

Directions: The following exam consists of 50 questions, for a total of 100 points and 0 bonus point. Read each question carefully (note: answers may break onto the next page). This exam tests your knowledge over the material from Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of *Symbolic Logic: Syntax, Semantics, and Proof* and any additional handouts or discussion generated from this text. While you may write on the test itself, please place your name and final answers on the “answer sheet” found on the last page of this exam. You may use the back of the “answer sheet” as scrap paper.

For each question, choose one and only one (the best) answer (unless the question states otherwise).

1 Chapter 1

1.1 Definitions and Concepts

1. (2 points) In the context of logic, what is a proposition?
 - A. A proposition is a sentence that is capable of being morally right or wrong.
 - B. A proposition is a sentence of any kind.
 - C. A PROPOSITION IS SOMETHING (TYPICALLY EXPRESSED BY A SENTENCE) THAT IS CAPABLE OF BEING TRUE OR FALSE.
 - D. A proposition is a sentence (or something that is expressed by a sentence) that is known to be true or known to be false.
 - E. A proposition is an invitation to do something, e.g. a particular proposal to do x on the condition that someone does y .
2. (2 points) What is an argument?
 - A. An argument is a series of sentences in which a certain sentence comes after another set of sentences.
 - B. AN ARGUMENT IS A SERIES OF PROPOSITIONS IN WHICH A CERTAIN PROPOSITION (THE CONCLUSION) IS REPRESENTED AS "FOLLOWING FROM" ANOTHER SET OF PROPOSITIONS (THE PREMISES OR ASSUMPTIONS).
 - C. An argument is a series of sentences in which a certain sentence comes before another set of sentences.
 - D. An argument is a series of sentences (some of which express propositions) in which a certain sentence comes after another set of sentences.
3. (2 points) Which of the following are **not** propositions? (indicate all that apply). You should read each sentence literally.
 - A. YIKES!
 - B. DO YOU KNOW WHERE MY KEYS ARE?
 - C. Renna is five years old..
 - D. Renna is four feet tall.
 - E. Renna likes to eat yogurt.
4. (2 points) On what condition is it the case that an argument in English is deductively valid?
 - A. on the condition that it is possible for the premises of the argument to be true and the conclusion false.
 - B. ON THE CONDITION THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PREMISES OF THE ARGUMENT TO BE TRUE AND THE CONCLUSION FALSE.
 - C. on the condition that the premises are, in fact, true and the conclusion is, in fact, true.

- D. on the condition that the premises and the conclusion are not both false.
- E. on the condition that we don't know the premises to be false and the conclusion to be true.
5. (2 points) Which of the following best describes the **intuition test** for deductive validity.
- A. EXAMINE THE ARGUMENT, IF YOU GET A FEELING THAT THE ARGUMENT IS VALID, THEN THE ARGUMENT IS VALID.
- B. Consider each possible interpretation of the propositional letters in the argument, then use the valuation rules to determine the truth value of each proposition. Finally, check to see if under any of the interpretations, the valuation rules show the premises true and the conclusion is false.
- C. Try to imagine a scenario where the premises are true and the conclusion is false. If you can imagine such a scenario, then the argument is not deductively valid. If you cannot imagine such a scenario, then the argument is deductively valid.
6. (2 points) Which of the following best describes the **imagination test** for deductive validity.
- A. Try to imagine a scenario where the premises are true and the conclusion is false. If you can imagine such a scenario, then the argument is deductively valid. If you cannot imagine such a scenario, then the argument is not deductively valid.
- B. You simply imagine a scenario where the argument seems right and makes sense according to everyday reasoning. If the argument "feels" right, then it is valid. If the argument "feels" wrong, then it is not valid.
- C. You imagine a scenario where the argument seems right and makes sense according to everyday reasoning and facts given to us from science. If the argument "feels" right, then it is valid. If the argument "feels" wrong, then it is not valid.
- D. You imagine a scenario where the argument seems right and makes sense according to everyday reasoning and facts given to us from science, tradition, and common sense. If the argument "feels" right, then it is valid. If the argument "feels" wrong, then it is not valid.
- E. TRY TO IMAGINE A SCENARIO WHERE THE PREMISES ARE TRUE AND THE CONCLUSION IS FALSE. IF YOU CAN IMAGINE SUCH A SCENARIO, THEN THE ARGUMENT IS NOT DEDUCTIVELY VALID. IF YOU CANNOT IMAGINE SUCH A SCENARIO, THEN THE ARGUMENT IS DEDUCTIVELY VALID.
7. (2 points) Which of the following is **not** one of the stated problems of the imagination test for validity.
- A. Human beings are subject to potential biases when they evaluate arguments, e.g. they might contend that they cannot imagine a scenario when they really can.
- B. The imagination of a human being is limited and so human beings will struggle to accurately make use of the imagination test when given arguments with many premises or when the premises express complex (difficult to imagine scenarios).
- C. Human beings suffer from systematic cognitive difficulties that influence their capacity to reason (e.g. the Wason card-selection test).
- D. HUMAN BEINGS LACK THE CAPACITY TO DIRECTLY SEE (KNOW) THE REALITY OF THINGS. FOR EXAMPLE, I MIGHT SEE A PATCH OF RED CLOTHING BUT WHAT I AM REALLY SEEING ARE ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES.
8. (2 points) Which of the following definitions best captures what it means for an argument to be "sound"?
- A. an argument is sound if and only if it is a valid argument.
- B. an argument is sound if and only if it has all true premises.
- C. an argument is sound if and only if it has all true premises, is a valid argument, and is practically beneficial to human beings.

