



**HUMAN CAPITAL**  
NATIONAL COHESION STRATEGY



EUROPEAN UNION  
EUROPEAN  
SOCIAL FUND



Philosophy and Methodology of Sciences

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# Logic 2

(lecture 2)

Project co-financed by the European Union under the European Social Fund

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It is not the case that the Earth is round

# Extensional/intensional connectives

Thanks to a connective being extensional, it can be fully characterized by a truth-value table. Here is the truth-table for negation:

p	it is not the case that p
1	0
0	1

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Intensional = non-extensional



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If a reasoning is expressed in a language with extensional connectives only, the content of sentences involved is inessential for validity of that reasoning.

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3. auxiliary symbols:  $(, )$ .

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- if  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are wffs, then  $(\alpha \wedge \beta)$ ,  $(\alpha \vee \beta)$ ,  $(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)$ , and  $(\alpha \equiv \beta)$  are wffs as well.

# Truth vs. proof

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Grand aim: completeness result - if a formula is always true, it is provable, and if it is provable, it is always true.



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p	$\sim p$
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# Connectives of CPL

- conjunction  $\wedge$   $p \wedge q$ 
  - 1 Copernicus was an astronomer.
  - 0 Copernicus was an astronaut.
  - 0 Hermaszewski was an astronomer.
  - 1 Hermaszewski was an astronaut.

p	q	$p \wedge q$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

# Connectives of CPL

- disjunction  $\vee$        $p \vee q$

1      Copernicus was an astronomer.

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p	q	$p \vee q$
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

# Connectives of CPL

- implication  $\rightarrow$   $p \rightarrow q$

If you get a very good grade from the test, we'll go to the movies.

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	1
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# Connectives of CPL

- equivalence  $\equiv$   $p \equiv q$

We'll go to the movies if and only if you'll get a very good grade from your test.

p	q	$p \equiv q$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
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  1. There are infinitely many valuations.
  2. Each valuation is fully determined by the values it takes on propositional variables.
  3. A value of a wff depends only on the values of those propositional variables that occur in the wff in question.

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## **How to check if a wff is a tautology?**

Direct method by a truth-table: see the blackboard.

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Assume indirectly that the formula is not a tautology. Then there is a valuation that assigns 0 to that formula. You may find that this assumption leads to absurdity: it assigns both 0 and 1 to some sub-formula of the initial formula. Having found such absurdity, you learned that the indirect assumption is absurd, and accordingly, there is no valuation that assigns 0 to the formula in question, i.e., this formula must be a tautology.

More in the discussion groups.