

**Definition X1.1** (Implication  $A \Rightarrow B$ ). The truth value for  $A \Rightarrow B$  is defined by the truth table

$A$	$B$	$A \Rightarrow B$
$T$	$T$	
$T$	$F$	
$F$	$T$	
$F$	$F$	

We refer to  $A$  as the  $\dots$  and  $B$  as the  $\dots$

**Example X1.2** (Implication). If you are in Ontario, then you are in Canada.

**Question:** What truth values for  $A, B$  are inconsistent with  $A \Rightarrow B$ ?

**Answer:**  $T, F$

**Statement X1.3.** If  $x$  is a positive number, then  $x + 10$  is a positive number.

**Question:** What is the hypothesis of this statement?

**Answer:**  $x$  is a positive number

**Question:** What is the conclusion?

**Answer:**  $x + 10$  is a positive number

**Question:** Consider a negative number  $x$ . Does Statement X1.3 tell us whether the value of  $x + 10$  is positive or negative?

**Answer:** No

**Example X1.4.** Both the implications  $A \Rightarrow B$  and  $B \Rightarrow A$  are  $\dots$

Note: see Remarks on text p 28.

**Negating Implications**

**Question:** What is the negation of  $A \Rightarrow B$ ?

$A$	$B$	$A \Rightarrow B$	$\neg(A \Rightarrow B)$
$T$	$T$	$T$	
$T$	$F$	$F$	
$F$	$T$	$T$	
$F$	$F$	$T$	

**Answer:**  $A \wedge \neg B$

**Try Exercise X1.5.** Write down the negation of the following:

- (a) If 7 is odd and  $5 \leq 6$ , then 24 is a perfect square.
- (b) If 7 is odd, then  $5 \leq 6$  or 24 is a perfect square.

(a)  $\neg(7 \text{ is odd} \wedge 5 \leq 6) \vee \neg(24 \text{ is a perfect square})$

(b)  $\neg(7 \text{ is odd}) \vee \neg(5 \leq 6 \vee 24 \text{ is a perfect square})$

**Example X1.6.** Complete the truth table to determine whether  $((A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)) \equiv ((A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C)$ .

$A$	$B$	$C$	$A \Rightarrow C$	$B \Rightarrow C$	$(A \Rightarrow C) \vee (B \Rightarrow C)$	$A \wedge B$	$((A \wedge B) \Rightarrow C)$
$T$	$T$	$T$					
$T$	$T$	$F$					
$T$	$F$	$T$					
$T$	$F$	$F$					
$F$	$T$	$T$					
$F$	$T$	$F$					
$F$	$F$	$T$					
$F$	$F$	$F$					

**Try After Class**

**Try Exercise X1.7.** Construct a truth table for  $A \Rightarrow (B \wedge C)$ .

**Definition X1.8** (Converse).

**Try Exercise X1.9** (Converse). Write the converse of the following statement.

Statement C: For all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , if  $x > 0$  then  $x^2 > 0$ .

Converse of C:

**Question:** Is Statement C true or false?

**Answer:**

**Question:** Is the converse of C true or false?

**Answer:**

**Example X1.10** ( $A \Rightarrow B$  does not tell us whether  $B \Rightarrow A$ ).

**Definition X1.11** (Contrapositive). The contrapositive of  $A \Rightarrow B$  is

**Try Exercise X1.12** (Contrapositive). Write the contrapositive of “If you are in Ontario, then you are in Canada”.

Contrapositive:

**Example X1.13** (Implication equivalent to its Contrapositive). Show that  $(A \Rightarrow B) \equiv (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A)$ .


**Definition X1.14** ( $A \Leftrightarrow B$ ). The definition of  $A$  if and only if  $B$ , written \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ is

$A$	$B$	$A \Leftrightarrow B$
$T$	$T$	
$T$	$F$	
$F$	$T$	
$F$	$F$	

Note that

**Statement X1.15.** For all integers  $x$ ,  $x$  is even if and only if  $x^2 + 5x + 6$ .

**Try Exercise X1.16.** Is Statement X1.15 is true or false? Convince me.

**Try Exercise X1.17.** 

Determine whether the statement  $(P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (R \Leftrightarrow P)$  is equivalent to  $Q \Leftrightarrow R$ .