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OR V (Disjunction)			
p	q	p V q	
T	T	T	
T	F	T	
F	Т	T	

F

## Exclusive $(\ \ \ )$ one of p or q (read p or else q)

⊻	(Exclusive)	
p	q	p⊻q
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

If  $\rightarrow$  Then Statements – These statements are false only when p is true and q is false (because anything can follow from a false premise).

Equivalent Forms of  $(\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{q})$  read as:

If p then q":

p implies q

p is a sufficient condition for q

q if p

q whenever p

q is a necessary condition for p.

If $\rightarrow$ Then			
p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	
T	T	T	
T	F	F	
F	T	T	
F	F	T	

Here, p called **hypothesis** (antecedent) and q called **consequent** (conclusion).