

## Math 150

### Section 3.6 Analyzing Arguments with Truth Tables

#### Testing the Validity of an Argument with a Truth Table

**Step 1.** Assign a letter to represent each component statement in the argument.

**Step 2.** Express each premise and the conclusion symbolically.

**Step 3.** Form the symbolic statement of the entire argument by writing the conjunction of all the premises as the antecedent of a conditional statement, and the conclusion of the argument as the consequent.

**Step 4.** Complete the truth table for the conditional statement formed in Step 3. If it is a tautology (always true), then the argument is valid; otherwise, it is invalid.

#### Example 1

If Wake Forest doesn't have a winning season, then Drs. Abernathy will cry.

Wake Forest doesn't have a winning season.

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Drs. Abernathy are crying.

#### Example 2

If she buys another pair of shoes, her closet will overflow.

Her closet overflows.

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She bought another pair of shoes.

Example 3 If I've got you under my skin, then you are deep in the heart of me. If you are deep in the heart of me, then you are not really a part of me. You are deep in the heart of me or you are really a part of me. Therefore, if I've got you under my skin, then you are really a part of me.

#### **Solution:**

##### Step 1

Let  $p$  represent the statement "I've got you under my skin.",  $q$  represent the statement "You are deep in the heart of me.", and  $r$  represent the statement "You are really a part of me."

##### Step 2

Above becomes

$$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow \sim r \\ q \vee r \\ \hline p \rightarrow r \end{array}$$

##### Step 3

$$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow \sim r) \wedge (q \vee r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$$

Step 4

$p$	$q$	$r$	$\sim r$	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow \sim r$	$q \vee r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge$ $(q \rightarrow \sim r) \wedge$ $(q \vee r)$	$p \rightarrow r$	$[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge$ $(q \rightarrow \sim r) \wedge$ $(q \vee r)] \rightarrow$ $(p \rightarrow r)$
T	T	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	F	<b>F</b>
T	F	T	F	F	T	T	F	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T

The presence of at least one  $F$  in the final column makes this argument invalid.