

Translations for Chapter 10 Exercises:

#1

1. $F \supset (C \supset \sim R)$
2. $F \supset C$
3. $F \therefore \sim R$

Again, you must know how to translate "provided that" to get the first premise right.

#2

1. $J \bullet A$
2. $A \supset (J \supset S) \therefore S$

The phrase "for the following reasons" tells us that the first statement is the conclusion and the remaining sentences are premises.

#3

1. $S \supset P$
2. $(P \supset I) \bullet (I \supset E) \therefore S \supset E$

Again #17 in the dictionary is the key guide for getting the first part of the second premise correct. The comma shows that 'and' is the major connective in the second premise.

#4

1. $T \supset (\sim D \supset E)$
2. T
3. $\sim E \therefore D$

#5

1. $(A \vee K) \bullet \sim(A \bullet K)$
2. $A \therefore \sim K$

#6

1. $F \vee R$
2. $R \supset D$
3. $\sim D$
4. $F \supset M \therefore M$

The phrase "**This proves that**" indicates the conclusion.

#7

1. C
2. $(C \bullet T) \supset \sim T$
3. $(C \bullet \sim T) \supset T \therefore T \equiv \sim T$

#8

1. $N \supset R$
2. $O \equiv R$
3. $(O \supset R) \supset L \therefore (N \supset O) \bullet L$

#9

1. $(\sim A \vee \sim C) \supset P$
2. $\sim P \therefore A \bullet C$

#10

1. $\sim F \bullet C \therefore \sim(C \supset F)$

A short, but tricky proof. Hint: see the section in Chapter 10 on working backward (p. 342).

#11

1. $I \supset (B \equiv M)$
2. B
3. $M \supset T$
4. $\sim T \therefore \sim I$

The consequent of the first premise could also be:

$$[(B \supset M) \bullet (M \supset B)]$$

But note that by the Equivalence rule, this is logically the same as $B \equiv M$.

#12

1. $(G \supset W) \bullet (P \supset A)$
2. $(W \bullet A) \supset \sim E$
3. $E \therefore \sim(P \bullet G)$

1. $(G \supset W) \bullet (P \supset A)$
2. $(W \bullet A) \supset \sim E$
3. E
4. $G \therefore \sim A \bullet \sim P$

#13

1. $P \vee \sim L$
2. $P \supset H \therefore (P \bullet H) \vee \sim L$

#14

1. $C \supset (D \vee P)$
2. $(L \supset \sim T) \bullet [\sim T \supset (D \vee P)]$
3. $(C \vee L) \vee S \therefore (\sim D \bullet \sim P) \supset S$

The conclusion is difficult to translate. Here is an example where 'or' means 'and,' and the phrase "the only way" means a **necessary condition**. So, what the sentence is saying is "If you don't want a slow, painful death AND you don't want to be a slave to pain the rest of your life, then you should commit suicide."

#15

1. $H \vee S$
2. $(H \supset \sim W) \bullet [S \supset (G \vee \sim G)]$
3. $(G \supset \sim W) \bullet [\sim G \supset (A \vee B)]$
4. $(A \supset \sim W) \bullet (B \supset \sim T) \quad \therefore \sim W \vee \sim T$

Notice that the phrase "**you have two things to worry about**" is not translated. For instance, the second half of the first premise reads: "if you are sick, then you worry about getting well or not getting well."