

**FIL1006 - Introduction to logic**  
**Exam Spring 2017**  
**26 May 4 hours**

**No aids permitted**

**The exam consists of nine assignments with a top score of 100 points. Provide answers to as many assignments as you manage. Remember that partly correct answers also are rewarded with points.**

**Assignment 1 (14 points)**

”Paraphrase is a suitable tool for clarifying what a sentence in natural language says.” Discuss what is right and what is wrong about this claim. (This a question for discussion. A good answer should be a short essay. But take care not to spend too much time on this problem.)

**Assignment 2 (16 points)**

This assignment asks for some definitions and short explanations. It suffices to write two to three sentences about each of the notions to be defined.

- (a) What is it for two schemas to be *equivalent*?
- (b) What is it for a relation to be *transitive*?
- (c) What is it for an argument to be *valid*?
- (d) Explain briefly the distinction between *use and mention*.

**Assignment 3 (8 points)**

By using truth-tables, show that :

- (a) ” $(p \equiv q) \supset \neg p \vee \neg q$ ” is a satisfiable truth-functional schema
- (b) ” $\neg(p.q.r) \supset \neg p \vee (\neg q \vee \neg r)$ ” is a valid truth-functional schema

**Assignment 4 (12 points)**

Paraphrase the following statements using truth-functional logic:

- (a) If Holmes does not solve the puzzle, Watson is in danger of being hurt or captured.
- (b) Kari will join for a walk only if the weather is nice and Nils also joins.
- (c) Neither Per nor Pål won half of the kingdom, but Askeladden did, and he won the princess as well.

**Assignment 5 (10 points)**

Paraphrase the following argument and show by using truth-functional deduction that it is valid.

Premise 1	Logic is easy.
Premise 2	If logic is easy, then the exam is easy and boring.
Premise 3	I will pass the exam if it is easy or I am clever.
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Conclusion	I will pass the exam.

**Assignment 6 (10 points)**

Use truth-functional deduction to show that:

- (a) " $(p \cdot q) \cdot r \supset s$ " implies " $p \supset (q \supset (r \supset s))$ ".
- (b) " $p \equiv q$ " and " $\neg q$ " implies " $\neg(p \vee q)$ ".

**Assignment 7 (8 points)**

Paraphrase the following statements using predicate logic. (If necessary, use Russell's analysis of definite descriptions.)

- (a) No linguist respects someone who makes spelling mistakes if they do not use dictionary.
- (b) The Opera's Artistic Director receives much publicity.

**Assignment 8 (8 points)**

Provide an abstract interpretation with a non-empty extension of the predicate " $F$ " that makes the following schemata true:

- (a)  $\forall x \exists y (Fxy \supset Fxx \vee Fyx)$
- (b)  $\exists x \exists y (Fxx \cdot x \neq y \cdot \neg Fyx)$

**Assignment 9 (14 points)**

Paraphrase the following two arguments. For each argument, if it is valid, show this by using natural deduction, and, if it is invalid, show this by using a counterexample. (The difference between the arguments is marked with italics.)

(a)	Premise 1	Some composers admire <i>some</i> philosophers
	Premise 2	Some philosophers admire all logicians
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	Conclusion	All logicians are admired by someone who is admired by someone
(b)	Premise 1	Some composers admire <i>all</i> philosophers
	Premise 2	Some philosophers admire all logicians
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	Conclusion	All logicians are admired by someone who is admired by someone