Philosophy 104

6.3 Notes

Recap:

- Propositional Logic is composed of:
 - Propositional Variables
 - Lower-case letters: p, q, r, etc.
 - Truth-Functional Connectives
 - ~ (Negation)
 - & (Conjunction)
 - v (Disjunction)
 - \supset (Material Conditional)
 - Punctuation [()]

The Material Conditional



Conditional

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- Consider the truth value of:
 - "If there is an elephant in the room, then it is raining."
 - It's TRUE! (as long as there is no elephant in the room, or as long as it is raining)

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- Consider the truth-value of:
 - "If two plus two is four then Rio de Janeiro is in Chile"

- Consider the truth-value of:
 - "If two plus two is four then Rio de Janeiro is in Chile"
 - It's FALSE
 - Why?

Ρ	Q	$P \supset Q$
Т	Т	
Т	F	
F	Т	
F	F	

Р	Q	$P \supset Q$	
Т	Т	Т	Very Straightforward. "If you clean out the barn,
Т	F		then I pay you \$5." is true when it is true that you
F	Т		clean out the barn and true that I pay you \$5.
F	F		

Ρ	Q	$P \supset Q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	
F	F	

Also Straightforward. "If you clean out the barn, then I pay you \$5." is false when it is true that you clean out the barn and false that I pay you \$5. At this point, I have lied to you and you'll want to beat me up.

Ρ	Q	$P \supset Q$
Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F
F	Т	Т
F	F	

Now, say you don't clean out the barn. I might decide to give you \$5 out of kindness, in which case I haven't lied to you when I said, "If you clean out the barn, then I pay you \$5."

Ρ	Q	$P \supset Q$	
Т	Т	Т	
Т	F	F	/
F	Т	Τ	
F	F	T	/

Say you don't clean out the barn and so I don't give you \$5. I haven't lied to you when I said, "If you clean out the barn, then I pay you \$5."

- Remember: "If there is an Elephant in the room, then it is raining."
 - The above is true (barring an elephant being in the room and clear weather when I present these notes)

- Remember: "If there is an Elephant in the room, then it is raining."
 - The above is true (barring an elephant being in the room and clear weather when I present these notes)
 - If you think it must be false, you are reading it as a causal conditional, which is a material conditional with extra baggage. In a causal conditional "If P then Q" means "P causes Q".

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 - Notice that there are not *two* propositions expressed because 'I were you' does not express a proposition by itself, nor does 'I *would* make popcorn'.

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 - Notice that there are not *two* propositions expressed because 'I were you' does not express a proposition by itself, nor does 'I *would* make popcorn'.
 - This is a counterfactual, or subjunctive conditional. It is best symbolized 'p' because it expresses one whole state of affairs.

- Consider whether the following are logically equivalent:
 - "If you clean the barn I'll pay you \$5."
 - "Either you don't clean the barn, or I'll pay you \$5"

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 - "If you clean the barn I'll pay you \$5."
 - "Either you don't clean the barn, or I'll pay you \$5"
- The preceding are symbolized:
 - $C \supset P$
 - ~C v P

Ρ	Q	~P	V	Q
Т	Т	F	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	F
F	Т	Т	Т	Т
F	F	Т	Т	F

Ρ	Q	~P	V	Q	$P \supset Q$
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	F	F
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	т
F	F	Т	Т	F	Т

 Many students want to make a conditional false when the antecedent is false. That would make the symbol '⊃' mean the same thing as the '&'.

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- Does 'If P then Q' mean the same thing as 'P and Q'?

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- Clearly not. The person who utters the latter is asserting the truth of both P and Q while the person who utters the former is asserting neither the truth nor falsity of either P or Q.

 The material conditional asserts a relationship between P and Q that is false when the antecedent (P) is true while the consequent (Q) is false, and true otherwise.

7. If the house comes up for sale, and I have the money in hand, I will bid on it.

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(S & M) \supset B

8. If you come to dinner, I will cook you a lobster, if you want me to.

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 $\mathsf{D} \supset (\mathsf{W} \supset \mathsf{L})$

9. You can be a success if only you try.

10.You can be a success only if you try.

9. You can be a success if only you try. $T \supset S$

10.You can be a success only if you try. $S \supset T$

Example: Ex. 24 #5

• Argument is:



 $p \supset q$ $q \supset r$ $\frac{\sim r}{\sim p}$

• Step 1: Create the reference columns:

Step 2, One column for each connective:



Step 3: Fill In Reference Columns

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	$q \supset r$	~r	~p
Т	Т	Т				
Т	Т	F				
Т	F	Т				
Т	F	F				
F	Т	Т				
F	Т	F				
F	F	Т				
F	F	F				

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т				
Т	Т	F				
Т	F	Т				
Т	F	F				
F	Т	Т				
F	Т	F				
F	F	Т				
F	F	F				

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	т			
Т	Т	F	т			
Т	F	Т				
Т	F	F				
F	Т	Т				
F	Т	F				
F	F	Т				
F	F	F				

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	Т			
Т	Т	F	Т			
Т	F	Т	F			
Т	F	F	F			
F	Т	Т				
F	Т	F				
F	F	Т				
F	F	F				

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	Т			
Т	Т	F	Т			
Т	F	Т	F			
Т	F	F	F			
F	Т	Т	Т			
F	Т	F	Т			
F	F	Т	т			
F	F	F	Т			

р	q	r	p⊃d	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	Т			
Т	Т	F	Т	F		
Т	F	Т	F			
Т	F	F	F			
F	Т	Т	Т			
F	Т	F	Т	F		
F	F	Т	Т			
F	F	F	Т			

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		
Т	Т	F	Т	F		
Т	F	Т	F	Т		
Т	F	F	F	Т		
F	Т	Т	Т	Т		
F	Т	F	Т	F		
F	F	Т	Т	Т		
F	F	F	Т	Т		

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	
Т	Т	F	Т	F	т	
Т	F	Т	F	т	F	
Т	F	F	F	Т	т	
F	Т	Т	Т	т	F	
F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	
F	F	Т	Т	т	F	
F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	

р	q	r	$b \supset d$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	т	т	F	F
Т	Т	F	т	F	Т	F
Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	F
Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	т
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т

р	q	r	$p \supset q$	q ⊃ r	~r	~р
Т	Т	Т	т	т	F	F
Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F
Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	F
Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т
F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т

Check for Validity:

				Premise 1	Premise 2	Premise 3	Conclusion
	р	q	r	$p \supset q$	$q \supset r$	~r	~p
1	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
2	Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F
3	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	F
4	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F
5	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
6	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т
7	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т
8	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т

meet the MODI

Modus Ponens
 Modus Tollens



Valid Moduses:

Modus Ponens				odus	s Tollens		
P2	С	P1			P1	С	P2
р	q	p⊃q	р	q	$p \supset q$	~p	~q
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	Т
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т

A couple common fallacies: (and trouble with conditionals in general)

Affirming the

 Denying the antecedent
 consequent



Hypothetical Syllogism (Chain Argument)

 $\mathsf{p} \supset \mathsf{q}$

 $\underline{\mathsf{q}} \supset \mathsf{r}$

 $\mathsf{p} \supset \mathsf{r}$

Valid?

Chain Argument (Hypothetical Syllogism)

			P1	P2	С
р	q	r	$p \supset q$	$q \supset r$	$p \supset r$
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	Т	F
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
F	Т	F	Т	F	Т
F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т
F	F	F	Т	Т	Т