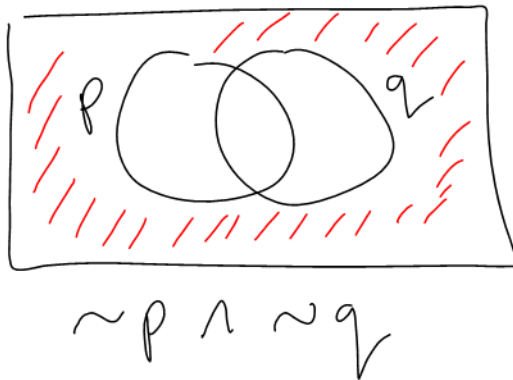
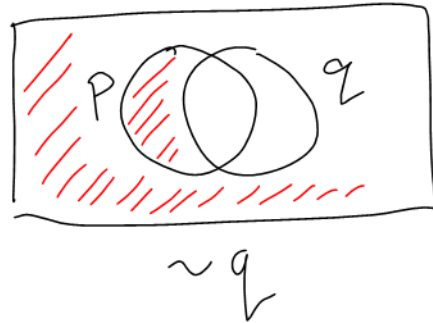
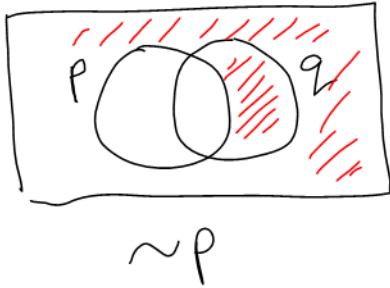
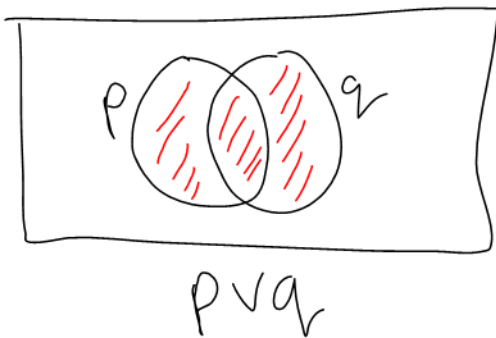


2.2 Venn Diagrams Cont'd

Ex: Draw the Venn diagram
for $\sim p \wedge \sim q$



Ex: Draw the Venn diagram
for $\sim (p \vee q)$



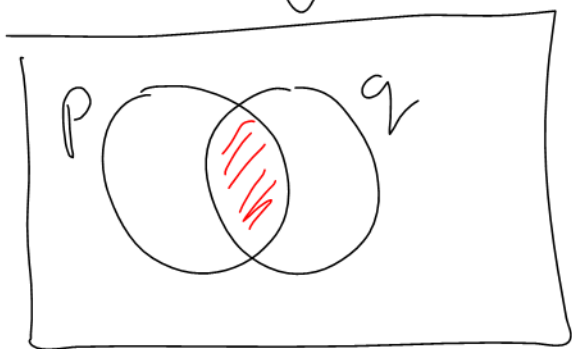
Conclude: $\sim p \wedge \sim q$ and $\sim(p \vee q)$
are logically equivalent.

Quick Ex: $\sim p \wedge \sim q$:
I don't want cream
and I don't want sugar.

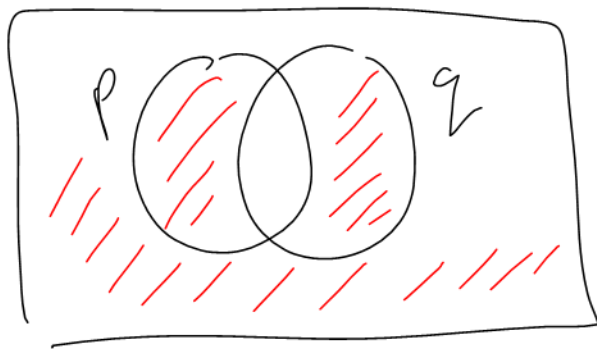
$\sim(p \vee q)$:
It's not true that I want cream or sugar.

