CHAPTER THREE

Se	ecti	on 3	3.1E										
1. а. с.	2^1 2^2	= 2	2 4										
2. a.	E	~	↓ - ~ (I	E &	~	E)							
	T F	I I	FTT FTF	F F	F T	T F							
c.	А	J	A	$\stackrel{\downarrow}{=}$	[J	=	(A	=	J)]				
	T T	T F	T	T T	T F	T T	T T	T F	T F	-			
	F F	T F	F F	T T	T F	F F	F F	F T	T F				
e.	А	Н	J	[~	А	\vee	(Н	\supset	J)]	\downarrow \cap	(A	\vee	J)
	T T T	T T	T F	F F	T T T	T F	T T F	T F	T F	T T	T T T	T T T	T F
	T F	г F T	F T	F T	T F	T T	г F T	T T	T T	T T	T F	T T	T T
	F F	T F	F T	T T	F F	T T	T F	F T	F T	F T	F F	F T	F T
σ	F	F	F	T	F	Т	F ↓	Т	F	F	F	F	F
9.	A	В	~	(A	\vee	B)	\supset	(~	4 v	~	B)		
	T T F	T F T	F	T ' T '	T T T	T F T	T T T	F 1 F 1	F F T F T	F T F	T F T		
	F	F	T T	F :	F	F	T	T]	FT	r T	F		
1.	В	E	Н	↓ ~ (Е	&	[H]	\supset	(B	&	E)]])	
	T T T	T T	T F	F F	T T	T T	T F	T T	T T	T T	T T	_	
	T F	F F T	T F T	T T T	г F T	r F F	T F T	F T F	T F	F F F	F F T		
	F F	T F	F T	F T	T F	T F	F T F	T F	F F	F F F	T F		
	r	Ľ	г	I	r	г	r	1	r	г	г		

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	Т	F	F	TTF FFF FFFFF
	F	Т	Т	TFF TTT T TFT TTT
	F	T	F	TFF TTF F TFF TFF
	F	F	T	TFFFTT FTFFFT
	F	F	F	
m.				\downarrow
	А	Η	J	$(\mathrm{A} \ \lor \ (\sim \mathrm{A} \ \& \ (\mathrm{H} \ \supset \ J))) \ \supset \ (\mathrm{J} \ \supset \ \mathrm{H})$
	Т	Т	Т	TT FTF TTT TTTT
	Т	Т	F	TT FTF TFF TFTT
	Т	F	Т	TT FTF FTT FTFF
	T	F	F	TT FTF FTF TFTF
	F	Т	Т	
	F	Т	Г Т	
	r F	r F	I F	
	г	г	г	FIIFIFIFIFIF
3. a.		D	~	
	A	В	С	$\sim [\sim A \lor (\sim C \lor \sim B)]$
	F	Т	Т	F TF T FT F FT
с.	۸	р	C	$(A \rightarrow B) \times (B \rightarrow C)$
	A 	D	C	$(A \supset B) \lor (B \supset C)$
	F	Т	Т	FTTTTT
e.				\downarrow
	А	В	С	$(A \equiv B) \lor (B \equiv C)$
	F	Т	Т	FFTTTT
g.				\downarrow
	А	В	С	$\sim [B \supset (A \lor C)] \& \sim \sim B$
	F	Т	Т	FTT FTT FTFT
	·			
i.				\downarrow
	А	В	C	$\sim [\sim (A \equiv \ \sim B) \equiv \ \sim A] \equiv (B \ \lor \ C)$
	F	т	т	т ввтвт в тв т т т т
		1		

 \downarrow

FTT TTT TFTF TTT

TFF

FFT

 $D E F | ~ [D \& (E \lor F)] = [~ D \& (E \& F)]$

FTTTTF TFTF

FTT FTT TFTF

k.

