

Exercises 14: Tautologies

(a) Which of the following wffs are tautologies, which are contradictions, and which are neither?

- (1) $\neg((\neg\neg Q \wedge \neg\neg P) \vee \neg(P \wedge Q))$
- (2) $(P \vee ((\neg P \vee Q) \wedge \neg Q))$
- (3) $(\{P \vee \neg(Q \wedge R)\} \vee \{(\neg P \wedge Q) \wedge R\})$
- (4) $(\{P \vee (Q \wedge \neg R)\} \vee \neg\{(\neg P \vee R) \vee Q\})$
- (5) $(\{P \wedge (\neg Q \vee \neg R)\} \vee \neg\{(P \vee \neg R) \vee \neg Q\})$
- (6) $\neg(\{(\neg(P \wedge \neg R) \wedge \neg(Q \wedge \neg S))\} \wedge \neg\{\neg(P \vee Q) \vee (R \vee S)\})$

(b*) Which of the following claims are true about PL wffs, and why?

- (1) The conjunction of a contradiction and any another wff is still a contradiction.
- (2) The conjunction of a tautology and any another wff is still a tautology.
- (3) The disjunction of two tautologies is a tautology.
- (4) All the tautologies in a PL language express the same truth function as each other.
- (5) Every contradiction in a PL language has the same truth table as a wff of the form $(\alpha \wedge \neg\alpha)$.

If a wff is neither a tautology nor a contradiction, it is said to be *contingent*. Which of the following claims are true, and why?

- (6) The negation of a contingent wff is contingent.
- (7) The disjunction of two contingent wffs is contingent.
- (8) The conjunction of two contingent wffs is contingent.
- (9) The disjunction of two contingent wffs is never a contradiction.