## And, Or, Not

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Let $P$ and $Q$ be statements.
P. 18 is even
$\bar{Q}: 18$ is a multiple of 3
$R: 18$ is a of 5
$P$ and $Q$ is a new statement that is True if both $P$ and $Q$ are True; and false otherwise. $P$ and $Q$ true

Band R False 1815 even and 18 is anulitple of $3 \quad 18$ is nor a multiple $P$ or $Q$ is a new statement that is True if either $P$ or $Q$, or ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {both }}{ }^{5}$ th, are True; and false otherwise. For $R$ is true $\quad \operatorname{Pand} Q$ true $R$ false and $P$ true
Not $P$ is a new statement that is True if $P$ is False, and False if $P$ is $Q$. Not $P$ is the statement

18 is not even
$P$ true NOT $P$ is False
Negation of $P$ means the same as Not $P$.

And
$P$ and $Q$ can be written $P \wedge Q$ (compare with set intersection).
$\Lambda$ : and $P \wedge Q$ means $P$ and $Q$
intersection $A \cap B$

$$
A \cap B=\{x, x \in A \text { and } x \in B\}
$$

$x \in A$ is a statement
$(x \in A)$ and $(x \in B)$ could be written

$$
\begin{array}{r}
(x \in A) \wedge(x \in B) \\
A_{\cap} \cap B=\left\{x: \quad(x \in A): \tilde{n}_{-}(x \in B)\right\}
\end{array}
$$

OR
$P$ or $Q$ can be written $P \vee Q$ (compare with set union)
$\operatorname{Por} Q \quad P \vee Q$

$$
\begin{aligned}
A \cup B & =\{x: x \in A \text { or } x \in B\} \\
& =\{x:(x \in A) V(x \in B)\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Not
Not $P$ can be written $\sim P$, or sometimes $\neg P$.

$$
\begin{array}{rlr} 
& \sim P & \neg P \\
\bar{X} & =\{x: x \notin X\} \quad(X \subseteq U \text { universal set }\} . \\
& =\{x: \sim(x \in X)\}
\end{array}
$$

Examples
Write the open sentences $x \neq y$ and $y \geq x$ as $P$ and $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P}$ or Q , or not $P$.

$$
x \neq y
$$

$P(x, y)$ be the open sentence $x=y$.
$x \neq y$ is $\sim P(x, y)$.
$y \geqslant x$ means $y>x$ or $y=x$.
$P(x, y)$ 为 " $y>x$ "
$Q(x, y)$ is " $y=x^{*}$

$$
y \geqslant x \text { is "P(x,y) or } Q(x, y)^{4} \text {. }
$$

Example
Express the following in the form $P \wedge Q, P \vee Q$ or $\sim P$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A \in\{\underline{X \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})}:|\bar{X}|<\infty\} \\
& |x|<\infty \text { : } \\
& x=\{3,4,5, \ldots\} \leqslant \mathbb{N} \\
& \bar{x}=\{1,2\} \text { finis, }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\mid \beta 1=\infty$
$A \in \rho(N)$ meaning $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$.
( $) A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$
(2) $|\bar{A}|<\infty: \bar{A}=\mathbb{N}-A$
$|N-A|$ ir finite.
Or statement is Panda $Q$ open sentence

Truth Tables
Truth tables are an effective way to keep track of combinations of statements.

| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ and $Q$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $T$ | $T$ | $T$ |
| $T$ | $F$ | $F$ |
| $F$ | $T$ | $F$ |
| $F$ | $F$ | $F$ |


| $P$ | $Q$ | $P$ or $Q$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $T$ | $T$ | $T$ |
| $T$ | $F$ | $T$ |
| $F$ | $T$ | $T$ |
| $F$ | $F$ | $F$ |


| $P$ | Not $P$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $T$ | $F$ |
| $F$ | $T$ |

"Formulas"