ТТТ

ΤΤΓ

TFT

Section 3.2E

1.a. Truth-functionally indeterminate

A	~ A	\downarrow \cap	А
T	F T	T	T
F	T F	F	F

c. Truth-functionally true

				\downarrow			
А	(A	=	~ A)	\supset	~ (A	=	~ A)
T F	T F	F F	F T T F	T T	T T T F	F F	F T T F

e. Truth-functionally indeterminate

					\downarrow				
В	D	(~ B	&	~ D)	\vee	~ (B	\vee	D)	
Т	Т	FΤ	F	FΤ	F	FΤ	Т	Т	
Т	F	FΤ	F	ΤF	F	FΤ	Т	F	
F	Т	ΤF	F	FΤ	F	FΓ	Т	Т	
F	F	ΤF	Т	ΤF	Т	ΤF	F	F	

g. Truth-functionally indeterminate

										\downarrow			
А	В	С	[(A	\vee	B)	&	(A	\vee	C)]	\supset	~ (B	&	C)
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FT	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	ТТ	F	F
Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	F	Т
Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	ΤF	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	ТТ	F	F
F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	F	Т
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	F	F

i. Truth-functionally true

(J	\vee	~ K)	\downarrow	~ ~ (K	\supset	J)
T T	T T	F T T F	T T	T F T F	T F	T T	T T
F	F	FT	T T	FT	T F	F	F
	(J T T F F	$\begin{array}{c c} & (J & \checkmark \\ \hline T & T & T \\ T & T & T \\ F & F & F \\ F & F & T \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} (J \lor \sim K) \\ \hline T T T FT \\ T T T FF \\ F F F FT \\ F T TF \\ \hline F T TF \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} & \downarrow \\ \hline \\$	$\begin{array}{c c} \downarrow \\ \hline \\$	$ \begin{array}{c c} & \downarrow \\ \hline & (J \lor ~ K) \end{array} = ~ ~ (K) \\ \hline T T T F T T F T T F T \\ T T T F T T F T T F F \\ F F F F$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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k. Truth-functionally true

А	D	[(A	\vee	~ D)	&	~ (A	&	D)]	\downarrow	~ D
T	T	T	T	F T	F	F T	T	T	T	F T
T	F	T	T	T F	T	T T	F	F	T	T F
F	T	F	F	F T	F	TF	F	T	T	F T
F	F	F	T	T F	T	TF	F	F	T	T F

2.a. Not truth-functionally true

F	F	F	F	F	F	ΤF	F	F	
F	Н	(F	\vee	H)	\vee	(~ F	=	H)	
					\downarrow				

c. Truth-functionally true

А	В	С	~ A	↓ ⊃	[(B	&	A)	\supset	C]
Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	FT	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	FT	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	FT	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F
F	Т	Т	TF	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т
F	Т	F	TF	Т	Т	F	F	Т	F
F	F	Т	TF	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т
F	F	F	ΤF	Т	F	F	F	Т	F

e. Truth-functionally true

	С	[((C ,	v ~	- C)		C]	\downarrow	С
	T F		Т ′ F ′	Г F Г J	ΓT ΓF	T F	T F	T T	T F
3. a.	А	В	A	\downarrow	(A	\vee	B)		
	T T F F	T F T F	T T F F	T T T T	T T F F	T T T F	T F T F	-	
c.	А	В	A	\downarrow \cap	[B	\supset	(A	&	B)]
	T T F F	T F T F	T T F F	T T T T	T F T F	T T F T	T T F	T F F F	T F T F

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<u>.</u>						\downarrow			
	А	В	(A	=	B)	\supset	(A	\supset	B)
	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
	Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F
	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F

g.							\downarrow							
	А	В	С	(A	\supset	B)	\supset	[(C	\supset	A)	\supset	(C	\supset	B)]
	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
	Т	Т	F	T	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
	Т	F	Т	T	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F
	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F
	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т
	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т
	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F
	F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F

i.									\downarrow		
	А	В	[(A	\supset	B)	&	~	B]	\supset	~	А
	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т
	Т	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т
	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F

k.				\downarrow						
	А	В	A	\supset	[B	\supset	(A	\supset	B)]	
	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	T	
	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	
	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	
	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	

m. ↓													
А	В	D	(A	\supset	B)	\supset	[~	В	\supset	~	(A	&	D)]
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	T	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	T	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	T	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F
F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т
F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	F

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e.

