

Take out your
homework...

Sections 2.2

Analyzing Conditional Statements

A conditional statement is a logical argument that has two parts, a **hypothesis** and a **conclusion**.

If it is raining, then there are clouds in the sky.

hypothesis (p)

conclusion (q)

Writing Statements

Rewrite the conditional statement in if-then form.

a. All students have cell phones.

If you are a student then you have a cell phone.

b. Two angles are supplementary if they are a linear pair.

If they are a linear pair, then 2 angles are supplementary.

c. All birds have feathers.

If it is a bird, then it has feathers.

The negation of a statement is the **opposite** of the original statement.

Statement 1 The ball is not red.

Statement 2 FC Barcelona is the best.

Negation 1

Negation 2

The ball is red.

FC Barcelona is not the best.

Statement 3 The cat is not black

Negation 3

The cat is black.

Statement 4 It is snowing

Negation 4

It is not snowing...

Statement

$$p \rightarrow q$$

If..... Then.....

If there is no heartbeat, then it is dead.
h. c

Inverse

$$\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$$

Negate both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion (q).

If there is a heartbeat then it is not dead.

Converse

$$q \rightarrow p$$

Switch the hypothesis (p) and the conclusion (q).

If it is dead, then there is no heartbeat.

Contrapositive

$$\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$$

Switch & Negate

both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion

If it is not dead, then there is a heartbeat.

Always logically equivalent

Statement Write each statement then determine if it is true or false.

$$p \rightarrow q$$

If..... Then.....

If you are a guitar player, then you are a musician. T

Inverse

$$\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$$

Negate both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion (q). F

If you are not a guitar player, then you are not a musician.

Converse

$$q \rightarrow p$$

Switch the hypothesis (p) and the conclusion (q). F

If you are a musician then you are a guitar player.

Contrapositive

$$\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$$

Switch & Negate


both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion

If you are not a musician then you are not a guitar player.

Always logically equivalent

Statement Write each statement then determine if it is true or false.


$$p \rightarrow q$$

If..... Then..... 

If 2 lines intersect to form right angles, then they are perpendicular.

Inverse

$$\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$$

Negate both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion (q). 

If 2 lines do not intersect to form right angles then they are not perpendicular.

Converse


$$q \rightarrow p$$

Switch the hypothesis (p) and the conclusion (q). 

If they are perpendicular then 2 lines intersect to form right angles.

Contrapositive

$$\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$$

Switch & Negate
both the hypothesis (p) and conclusion 

If they are not \perp then 2 lines do not intersect to form right angles.

Always logically equivalent

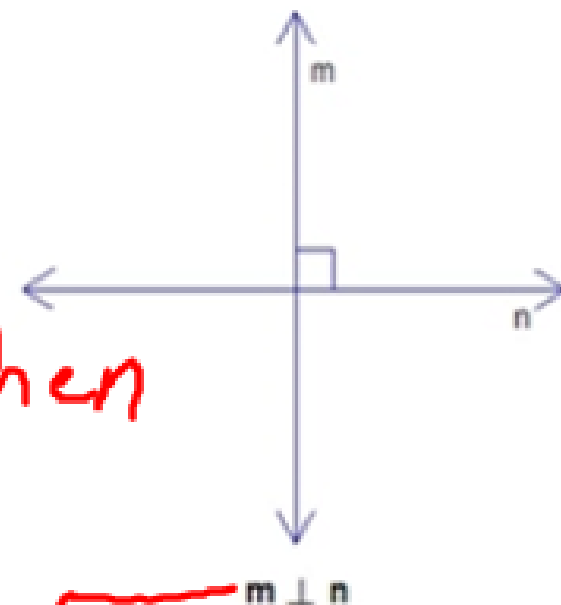
Biconditional statement – when a conditional statement and its converse are both true.
– contains the phrase “if and only if”

Perpendicular Lines

Def – If two lines intersect to form a right angle, then they are perpendicular.

Converse – If they are \perp , then 2 lines intersect to form right angles.

Ex: Write the definition of perpendicular lines as a biconditional.



They are perpendicular if & only if ~~if~~ 2 lines intersect to form right angles.