- D. an argument is sound if and only if it has all true premises, is a valid argument, and where the conclusion does not express anything that might be viewed as controversial.
- E. AN ARGUMENT IS SOUND IF AND ONLY IF IT HAS ALL TRUE PREMISES AND IS A VALID ARGUMENT.
9. (2 points) Suppose it is logically impossible for an argument's premises to be true. That is, the argument is such that the premises are always false. Is this argument valid or invalid?
- A. invalid
- B. VALID
- C. it will depend upon the truth of the conclusion; if the conclusion is false, then the argument is invalid; if the conclusion is true, then the argument is valid.
- D. it will depend upon the truth of the conclusion; if the conclusion is true, then the argument is invalid; if the conclusion is false, then the argument is valid.
10. (2 points) Suppose it is impossible for an argument's conclusion to be false. Is this argument valid or invalid?
- A. invalid
- B. VALID
- C. it will depend upon the truth of the premises; if the premises are false, then the argument is invalid; if the premises are true, then the argument is valid.
- D. it will depend upon the truth of the premise; if the premises are true, then the argument is invalid; if the premises are false, then the argument is valid.
11. (2 points) Which of the following (if any) is true of a sound argument (circle the best answer)?
- A. the argument is valid and there is one false premise.
- B. the argument is valid and there are two false premises.
- C. the argument is invalid and all of the premises are true.
- D. the argument is invalid and most (but not all) of the premises are true.
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE.

2 Chapter 2

2.1 PL: Symbols

12. (2 points) Which of the following are **not** symbols in **PL** (indicate all that apply)?
- A. \exists
- B. \forall
- C. \rightarrow
- D. \leftrightarrow
- E. \wedge
- F. P

2.2 Syntax

2.2.1 Wffs

Directions: Determine which of the following are well-formed formulas (wffs) in PL . If a formula is a wff, write “wff” on the line provided. If it is not a wff, then write “not a wff”. In determining whether a formula is a wff, use the *relaxed* definition of a wff, viz., the one that is determined by the formation rules for **PL** and the conventions used for simplifying formulas.

13. (2 points) $\neg M \neg W$

13. NOT A WFF

14. (2 points) $\neg M \vee W$

14. WFF

15. (2 points) $\neg(M \wedge \neg W)$

15. WFF

16. (2 points) $(P \rightarrow Q) \uparrow S$

16. NOT A WFF

17. (2 points) $\neg(A \neg \rightarrow M) \vee B$

17. NOT A WFF

18. (2 points) $A \vee (B \wedge C)$

18. WFF

2.2.2 Parts, subformulas, scope, main operator

19. (2 points) Consider the following wff: $P \wedge Q$. List all of the **proper parts** of this wff on the line provided.

19. P, Q

20. (2 points) Consider the following wff: $P \rightarrow Q$. List all of the **subformulas** of this wff on the line provided.

20. $P, Q, P \rightarrow Q$

21. (2 points) Which of the following is the best definition for the main operator of a wff in **PL**?

- A. The main operator of a **PL** wff is propositional letter with the greatest scope.
- B. The main operator of a **PL** wff is the furthest left and right set of parentheses.
- C. The main operator of a **PL** wff is always either the negation \neg or the wedge \wedge
- D. **THE MAIN OPERATOR OF A PL WFF ϕ IS THE TRUTH-FUNCTIONAL OPERATOR WHOSE SCOPE IS ϕ (THE ENTIRE WFF).**
- E. The main operator of a **PL** wff is the operator that has the least or smallest scope.

Directions: Write the main operator of the following wffs on the line provided. Some of the wffs may be written using the conventions for simplifying wffs.

22. (2 points) $(\neg P \rightarrow S)$ 22. _____ \rightarrow _____
23. (2 points) $\neg(X \rightarrow Y)$ 23. _____ \neg _____
24. (2 points) $(\neg(M) \vee \neg(Q))$ 24. _____ \vee _____
25. (2 points) $A \wedge (A \vee B)$ 25. _____ \wedge _____
26. (2 points) $P \rightarrow \neg(\neg Q \vee \neg R)$ 26. _____ \rightarrow _____

2.2.3 Literal Negation

Directions: Write the literal negation of the following wffs.

