

Symbolic Logic –II

सांकेतिक तर्कशास्त्र – 2

Basic Logical Connectives

- 1. And - $\cdot$ $p \cdot q$
- 2. Or - $\vee$ $p \vee q$
- 3. Not - $\sim$ $\sim p$
- 4. Implies - $\supset$ $p \supset q$
- 5. Equivalence - $\equiv$ $p \equiv q$

Rules of Replacement

(Rules of Replacement)

1. De Morgan - $\sim (p \cdot q) \equiv \sim p \vee \sim q$
 $\sim (p \vee q) \equiv \sim p \cdot \sim q$

2. Transposition - $(p \supset q) \equiv \sim q \supset \sim p$

3. Material Implication - $(p \supset q) \equiv \sim p \vee q$

4. Double Negation - $p \equiv \sim \sim p$

5. Tautology - $p \cdot p \equiv p$
 $p \vee p \equiv p$

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(Rules of Replacement)

6. Commutation - $p \cdot q \equiv q \cdot p$

$$p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$$

7. Association - $p \cdot (q \cdot r) \equiv (p \cdot q) \cdot r$

$$p \vee (q \vee r) \equiv (p \vee q) \vee r$$

8. Distribution - $p \cdot (q \vee r) \equiv (p \cdot q) \vee (p \cdot r)$

$$p \vee (q \cdot r) \equiv (p \vee q) \cdot (p \vee r)$$

9. Equivalence - $(p \equiv q) \equiv (p \supset q) \cdot (q \supset p)$

10. Exportation - $[(p \cdot q) \supset r] \equiv [p \supset (q \supset r)]$

$\forall x (Kx \supset R^2x)$ (Quantificational Logic)

- $\forall x (Kx \supset R^2x)$ is true in a model $\langle M, I \rangle$ iff for every object a in the domain of M , if $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R)$ then $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R^2)$.
- $\exists x (Kx \supset R^2x)$ is true in a model $\langle M, I \rangle$ iff there is an object a in the domain of M such that if $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R)$ then $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R^2)$.
- $\forall x (Kx \supset R^2x) \supset \exists x (Kx \supset R^2x)$ is true in a model $\langle M, I \rangle$ iff if for every object a in the domain of M , if $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R)$ then $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R^2)$, then there is an object a in the domain of M such that if $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R)$ then $\langle a, a \rangle \in I(R^2)$.

lookph fo/kku & T;kr lo 0;Drh] oLr]?kVukpk fun" k vlrk- T;kp
fpUgkdu djrkuk R;k 0;Drh] oLr]?kVupk fun" k (X) vlk d : u
i<hy dlr fpUgkdu dy tkr- ;kr doG 0;td okijrkr-
mnk% lo 0;Drh ikef.kd vlrkr- $(Px, Hx) = (X) (Px \supset Hx)$

- fpUgkdu djkr-

- 1- lo lki fo'kkjh vlrkr-
- 2- dkgh QG xkM vlrkr-
- 3- gek ufrdk ukgh-
- 4- ,dgh xjk[kh lf"kf{k r ulrk-
- 5- dkgh fon;kFkh vH;k l ulrk-
- 6- dkgh Qy lx/kh ulrk-