Name (5 points):		Section (5 points):
Section	I True	e / False questions (2 points each)
		Any argument that is sound is also valid. If the premises of an argument are all true, then that argument is
3. 4. 5. 6		sound. Every universal WFF contains at least one variable. Every negation is a denial. If the conclusion of a valid argument is false, then its premises must all be false. Every WFF contains at least one connective
8. ₋ 9. ₋		Some conditionals are negations. Every argument has at least two premises.
Section	II Mar	k the correct completion (5 points each)
1.	The conclusi	on of a valid argument
((a) mı	ust be false if the premises are all false.
((b) m	ust be true if the premises are all true.
((c) mi	ust be false if all the premises are true.
((d) m	ust be true if all the premises are false.
((e) mı	ust be true if it is also false.
2.	The following	g is NOT a condition on the application of ∃E
((a) th	e instantial name must occur in the line which is repeated.
(e instantial name cannot occur in the line containing the sentence hich is repeated.
(e instantial name cannot occur in the line that motivates the sumption to be discharged.
(co	e instantial name cannot occur in the assumption set of the line ontaining the sentence which is repeated save for the assumption self.

Name (5 points):	Section (5 points):				
3. A finite interpretation may c	ontain all but				
(a) a universe					
(b) predicate extension	ons				
(c) truth value specifi	cations				
(d) a galaxy					
Section III Translations (5 poin	nts each)				
Using the following translation scheme, construct a strictly correct translations that includes all parentheses.					
Bx = 'x is a book'	Hx = 'x is a hardback'				
Px = 'x is a paperback'					
P = Peter Dances	Q = Jane Dances				
1) Peter dances if and only if Jane Dances.					
2) All books are paperbacks.					
3) All books are either paperback or	hardback.				

Name (5 points): ______ Section (5 points): _____

Section IV Proofs (5 points each)

Give a proof for each of the following sequents. You may use both primitive and derived rules.

1.
$$\forall x(Fx \to Gx), \forall x(Gx \to Hx), \forall xFx \mid \exists xHx$$

2.
$$(P \rightarrow R)$$
, $(\sim R \lor Q)$, $(Q \rightarrow S) \vdash (P \rightarrow S)$

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Name (5 points): ______ Section (5 points): ______ 3. $\forall x(Dx \rightarrow Ax), \forall x(Ax \rightarrow Cx), \exists xDx \mid \exists xCx$

Name (5 points): _____ Section (5 points): _____ Section V Truth Tables (5 points each)

Using the truth table method, with either a full truth table or an indirect truth table, determine whether or not the following sequent is valid. If it is valid, state that it is valid. If it is invalid, provide an invalidating assignment.

$$\sim (\sim P \vee Q) \vdash (P \leftrightarrow \sim Q)$$

Section VI Finite Interpretations (2 points each)

For each of the sentences below, indicate whether it is true or false in this finite interpretation:

Name (5 poin	tts): Section (5 points):				
Section VII	Probability (2 points each)				
For each of the questions below, assume fair coin (Heads/Tails), fair dice (six sides numbered 1-6), and fair standard deck of cards.					
1. What coin?	is the probability of getting heads on three successive flips of a				
2. What die?	is the probability of not getting a 4 on a single roll of a 6-sided				
	is the probability of drawing, on a single draw from a standard of cards, either a queen or a heart?				
	is the probability of drawing, on a single draw from a standard of cards, either a jack or a king?				
	is the probability of drawing two spades, on two successive s from a standard deck of cards, if no cards are replaced?				