## Some Big Ideas, Week 2

Jan 29 – Feb 2, 2024

- Definition: A *proposition* or *statement* is a sentence that is true or false, but not both.
- $\odot$  Notation: If *p* and *q* are propositions, then
  - $\cdot \sim p$  or  $\neg p$  means "not p", also called the *negation* of p.
  - $p \lor q$  means "*p* or *q*", also called the *disjunction* of *p* and *q*.
  - ·  $p \land q$  means "*p* and *q*", also called the *conjunction* of *p* and *q*.
  - ·  $p \rightarrow q$  means "*p* implies *q*", also called the *conditional*. *p* is the *hypothesis* and *q* is the *conclusion*
- Definition: The *truth table* for a logical expression displays the truth values for the expression corresponding to all possible combinations of truth values for the propositions in the expression.
- Notation: If expressions *P* and *Q* are logically equivalent, then we denote this with  $P \equiv Q$ .
- $\odot$  **DeMorgan's Laws**: If *P* and *Q* are logical expressions, then
  - $\cdot \neg (P \land Q) \equiv \neg P \lor \neg Q$

$$\cdot \neg (P \lor Q) \equiv \neg P \land \neg Q$$

- **Definition**: The *biconditional* "*p* if-and-only-if *q*" means  $(p \rightarrow q) \land (q \rightarrow p)$ . We will often abbreviate to "*p* iff *q*".
- **Definition**: The *contrapositive* of a conditional statement "If *p* then *q*" is the statement "If  $\neg q$  then  $\neg p$ ".
- $\odot$  **Definition**: The *converse* of a conditional statement "If *p* then *q*" is the statement "If *q* then *p*".
- **Definition**: The *inverse* of a conditional statement "If *p* then *q*" is the statement "If  $\neg p$  then  $\neg q$ ".

Check the *Tentative Weekly Syllabus* on the course webpage for the specific sections relevant for this week.

Some of the resources I used in constructing the Big Ideas notes this semester are: Ernst: Introduction to Proof via Inquiry-Based Learning; Epp: Discrete Mathematics with Applications, 4th edition; Levin: Discrete Mathematics, An Open Introduction, 3rd edition; Sundstrom: Mathematical Reasoning, Writing and Proof, Version 3; and the notes of my colleague, Rachelle DeCoste at Wheaton.