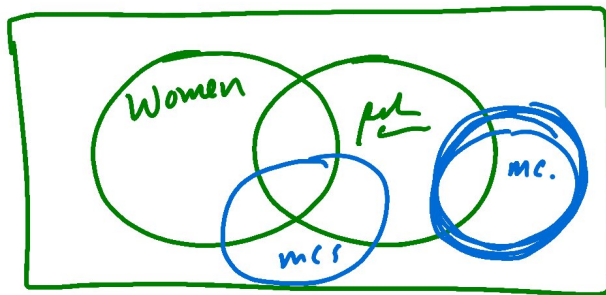


17) 1. Some women are police officers

2. Some ^{police officers} ride motorcycles

\therefore Some women ride motorcycles



INVALID

42) banana strawberry asparagus eggplant orange
y r g p o

Section 1.2 Symbolic Logic

A statement is a sentence that is either true or false.

ex 1: a) Apple manufactures computers. Yes

b) Apple manufactures the world's best computers. No

c) A \$2000 computer that is discounted 25% costs \$1000. Yes

We use lowercase letters for statements

compound statement: one or more simpler statements

negation - If p is a statement, $\sim p$ (not p)
is its negation.

p : It is snowing.

$\sim p$: It is not snowing.

ex 2 p13 a) p : The senator is a Democrat.

$\sim p$: The senator is not a Democrat.

b) p : The senator is not a Democrat.

$\sim p$: The senator is a Democrat

c) p : Some senators are Republican

$\sim p$: No senator is Republican

It is not the case that some senators are Republican

All p are q has negation some p are q

Some p are q has negation no p are q

conjunction - 2 or more statements connected with an and.

p and $q \Rightarrow$ symbolically $p \wedge q$

ex 3 p14

p : Norma Rae is a union member

q : Norma Rae is a Democrat

a) N.R. is a union member and she is a Democrat

$$p \wedge q$$

b) N.R. is a UM and she is not a Dem

$$p \wedge \sim q$$

disjunction $p \text{ or } q \Rightarrow p \vee q$

ex4p17 p : Juanita is a college grad.

q : Juanita is employed.

a) $p \vee q$: Juanita is college grad or employed.

b) $\sim p \wedge q$: Juanita is not a college grad and she is employed.

Conditional: If p , then $q \Rightarrow p \rightarrow q$
 ↑ ↑
 hypothesis conclusion

ex: p : I am healthy

q : I eat junk food

r : I exercise regularly

a) I am healthy if $\overbrace{\text{I exercise regularly}}^{\text{first}}$.

~~$p \rightarrow r$~~ $r \rightarrow p$

b) If I eat junk food and do not exercise, then

I am not healthy.
 $(q \wedge \sim r) \rightarrow \sim p$

p.17-19 1-29 odd