о.							\downarrow				
	А	В	~	(A	≡	B)	=	(~	А	=	B)
	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т
	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F
	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
	F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	F

4.a. Truth-functionally false

					\downarrow			
В	D	(B	=	D)	&	(B	=	~ D)
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	FΤ
Т	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF
F	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ
F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	ΤF

c. Not truth-functionally false

Δ	в	Δ	\downarrow	(B	_	A)
T	T	T	Т	T	Т	T T

e. Not truth-functionally false

F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	ΤF
С	D	[(C	\vee	D)	=	C]	\supset	~ C
							\downarrow	

5.a. False. For example, while '(A \supset A)' is truth-functionally true, '(A \supset A) & A' is not.

c. True. There cannot be any truth-value assignment on which the antecedent is true and the consequent false because there is no truth-value assignment on which the consequent is false.

e. False. For example, although '(A & ~ A)' is truth-functionally false, 'C \vee (A & ~ A)' is not.

g. True. Since a sentence $\sim \mathbf{P}$ is false on a truth-value assignment if and only if \mathbf{P} is true on the truth-value assignment, \mathbf{P} is truth-functionally true if and only if $\sim \mathbf{P}$ is truth-functionally false.

i. False. For example, '(A $\lor \sim A$)' is truth-functionally true, but '(A $\lor \sim A$) \supset B' is truth-functionally indeterminate.

6.a. Yes On every truth-value assignment, **P** is true and **Q** is false. Hence $P \equiv Q$ is false on every truth-value assignment. Therefore $P \equiv Q$ is truth-functionally false.

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c. No. Both 'A' and '~ A' are truth-functionally indeterminate, but 'A \vee ~ A' is truth-functionally true.

Section 3.3E

1.a. Not truth-functionally equivalent

		\downarrow			\downarrow		
А	В	~ (A	&	B)	~ (A	\vee	B)
Т	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	FТ	Т	Т
Т	F	ТТ	F	F	FΤ	Т	F
T F	F T	T T T F	F F	F T	F T F F	T T	F T

c. Truth-functionally equivalent

			\downarrow				\downarrow	
Н	K	K	≡	Η	~ 1	K	≡	~ H
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	FΤ
Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	FΤ
F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	F	ΤF
F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	ΤF

e. Truth-functionally equivalent

\downarrow						\downarrow										
F	G	(G	\supset	F)	\supset	(F	\supset	G)		(G	=	F)	\vee	(~ F	\vee	G)
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	Т
Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F		F	F	Т	F	FΤ	F	F
F	Т	T	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т		Т	F	F	Т	ΤF	Т	Т
F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F		F	Т	F	Т	ΤF	Т	F

g. Not truth-functionally equivalent

							\downarrow							\downarrow	
Н	J	K	~	(H	&	J)	=	(J	=	~ K)	(H	&	J)	\supset	~ K
Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ
Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF
Т	F	Т	T	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	FΤ	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ
Т	F	F	T	Т	F	F	F	F	F	ΤF	Т	F	F	Т	ΤF
F	Т	Т	T	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	FΤ	F	F	Т	Т	FΤ
F	Т	F	T	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF
F	F	Т	T	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	FΤ	F	F	F	Т	FΤ
F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	ΤF	F	F	F	Т	ΤF

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i. Not truth-functionally equivalent

									\downarrow									\downarrow	
A	С	D	[A	\vee	~	(D	&	C)]	\supset	~	D	[D	\vee	~	(A	&	C)]	\supset	~ A
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ
Т	Т	F	T	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ
Т	F	Т	T	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	FΤ
Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	FΤ
F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF
F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	ΤF
F	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	ΤF

k. Not truth-functionally equivalent

				\downarrow							\downarrow	
F	G	Η	F	\vee	~ (G	\vee	~ H)	(H	=	~ F)	\vee	G
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	FΤ	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	T	Т	FΤ	Т	ΤF	F	Т	FΤ	Т	Т
Τ	F	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	F	ΓТ	Т	F	FΤ	F	F
Т	F	F	Т	Т	FF	Т	ΤF	F	Т	FΤ	Т	F
F	Т	Т	F	F	FΤ	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	F	FΤ	Т	ΤF	F	F	ΤF	Т	Т
F	F	Т	F	Т	ΤF	F	FΤ	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	F
F	F	F	F	F	FF	Т	ΤF	F	F	ΤF	F	F

