

Final Exam for Introduction to Logic

1. Let's start with some basic questions about logical concepts, etc. [1 point each]

(a) Each of our rules represents a form of valid reasoning. Only one of the following sentences correctly describes valid reasoning. Which one does so?

- A. If the conclusion is false, the premises must be true.
- B. If the premises are true, the conclusion must be true.
- C. If the premises are true, the conclusion must be false.
- D. If the conclusion is true, the premises must be true.

(b) It is possible for an argument to be sound but not valid.

- A. True
- B. False

(c) Proving which of the following sequents demonstrates a logical equivalence?

- A. $A \& B \} B \& A$
- B. $A > B, B > A \} A < > B$
- C. $\} (A \vee B) < > \sim(\sim A \& \sim B)$
- D. $\} (A > B) > (\sim B > \sim A)$

(d) Which of the following is **not** a connective in Sentence Logic?

- A. Only
- B. If
- C. And
- D. Or

(e) "Batman is awesome and Batman is Bruce Wayne." The two instances of "is" in this sentence are

- A. the 'is of identity' and the 'is of predication', respectively.
- B. the 'is of predication' and the 'is of identity', respectively.
- C. both the 'is of identity'.
- D. both the 'is of predication'.

2. On to translations: Match each of the following formal translations with the appropriate sentence below. Note: You should use each of A-J only once. [0.5 points each]

A. $\forall x (Px \rightarrow (Wx \wedge \neg x=a))$

B. $\forall x (a=b)$

C. $\neg \forall x Sx$

D. $\neg Pa \wedge \neg Cb$

E. $\forall x (Px \rightarrow (x=b \vee Wx))$

F. $Pa \wedge (\exists x) Sx$

G. $Pa \vee a=b$

H. $\neg(Pa \vee Pb)$

I. $\forall x ((Px \wedge Wx) \rightarrow x=a)$

J. $Pa \rightarrow \neg Pb$

_____ Alice is not going to the party, nor does Bill care.

_____ Neither Alice nor Bill are going to the party.

_____ Everyone will be sad unless Alice goes to the party.

_____ Alice is going to the party, but some people are still sad.

_____ Either Alice is going to the party or Alice is Bill.

_____ Alice is going to the party if and only if she is Bill.

_____ If Alice goes to the party, Bill won't.

_____ Bill is going to the party only if Alice will be the only woman there.

_____ Bill is going to the party only if Alice will not be the only woman there.

_____ Bill is going to the party only if, besides himself, only women will be there.

3. Some special sequents: Please prove that each of the following is valid.

(a) The Law of Non Contradiction: [1 point]

$$\} \sim(P \& \sim P)$$

(b) The Law of the Excluded Middle: [2 points]

$$\} P \vee \sim P$$

(c) There are two ways to translate “Neither... nor...” Please demonstrate that they are logically equivalent: [4 points]

$$\} (\sim P \& \sim Q) \leftrightarrow \sim(P \vee Q)$$

4. Ok, you got the long, hard one over and done with! Now just some regular old sequents. Please prove that each is valid.(a) $P \supset R, Q \supset (R \& S) \sim R \} \sim(P \vee Q)$ [2 points](b) $P \leftrightarrow Q, P \vee Q \} P \& Q$ [2.5 points](c) $(x)(Qx \supset Px), \sim Pa \} \sim(x)Qx$ [1.5 points](d) $(x)(Px \supset Qx), (Ex)Rx \supset a=b \} Rc \supset (Pa \supset Qb)$ [2 points]