27. (2 points) $\neg(Q)$ 27. $\neg\neg(Q), \neg(\neg Q), Q$
28. (2 points) $\neg P \leftrightarrow S$ 28. $\neg(\neg P \leftrightarrow S)$

2.2.4 Types of Wffs

29. (2 points) Which of the following is the best definition of an atomic wff in PL
- A. AN ATOMIC WFF IN PL IS A WELL-FORMED FORMULA IN PL CONSISTING ONLY OF A SINGLE PROPOSITIONAL LETTER, E.G. P, R, S, D .
 - B. An atomic wff in PL is a well-formed formula in PL consisting only of a single propositional letter, e.g. P, R, S, D , and a truth-functional operator.
 - C. An atomic wff in PL is a well-formed formula in PL consisting only of a single propositional letter, e.g. P, R, S, D , a truth-functional operator, and a set of parentheses.
 - D. An atomic wff in PL is a well-formed formula in PL consisting only of a multiple propositional letters, e.g. P, R, S, D , a truth-functional operator, and a set of parentheses.
 - E. An atomic wff in PL is any combination of symbols from PL .

Directions: Write the name of the following complex wffs on the line provided (e.g. conjunction, disjunction, conditional, biconditional, or negation)

30. (2 points) $P \vee \neg Q$

30. DISJUNCTION

31. (2 points) $\neg P \wedge Q$

31. CONJUNCTION

32. (2 points) $P \rightarrow \neg Q$

32. CONDITIONAL

2.3 Semantics

33. (2 points) What is an interpretation in **PL**?

- A. An interpretation of **PL** is a function that takes wffs as input and assigns them a single truth value (T or F) as output.
- B. An interpretation of **PL** specifies the meaning of a wff by telling us what ideas or images or associations it evokes in human agents.
- C. An interpretation of **PL** specifies the meaning of a wff by telling us what objects in the world that the wff refers.
- D. An interpretation of **PL** specifies the meaning of a wff by assigning a wff a truth value T for true, F for false, or I for indeterminate.
- E. AN INTERPRETATION OF **PL** IS A FUNCTION THAT TAKES PROPOSITIONAL LETTERS AS INPUT AND ASSIGNS THEM A SINGLE TRUTH VALUE (T OR F) AS OUTPUT.

34. (2 points) What is the main difference between an interpretation in **PL** and a valuation in **PL**?

- A. An interpretation of **PL** gives meaning to parentheses while a valuation does not.
- B. An interpretation of **PL** allows for determining the main operator of a wff while a valuation does not.
- C. An interpretation of **PL** assigns truth values to wffs while a valuation assigns truth values to propositional letters.
- D. An interpretation of **PL** assigns truth values to conjunctions while a valuation assigns truth values to negated wffs and conditionals.
- E. AN INTERPRETATION OF **PL** ASSIGNS TRUTH VALUES TO PROPOSITIONAL LETTERS WHILE A VALUATION ASSIGNS TRUTH VALUES TO WFFS.

Directions: Determine the truth value for each of the following formulas given the following interpretation: $\mathcal{I}(Q) = F$, $\mathcal{I}(M) = F$, $\mathcal{I}(P) = T$

35. (2 points) Q

35. $v(Q) = F$

36. (2 points) $Q \rightarrow P$

36. $v(Q \rightarrow P) = T$

37. (2 points) $M \wedge Z$ (note you do not need to know the truth value of Z to answer this question)

37. $v(M \wedge Z) = F$

38. (2 points) $M \vee P$

38. $v(M \vee P) = T$

39. (2 points) $M \leftrightarrow P$

39. $v(M \leftrightarrow P) = F$

2.4 Translations

Directions: Translate the following well-formed formulas (wffs) from the language of propositional logic (PL) into English. Use the following translation key:
J = John is happy, B = John is bad, M = Mary is a doctor, L = Liz is kind, K = Kat is sad.

40. (2 points) $\neg K$

Solution: It is not the case that Kat is sad.

41. (2 points) $K \rightarrow J$

Solution: If Kat is sad, then John is happy.

42. (2 points) $B \leftrightarrow K$

Solution: John is bad if and only if Kat is sad.

43. (2 points) $(B \wedge J) \wedge L$

Solution: John is bad and John is happy and Liz is kind.

44. (2 points) $\neg M \wedge \neg L$

Solution: Mary is not a doctor and Liz is not kind. **ALT:** Mary is neither a doctor nor is Liz kind.

Directions: Translate the following English propositions into well-formed formulas (wffs) in the language of propositional logic (PL) capturing as much of the logical structure of the sentences as possible. Use the translation key provided above.

45. (2 points) John is a happy and John is bad

45. $J \wedge B$

46. (2 points) If Liz is kind, then Mary is a doctor.

46. $L \rightarrow M$

47. (2 points) John is neither happy nor bad.

47. $\neg J \wedge \neg B$

48. (2 points) John is not both happy and bad.

48. $\neg(J \wedge B)$

49. (2 points) Liz is kind only if Mary is a doctor.

49. $L \rightarrow M$

50. (2 points) John is happy even if John is bad.

50. J

Congratulations! You did it!

- turn in your exam and answer sheet at the front of the classroom,
- check to see if your homework has been graded,
- feel free to leave.

Directions: Please write your **name** on the top of this page. Answer all of the questions on the answer sheet provided. If an answer will not fit on the blank provided, place your answer on one of the several blank pages.

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| 1. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 14. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 15. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 17. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 19. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 45. _____ |
| 21. _____ | 46. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 23. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 24. _____ | 49. _____ |
| 25. _____ | 50. _____ |