

A **statement** is a sentence that is either true or false, but not both simultaneously.  
 The **negation** of a true statement is a false statement and the negation of a false statement is a true statement.

- The negation of statement  $p$  is expressed by writing  $\sim p$ . We read this as “not  $p$ ” or “It is not true that  $p$ .”

Example 1: Form the negation of each statement:

a. Paris is the capital of Spain.

b. July is not a month.

Example 2: Express each of the following statements symbolically.

Let  $p$  and  $q$  represent the following statements:

$p$ : Paris is the capital of Spain.

$q$ : July is not a month.

a. Paris is not the capital of Spain.

b. July is a month.

Example 3: Express the symbolic statement  $\sim q$  in words.

Let  $q$  represent the following statement:

$q$ : Chicago O’Hare is the world’s busiest airport.

Statements that contain the words *all*, *some*, and *no* are called **quantified** statements. Here are some examples:

All poets are writers.  
 Some people are bigots.  
 No common colds are fatal.  
 Some students do not work hard.

**TABLE 3.1** Equivalent Ways of Expressing Quantified Statements

| Statement              | An Equivalent Way to Express the Statement    | Example (Two Equivalent Quantified Statements)                     |
|------------------------|---|--|
| All $A$ are $B$ .      | There are no $A$ that are not $B$ .           | All poets are writers.<br>There are no poets that are not writers. |
| Some $A$ are $B$ .     | There exists at least one $A$ that is a $B$ . | Some people are bigots.<br>At least one person is a bigot.         |
| No $A$ are $B$ .       | All $A$ are not $B$ .                         | No common colds are fatal.<br>All common colds are not fatal.      |
| Some $A$ are not $B$ . | Not all $A$ are $B$ .                         | Some students do not work hard.<br>Not all students work hard.     |