

### **3.6 The Inverse and the Contrapositive** **of Conditional Statements p. 208**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Goal:** Understand and interpret the contrapositive and inverse of a conditional statement.

1. **inverse:** A statement that is formed by negating both the hypothesis and the conclusion of a conditional statement; for example, for the statement “If a number is even, then it is divisible by 2,” the inverse is “If a number is **not** even, then it is **not** divisible by 2.”
2. **contrapositive:** A statement that is formed by negating both the hypothesis and the conclusion of the **converse** of a conditional statement; for example, for the statement “If a number is even, then it is divisible by 2,” the contrapositive is “If a number is **not** divisible by 2, then it is **not** even.”

<b>p</b>	<b>q</b>	<b><math>p \Rightarrow q</math></b>
T	T	T
F	F	T
F	T	T
T	F	F

#### **Communication** | **Notation**

In logic notation, the inverse of “if  $p$ , then  $q$ ” is written as “If  $\neg p$ , then  $\neg q$ .”

#### **Communication** | **Notation**

In logic notation, the contrapositive of “if  $p$ , then  $q$ ” is written as “If  $\neg q$ , then  $\neg p$ .”

**Example 1:** Verifying the inverse and contrapositive of a conditional Statement (p. 209)

Consider the following conditional statement: "If today is February 29, then this year is a leap year."

- a) Verify the statement, or disprove it with a counterexample.

Hypothesis ( $p$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

Conditional statement: if  $p$ , then  $q$ .

Conclusion ( $q$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

$p$	$q$	$p \Rightarrow q$

- b) Verify the converse, or disprove it with a counterexample.

converse: \_\_\_\_\_

Hypothesis ( $p$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

Converse: if  $q$ , then  $p$ .

Conclusion ( $q$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

$q$	$p$	$q \Rightarrow p$

- c) Verify the inverse, or disprove it with a counterexample.

Inverse: \_\_\_\_\_

Hypothesis ( $\neg p$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

Inverse: if \_\_\_\_\_, then \_\_\_\_\_.

Conclusion ( $\neg q$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$\neg p \Rightarrow \neg q$

- d) Verify the contrapositive, or disprove it with a counterexample.

Contrapositive: \_\_\_\_\_

Hypothesis ( $\neg q$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

Contrapositive: if \_\_, then \_\_\_\_\_.

Conclusion ( $\neg p$ ): \_\_\_\_\_

$\neg q$	$\neg p$	$\neg q \Rightarrow \neg p$

**Example 2:** Examining the relationship between a conditional statement and its contrapositive  
(p. 210)

Consider the following conditional statement: "If a number is a multiple of 10, then it is a multiple of 5."

a) Write the contrapositive of this statement.

b) Verify that the conditional and contrapositive statements are both true.

### In Summary:

- You form the **inverse** of a conditional statement by \_\_\_\_\_ the hypothesis and the conclusion.
- You form the **converse** of a conditional statement by \_\_\_\_\_ the hypothesis and the conclusion
- You form the contrapositive of a conditional statement by \_\_\_\_\_ the hypothesis and the conclusion of it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a conditional statement is true, then it's \_\_\_\_\_ is true, and vice versa
- If the inverse of a conditional statement is true, then the \_\_\_\_\_ of the statement is also true, and vice versa.

HW: 3.6 p. 214-216 #1, 5, 6, 7, 9 & 12