FACT:
 $\sim p \vee \sim q$ is logically equivalent
to $\sim(p \wedge q)$

Venn Diagram

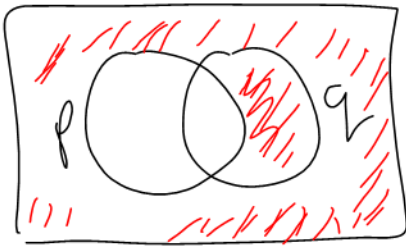


$p \wedge q$

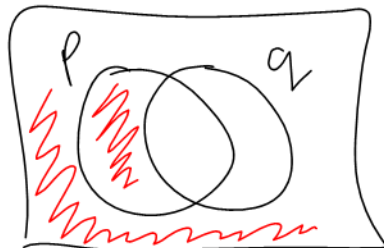


$\sim(p \wedge q)$

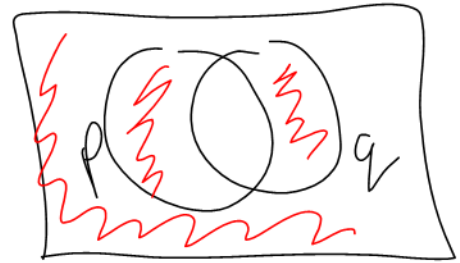
same



$\sim p$



$\sim q$



$\sim p \vee \sim q$

Language

p : I want cream.

q : I want sugar

$\sim(p \wedge q)$: It's not true that I want cream and sugar.

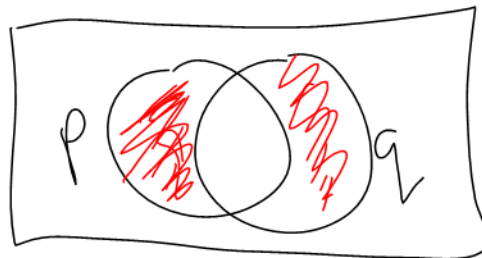
$\sim p \vee \sim q$: I don't want cream or I don't want sugar.

ASIDE:

$p \oplus q$ is logically equivalent to

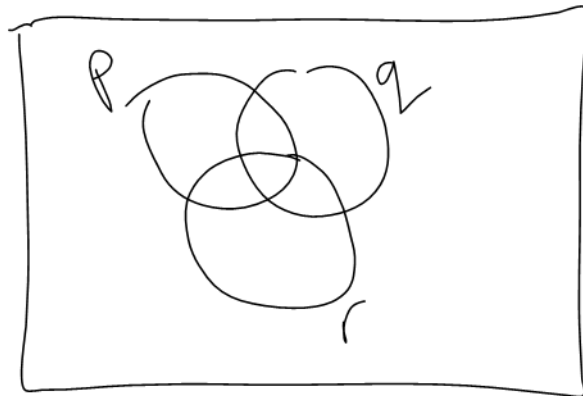
$(p \wedge \sim q) \vee (\sim p \wedge q)$

(don't memorize this)

