

# Propositional Logic

## Standard Equivalences

# Commutativity and Associativity

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

# Commutativity and Associativity

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{\neq} Q \Rightarrow P$$

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P \Rightarrow Q$ | $Q \Rightarrow P$ |
|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 0   | 1   | 1                 | 0                 |

# Commutativity and Associativity

## Commutativity

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \wedge P$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \vee P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} Q \Leftrightarrow P$$

## Associativity

$$(P \wedge Q) \wedge R \stackrel{val}{=} P \wedge (Q \wedge R)$$

$$(P \vee Q) \vee R \stackrel{val}{=} P \vee (Q \vee R)$$

$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

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$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

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$$(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \Leftrightarrow R \stackrel{val}{=} P \Leftrightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)$$

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

| $P$ | $Q$ | $R$ | $(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R$ | $P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|     |     |     |                                   |                                   |

# Commutativity and Associativity

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|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0   | 1   | 0   |                                   |                                   |

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$$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R \stackrel{val}{\neq} P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$$

| $P$ | $Q$ | $R$ | $(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow R$ | $P \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow R)$ |
|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 0                                 | 1                                 |



# Idempotence and Double Negation

Idempotence

$$P \wedge P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \vee P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \Rightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

# Idempotence and Double Negation

## Idempotence

$$P \wedge P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \vee P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \Rightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{\neq} P$$

## Double negation

$$\neg\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

## Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

## Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

## Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

## Contradiction

$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

## Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## T/F - elimination

$$P \wedge T \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \wedge F \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$P \vee T \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

$$P \vee F \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

# T and F

## Inversion

$$\neg T \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$\neg F \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## Negation

$$\neg P \stackrel{val}{=} P \Rightarrow F$$

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$$P \wedge \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

## Excluded Middle

$$P \vee \neg P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

## T/F - elimination

$$P \wedge T \stackrel{val}{=} P$$

$$P \wedge F \stackrel{val}{=} F$$

$$P \vee T \stackrel{val}{=} T$$

$$P \vee F \stackrel{val}{=} P$$



# Distributivity, De Morgan

## Distributivity

$$P \wedge (Q \vee R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$$

$$P \vee (Q \wedge R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$$

# Distributivity, De Morgan

## Distributivity

$$P \wedge (Q \vee R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R)$$

$$P \vee (Q \wedge R) \stackrel{val}{=} (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$$



## De Morgan

$$\neg(P \wedge Q) \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \vee \neg Q$$

$$\neg(P \vee Q) \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \wedge \neg Q$$

# Implication and Contraposition

## Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \vee Q$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

# Implication and Contraposition

## Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \vee Q$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

## Contraposition

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P$$

# Implication and Contraposition

## Implication

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \vee Q$$

$$P \vee Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

## Contraposition

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} \neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P$$

$$P \Rightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{\neq} \neg P \Rightarrow \neg Q$$

common  
mistake!

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

## Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

## Self-equivalence

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{=}$$

# Bi-implication and Self-equivalence

## Bi-implication

$$P \Leftrightarrow Q \stackrel{val}{=} (P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$$

## Self-equivalence

$$P \Leftrightarrow P \stackrel{val}{=} T$$



**Calculating with equivalent  
propositions**  
(the use of standard equivalences)

# Recall...

**Definition:** Two abstract propositions  $P$  and  $Q$  are equivalent, notation  $P \stackrel{\text{val}}{=} Q$ , iff they induce the same truth-function.

on any sequence containing their common variables

**Property:** The relation  $\stackrel{\text{val}}{=}$  is an equivalence on the set of all abstract propositions.

# Substitution

Simple

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P]}$$

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$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P]}$$

**EVERY**  
occurrence of P  
is substituted!

# Substitution

Simple

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P]}$$

Sequential

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

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# Substitution

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Sequential

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

Simultaneous

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]}$$

**EVERY**  
occurrence of P  
is substituted!

# Substitution

meta rule

Simple

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P]}$$

Sequential

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

Simultaneous

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{\phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \stackrel{val}{=} \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]}$$

EVERY  
occurrence of P  
is substituted!

# The rule of Leibniz

Leibniz

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

---

$$C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]$$



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Leibniz

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$$C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]$$

single  
occurrence is  
replaced!

# The rule of Leibniz

Leibniz

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

---

$$C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]$$

formula that has  
 $\phi$  as a sub formula

single  
occurrence is  
replaced!

# The rule of Leibnitz

Leibnitz

$$\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi$$

---

$$C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]$$

meta rule

formula that has  
 $\phi$  as a sub formula

single  
occurrence is  
replaced!

# Strengthening and weakening

# We had

**Definition:** Two abstract propositions  $P$  and  $Q$  are equivalent, notation  $P \stackrel{\text{val}}{=} Q$ , iff

- (1) Always when  $P$  has truth value 1, also  $Q$  has truth value 1, and
- (2) Always when  $Q$  has truth value 1, also  $P$  has truth value 1.