2.a. Truth-functionally equivalent

			\downarrow		\downarrow
G	Η	G	\vee	Η	$\sim G \supset H$
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FT T T
Т	F	Т	Т	F	FT T F
T F	F T	T F	T T	F T	FT T F TF T T

c. Truth-functionally equivalent

					\downarrow			\downarrow	
А	D	(D	=	A)	&	D	D	&	А
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	Т
F	Т	T	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F
F	F	Б	т	F	F	F	F	F	F

e. Not truth-functionally equivalent

		\downarrow				\downarrow
А	A	=	(~ A	≡	A)	\sim (A \supset \sim A)
Т	Т	F	FΤ	F	Т	TTFFT

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- 3.a. Not truth-functionally equivalent
 - C: The sky clouds over.
 - N: The night will be clear.
 - M: The moon will shine brightly.

				\downarrow					\downarrow			
С	М	Ν	C	\vee	(N	&	M)	М	≡	(N	&	~ C)
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	FΤ
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	FΤ
Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	FΤ
Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	FΤ
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF
F	Т	F	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	ΤF
F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	ΤF

c. Truth-functionally equivalent

- D: The Daily Herald reports on our antics.
- A: Our antics are effective.

			\downarrow			\downarrow	
А	D	D	\supset	А	~ A	\supset	~ D
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	FΤ
Т	F	F	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	ΤF
F	Т	Т	F	F	ΤF	F	FΤ
F	F	F	Т	F	ΤF	Т	ΤF

- e. Not truth-functionally equivalent
 - M: Mary met Tom.
 - L: Mary liked Tom.
 - G: Mary asked George to the movies.

						\downarrow					\downarrow	
G	L	М	(M	&	L)	\supset	~ G	(M	&	~ L)	\supset	G
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	FΤ	F	F	FΤ	Т	Т
Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	Т
Т	F	F	F	F	F	Т	FΤ	F	F	ΤF	Т	Т
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	F	FΤ	Т	F
F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF	F	F	FΤ	Т	F
F	F	Т	T	F	F	Т	ΤF	Т	Т	ΤF	F	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	F	F	ΤF	Т	F

4.a. Yes. **P** and **Q** have the same truth-value on every truth-value assignment. On every truth-value assignment on which they are both true, \sim **P** and

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~ **Q** are both false, and on every truth-value assignment on which they are both false, ~ **P** and ~ **Q** are both true. It follows that ~ **P** and ~ **Q** are truth-functionally equivalent.

c. If **P** and **Q** are truth-functionally equivalent then they have the same truth-value on every truth-value assignment. On those assignments on which they are both true, the second disjunct of $\sim \mathbf{P} \vee \mathbf{Q}$ is true and so is the disjunction. On those assignments on which they are both false, the first disjunct of $\sim \mathbf{P} \vee \mathbf{Q}$ is true and so is the disjunction. So $\sim \mathbf{P} \vee \mathbf{Q}$ is true on every truth-value assignment.

5. No. Although the truth-tables for 'A \vee B' and 'B \vee C' have identical columns of truth-values, this does not show that the sentences are truth-functionally equivalent. To establish truth-functional equivalence we need to construct a single truth-table for both of the sentences:

				\downarrow				\downarrow	
А	В	С	A	\vee	В	Ι	3	\vee	С
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	1	Г	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т]	Г	Т	F
Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	I	7	Т	Т
Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	I	7	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	7	Г	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т]	Г	Т	F
F	F	Т	F	F	F	I	7	Т	Т
F	F	Т	F	F	F	I	7	F	F

As rows 4 and 7 show, 'A \vee B' and 'B \vee C' are not truth-functionally equivalent. Constructing separate truth-tables for these sentences rather than one table for both sentences does not show that these sentences have the same truth-values on *all* combinations of truth-values that their *combined* atomic components can have, and hence does not establish truth-functional equivalence.

