Testing and Demonstrating Validity

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Both are two-place connectives:

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They are

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the conditional

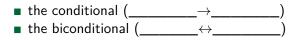
Both are two-place connectives:

They are

- the conditional (______)
- the biconditional

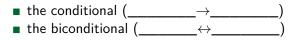
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Put sentences in the blanks and you get a resulting sentence.

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The order of the parts of a conditional matter! "P \rightarrow Q" has a very different meaning from "Q \rightarrow P" The conditional is supposed to mimic the behavior of the English phrase, "If P, then Q"

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So we have a special name for each the two parts.

- The "before the arrow" part is the *antecedent*
- The "after the arrow" part is called the *consequent*

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 $\mathbf{P} {
ightarrow} \mathbf{Q}$:

- "If P, then Q" (notice that whatever comes after a plain old "if" is the antecedent, ...)
- "Q if P" (... no matter where the English "if" appears)
- "P only if Q" (notice that whatever comes after a plain old "only if" is the consequent...)
- "Only if Q, P"

(... no matter where the English "only if" appears)

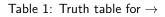
- "Provided that P, Q"
- "Q, provided that P."
- "P is a sufficient condition for Q."
- "Q is a necessary condition for P."

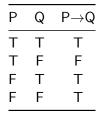
$$\frac{\mathsf{P} \quad \mathsf{Q} \quad \mathsf{P} \rightarrow \mathsf{Q}}{\mathsf{T} \quad \mathsf{T} \quad \mathsf{T}}$$

Ρ	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
т	Т	Т
Т	F	F

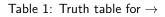
Ρ	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т

Ρ	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т
F	F	Т





That is, the only case where we'll say that a conditional is false is when



Ρ	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т
F	F	Т

That is, the only case where we'll say that a conditional is false is when its antecedent is TRUE and its consequent is FALSE.