally  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$ .

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The truth table will look as follows. Try to complete a column and then move to the next slide to check your answers.

$p$	$q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg p$	$\neg p \vee q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee q)$
T	T		F		
T	F		F		
F	T		T		
F	F		T		

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T	T	T	F	T	T
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F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T

The last columns has Ts only, so the statement is always true i.e. it is a tautology.

## Example 2

Check if the following compound statement is a tautology, contradiction or neither.

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

We have three simple statements involved in this proposition:  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$ .  
So our table will have eight rows.

We need the following columns:  $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $r$  and then also  $p \wedge q$ ,  $\neg q$ ,  $r \rightarrow \neg q$   
and the statement we want to check  $(p \wedge q) \vee (r \rightarrow \neg q)$

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Check if the following compound statement is a tautology, contradiction or neither.

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## Example 2

The compound statement  $(p \wedge q) \vee (r \rightarrow \neg q)$  is neither a tautology nor a contradiction.

## Example 3

Check if the statement  $(p \vee \neg p) \rightarrow (q \wedge \neg q)$  is a tautology, a contradiction or neither.

We have 2 simple statements involved:  $p$  and  $q$ , so we will have 4 rows.  
We need columns for  $p$ ,  $q$ ,  $\neg p$ ,  $p \vee \neg p$ ,  $\neg q$ ,  $q \wedge \neg q$  and  
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The truth table will look as follows. Try to complete a column and then move to the next slide to check your answers.

$p$	$q$	$\neg p$	$p \vee \neg p$	$\neg q$	$q \wedge \neg q$	$(p \vee \neg p) \rightarrow (q \wedge \neg q)$
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F	T	T	T	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	F	F

## Example 3

The statement  $(p \vee \neg p) \rightarrow (q \wedge \neg q)$  is always false, so it is a contradiction.

## Example 4

Check if the statements  $\neg(p \wedge q)$  and  $\neg p \vee \neg q$  are equivalent.

We need to construct truth table for both statements. We will try to do it in one table.

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The truth table will look as follows. Try to complete a column and then move to the next slide to check your answers.

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \vee \neg q$
T	T					
T	F					
F	T					
F	F					

## Example 4

The truth table will look as follows. Try to complete a column and then move to the next slide to check your answers.

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \vee \neg q$
T	T	T				
T	F	F				
F	T	F				
F	F	F				



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The truth table will look as follows. Try to complete a column and then move to the next slide to check your answers.

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \vee \neg q$
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F	T	F	T	T	F	T
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T	F	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	T

## Example 4

The columns for  $\neg(p \wedge q)$  and  $\neg p \vee \neg q$  are identical, so the two statements are equivalent.