Philosophy 240: Symbolic Logic Fall 2008 Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays: 9am - 9:50am Hamilton College Russell Marcus rmarcus1@hamilton.edu

Class 3 Handout

I. Are they wffs? If so, which connective is the main connective?

1. $(P \lor Q) \supset \sim R$ 2. $\sim X(Y \lor Z)$ 3. $(S \lor T \cdot U) \supset S$ 4. $\sim (G \supset H)$ 5. $\sim \{(P \supset Q) \cdot [P \equiv \sim (Q \lor R)]\}$ 6. $\sim [A \cdot (B \lor C)] \equiv [(A \cdot B) \lor (A \cdot C)]$ 7. $[(D \cdot E) \lor F] \cdot G$

II. Translate these to propositional logic, using obvious letters:

- 1. Ford introduces a new model and either Chrysler raises prices or General Motors changes colors.
- 2. Both Toyota does not open a new plant and Ford does not introduce a new model.
- 3. Honda initiates an ad campaign if and only if Chrysler raises prices.
- 4. Either Saab increases salaries and Toyota opens a new plant or Honda initiates an ad campaign and General Motors changes colors.
- 5. Toyota's opening a new plant is a necessary condition for General Motors' changing colors, and Ford's introducing a new model is a sufficient condition for Chrysler's raising prices.
- 6. If Saab increases salaries, then if Toyota opens a new plant, then Honda initiates an ad campaign.
- 7. Audi lays off workers; however, if Chrysler raises prices then either General Motors does not change colors or Ford does not introduce a new model.