6. a.				\downarrow							\downarrow					
	Р	Q	P	=	Ç	5		(P	\supset	Q) &	(Q	\supset	P)		
	Т	Т	Т	Т		Г		Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		
	Т	F	Т	F	' 1	F		Т	F	F	F	F	Т	Т		
	F	Т	F	F		Г		F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F		
	F	F	F	Т]	F		F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F		
c.					\downarrow								\downarrow			
	Р	Q	R	Р	&	(Q	\vee	R	()		(P 8	& Q)	\vee	(P	&	R)
	T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т			ТЛ	ГТ	Т	Т	Т	Т
	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F			ΤΊ	Т	Т	Т	F	F
	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т			Τŀ	F	Т	Т	Т	Т
	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F			Τŀ	F	F	Т	F	F
	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т			FF	Т	F	F	F	Т
	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F			FF	Т	F	F	F	F
	F	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т			FF	F	F	F	F	Т
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F			FF	F	F	F	F	F

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e.		\downarrow			\downarrow
Р	Q	~ (P	=	Q)	$(\sim P \equiv Q)$
Т	Т	FT	Т	Т	FTFT
Т	F	ТТ	F	F	FTTF
F	Т	TF	F	Т	TFTT
F	F	FF	Т	F	TFFF

Section 3.4E

1.a. Truth-functionally consistent

				\downarrow			\downarrow				\downarrow	
A	В	С	A	\supset	В	В	\supset	С		A	\supset	С
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	1	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F		Т	F	F
Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т		Т	Т	Т
Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	F		Т	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		F	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F		F	Т	F
F	F	Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т		F	Т	Т
F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F		F	Т	F

c. Truth-functionally inconsistent

			\downarrow							\downarrow					\downarrow			
Η	J	L	~	[]	\vee	(H	\supset	L)]	L	=	(~ J	\vee	~ H)	Η	=	(J	V	L)
Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	F	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	FΤ	F	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	Т	F
Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
Т	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	ΤF	Т	FΤ	Т	F	F	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	ΤF	F	F	Т	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F	F	FΤ	Т	ΤF	F	F	Т	Т	F
F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	ΤF	F	F	F	Т	Т
F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	F	F	ΤF	Т	ΤF	F	Т	F	F	F

e. Truth-functionally inconsistent

					\downarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow
Η	J	(J	\supset	J)	\supset	Η	~ J	~ H
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	FΤ
Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	ΤF	FΤ
F	Т	T	Т	Т	F	F	FΤ	ΤF
F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	ΤF	ΤF

g. Truth-functionally consistent

			\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow
А	В	С	A	В	С
	т	T	T	T	T
I	1	I	1	I	I
Т	Т	F	T	Т	F
Т	F	Т	T	F	Т
Т	F	F	Т	F	F
F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
F	Т	F	F	Т	F
F	F	Т	F	F	Т
F	F	F	F	F	F

i. Truth-functionally consistent

						\downarrow				\downarrow	\downarrow
А	В	С	(A	&	B)	\vee	(C	\supset	B)	~ A	~ B
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	FΤ
Т	Т	F	T	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	FΤ	FΤ
Т	F	Т	T	F	F	F	Т	F	F	FΤ	ΤF
Т	F	F	T	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	FΤ	ΤF
F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	FΤ
F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	ΤF	FΤ
F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	ΤF	ΤF
F	F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	ΤF	ΤF

2.a. Truth-functionally consistent

		\downarrow					\downarrow	
B D	E I	3 ⊃	(D	\supset	E)	~ D	&	В
T F	T 7	ГТ	F	Т	Т	T F	Т	Т

c. Truth-functionally consistent

Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF
F	J	K	F	\supset	(J	\vee	K)	F	=	~J
				\downarrow					\downarrow	

e. Truth-functionally consistent

В	(A	⊃ T	B)	= T	(~ B	✓	B)	A
T	Т	Т	Т	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	Т
	B T	B (A T T	$\begin{array}{c c} B & (A \supset \\ \hline T & T & T \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccc} B & (A \supset B) \\ \hline T & T & T & T \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} B & (A \supset B) \equiv \\ \hline T & T & T & T \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} B & (A \supset B) & \equiv & (\sim B) \\ \hline T & T & T & T & T & F & T \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} B & (A \supset B) & \equiv & (\sim B \lor \\ \hline T & T & T & T & T & T & T \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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3.a. Truth-functionally inconsistent

