## Philosophy 200

contingency, equivalence

# Tautology

 A sentence of SL (or anything else) is a tautology if and only if it is true on every possible truth-value assignment of its constituents.

# Tautology



### Contradiction

 A sentence of SL (or anything else) is a contradiction if and only if it is false on every possible truth-value assignment of its constituents.

#### Contradiction

Ρ	Ρ.	~P
Т	F	F
F	F	Т

# Contingent

• A sentence of SL (or anything else) is contingent if and only if it is neither a tautology nor a contradiction.

#### Contingent



## Full Truth-Tables

 Of course, one can always simply do a full truth-table and check to see if the column for the main connective is all true (for tautologies), all false (for contradictions), or a mix of the two (for contingent sentences).

## Equivalence

 Equivalence: The members of a pair of sentences are logically equivalent if and only if it is not (logically) possible for one of the sentences to be true while the other sentence is false.

# Equivalence (Formally):

- Sentences P and Q of SL are truth-functionally equivalent if and only if there is no truth value assignment [for the components of P and Q] on which P and Q have different truth-values.
- This means that on a full truth table, the columns for any two truth-functionally equivalent sentences of SL will be identical.

#### The Full Truth-Table (for illustration)

F	н	J	F &	(J v H)	(F & J)	vН
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т
Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т
F	F	Т	F	Т	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Here are the columns for the main connectives of each claim.

#### The Full Truth-Table (for illustration)

F	Н	J	F &	(J v H)	(F & J)	v H
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т
Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т
F	Т	F	F	т	F	Т
F	F	Т	F	Т	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F

And here are the lines of the table that illustrate truthfunctional differences between the claims, proving that they are not equivalent.