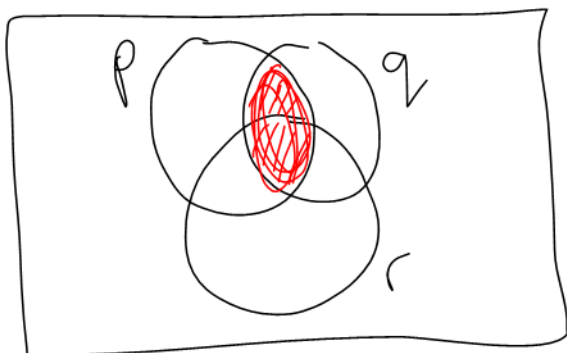


Also logically equivalent to
 $(p \vee q) \wedge \sim(p \wedge q)$

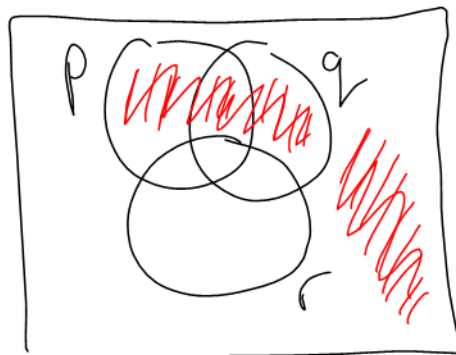
Venn diagrams with
3 propositions



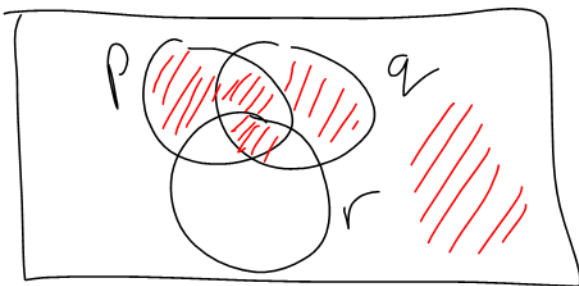
Ex: Draw the Venn diagram
for $(p \wedge q) \vee \sim r$



$p \wedge q$

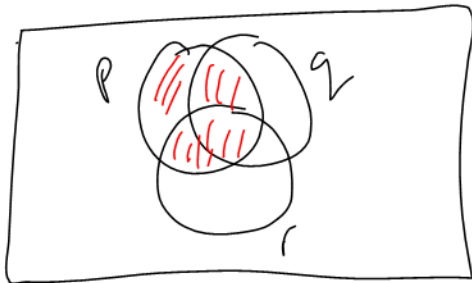


$\sim r$

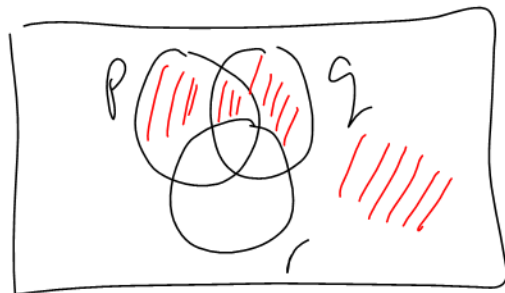


$$(p \wedge q) \vee \sim r$$

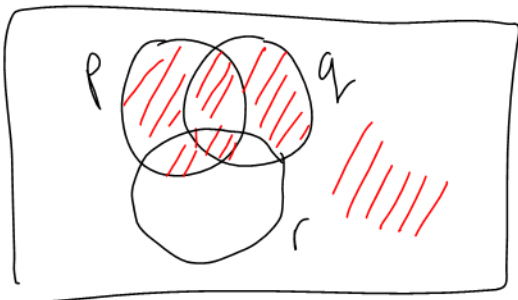
Ex: Draw the Venn diagram for $\sim (p \vee \sim r) \vee \sim q$



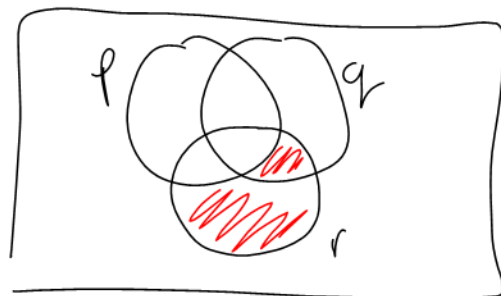
$$p$$



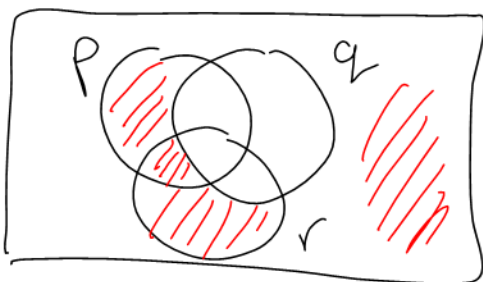
$$\sim r$$



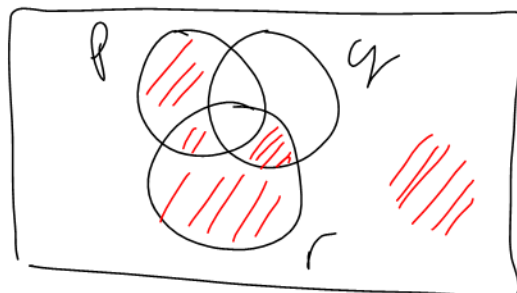
$$p \vee \sim r$$



$$\sim (p \vee \sim r)$$



$$\sim q$$



$$\sim (p \vee \sim r) \vee \sim q$$