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**Definition:** Two abstract propositions  $P$  and  $Q$  are equivalent, notation  $P \stackrel{\text{val}}{=} Q$ , iff

- (1) Always when  $P$  has truth value 1, also  $Q$  has truth value 1, and
- (2) Always when  $Q$  has truth value 1, also  $P$  has truth value 1.

if we relax this,  
we get  
strengthening

# Strengthening

**Definition:** The abstract proposition  $P$  is stronger than  $Q$ , notation  $P \stackrel{\text{val}}{=} Q$ , iff

- ~~(1) Always when  $P$  has truth value 1, also  $Q$  has truth value 1, and~~
- ~~(2) Always when  $Q$  has truth value 1, also  $P$  has truth value 1.~~

# Strengthening

**Definition:** The abstract proposition  $P$  is stronger than  $Q$ , notation  $P \stackrel{\text{val}}{=} Q$ , iff

- ~~(1) Always when  $P$  has truth value 1, also  $Q$  has truth value 1, and~~
- ~~(2) Always when  $Q$  has truth value 1, also  $P$  has truth value 1.~~

$Q$  is weaker than  $P$



# Strengthening

**Definition:** The abstract proposition  $P$  is stronger than  $Q$ , notation  $P \vDash^{\text{val}} Q$ , iff  
always when  $P$  has truth value  $I$ ,  
also  $Q$  has truth value  $I$ .

# Strengthening

**Definition:** The abstract proposition  $P$  is stronger than  $Q$ , notation  $P \models^{\text{val}} Q$ , iff  
always when  $P$  has truth value 1,  
also  $Q$  has truth value 1.

always when  $P$  is true,  
 $Q$  is also true

# Strengthening

**Definition:** The abstract proposition  $P$  is stronger than  $Q$ , notation  $P \models^{\text{val}} Q$ , iff  
always when  $P$  has truth value 1,  
also  $Q$  has truth value 1.

always when  $P$  is true,  
 $Q$  is also true

$Q$  is weaker  
than  $P$

# Properties

# Properties

**Lemma E1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \Leftrightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

# Properties

**Lemma EI:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \Leftrightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

**Lemma EWI:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \stackrel{val}{\models} Q$  and  $Q \stackrel{val}{\models} P$ .

# Properties

**Lemma EI:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \Leftrightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

**Lemma EW1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \models^{val} Q$  and  $Q \models^{val} P$ .

**Lemma W2:** Weakening is a reflexive relation on abstract propositions.

# Properties

**Lemma E1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \Leftrightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

**Lemma EW1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \models^{val} Q$  and  $Q \models^{val} P$ .

**Lemma W2:** Weakening is a reflexive relation on abstract propositions.

**Lemma W3:** Weakening is a transitive relation on abstract propositions.



# Properties

**Lemma E1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \Leftrightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

**Lemma EW1:**  $P \stackrel{val}{=} Q$  iff  $P \stackrel{val}{\models} Q$  and  $Q \stackrel{val}{\models} P$ .

**Lemma W2:** Weakening is a reflexive relation on abstract propositions.

**Lemma W3:** Weakening is a transitive relation on abstract propositions.

**Lemma W4:**  $P \stackrel{val}{\models} Q$  iff  $P \Rightarrow Q$  is a tautology.

# Standard Weakenings

and-or-weakening

$$P \wedge Q \stackrel{val}{\models} P$$

$$P \stackrel{val}{\models} P \vee Q$$

Extremes

$$F \stackrel{val}{\models} P$$

$$P \stackrel{val}{\models} T$$

# Calculating with weakenings

(the use of standard weakenings)

# Substitution

## Simple

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi\{\xi/P\} \models \psi\{\xi/P\}}$$

## Sequential

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

## Simultaneous

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]}$$

# Substitution

just holds

Simple

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi\{\xi/P\} \models \psi\{\xi/P\}}$$

Sequential

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

Simultaneous

$$\frac{\overset{val}{\phi \models \psi}}{\phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]}$$

# Substitution

just holds

Simple

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad \phi \models \psi}{\text{val} \quad \phi\{\xi/P\} \models \psi\{\xi/P\}}$$

Sequential

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad \phi \models \psi}{\text{val} \quad \phi[\xi/P][\eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P][\eta/Q]}$$

Simultaneous

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad \phi \models \psi}{\text{val} \quad \phi[\xi/P, \eta/Q] \models \psi[\xi/P, \eta/Q]}$$

EVERY  
occurrence of P  
is substituted!

# The rule of Leibniz

Leibniz

$$\frac{\phi \stackrel{val}{=} \psi}{C[\phi] \stackrel{val}{=} C[\psi]}$$

formula that has  
 $\phi$  as a sub formula

does not hold  
for weakening!

# The rule of Leibniz

does not hold  
for weakening!

Leibniz

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad \phi \models \psi}{\text{val} \quad C[\phi] \models C[\psi]}$$

Monotonicity

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad P \models Q}{\text{val} \quad P \wedge R \models Q \wedge R}$$

$$\frac{\text{val} \quad P \models Q}{\text{val} \quad P \vee R \models Q \vee R}$$