

TRINITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NAMAKKAL Department of Mathematics

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS 23PMAE08 - EVEN Semester

Propositional Logic

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Proposition

Definition: A proposition is a declarative sentence or statement has a truth value. It is a statement which is either true or false.

Each proposition has a truth value

Either true or false

Examples

Socrates was a human Socrates was a pigeon It is raining today The logo of starbucks is a green mermaid 1+1 = 2 1 + 1 = 4

Propositions only need to be declarative.Their truth value may be true or false.

<u>Examples</u> that are not propositions

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Do you have a dog?
Let's go!
Some coffee mug with mermaid on it
X + 3 = 3
Y = x + 1
```

We know propositions do not have any variables, quantifiers, parameters.

Constructing Propositions

An entire proposition is often denoted by a single propositional variable.

Propositional variables are typically among p, q, r, s, t,

We also denote tryth values in particular ways, True may be denoted by T False may be denoted by F When a proposition is known to always be true, we can replace it by T. When a proposition is known to be always be false, we can replace it by F

We can combine propositions into compound propositions or propositional formulas.

Example

p: The sky is blueq: The sun rises from the west

The proposition p is always true i.e., p is true

The proposition q is always false i.e., q is false

Connectives

We can combine propositions into compound propositions or propositional formulas.

This is akin to compound sentences and other logical connectives in natural language.

In propositional logic, we have five main connectives

The connectives are

Negation: \neg Conjunction: \land Disjunction: \lor Implication: \rightarrow Biconditional: \leftrightarrow

Logical connectives are arithmetic operators $(+, -, \times, \div)$

THANK YOU

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