- S: Space is infinitely divisible.
- Z: Zeno's paradoxes are compelling.
- C: Zeno's paradoxes are convincing.

S
Т
Т
F
F
Т
Т
F
F

c. Truth-functionally consistent

- E: Eugene O'Neill was an alcoholic.
- P: Eugene O'Neill's plays show that he was an alcoholic.
- I: The Iceman Cometh must have been written by a teetotaler.
- F: Eugene O'Neill was a fake.

Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
E	F	Ι	Р	E	Р	Ι	Е	\vee	F
				\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow		\downarrow	

- e. Truth-functionally consistent
 - R: The Red Sox will win next Sunday.
 - J: Joan bet \$5.00 against the Red Sox.
 - E: Joan will buy Ed a hamburger.

F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	ΤF	Т	ΤF
E	J	R	R	\supset	(J	\supset	E)	~ R	&	~ E
				\downarrow					\downarrow	

4.a. First assume that $\{P\}$ is truth-functionally inconsistent. Then, since **P** is the only member of $\{P\}$, there is no truth-value assignment on which **P** is true; so **P** is false on every truth-value assignment. But then ~ **P** is true on every truth-value assignment, and so ~ **P** is truth-functionally true.

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Now assume that $\sim \mathbf{P}$ is truth-functionally true. Then $\sim \mathbf{P}$ is true on every truth-value assignment, and so P is false on every truth-value assignment. But then there is no truth-value assignment on which P, the only member of **{P**}, is true, and so the set is truth-functionally inconsistent.

c. No. For example, 'A' and '~ A' are both truth-functionally indeterminate, but $\{A, \sim A\}$ is truth-functionally inconsistent.

Section 3.5E

1.a. Truth-functionally valid

							\downarrow						\downarrow			\downarrow			\downarrow
			A	Η	J	А	\supset	(H	&	J)		J	=	Η		~ .	J		~ A
			Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т	Т	Т		F	Т		FΤ
			Т	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	F		F	F	Т		Т	F		FΤ
			Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т		Т	F	F		F	Т		FΤ
			Т	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F		F	Т	F		Т	F		FΤ
			F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т	Т	Т		F	Т		ΤF
			F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	F		F	F	Т		Т	F		ΤF
			F	F	Т	F	Т	F	F	Т		Т	F	F		F	Т		ΤF
			F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F		F	Т	F		Т	F		ΤF
		с	. Tru	uth-	func	tiona	ally v	valid											
						\downarrow									\downarrow			\downarrow	
А	D	G	(D	=	~ G) &	G	(G	i v	[(A	\supset	D)	&	A])	\supset	~ D	G	\supset	~ D
Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	F	FΤ
Т	Т	F	Т	Т	ΤF	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	F	Т	FΤ
Т	F	Т	F	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	T	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	Т	ΤF
Т	F	F	F	F	ΤF	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF	F	Т	ΤF
F	Т	Т	T	F	FΤ	F	Т	Т	T	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	FΤ	Т	F	FΤ
F	Т	F	T	Т	ΤF	F	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ	F	Т	FΤ
F	F	Т	F	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	T	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	Т	Т	ΤF
F	F	F	F	F	ΤF	F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	F	Т	ΤF
		e	. Tru	uth-	func	tiona	ully v	valid											
									\downarrow						\downarrow				
			С	D	E	(C	\supset	D)	\supset	(D	\supset	E)			D		C =	с С	E
			Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т			Т		T	Г '	Т
			Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F			Т		ΤI	3	F
			Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т			F		Т	Г '	Т
			Т	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	F			F		ΤI	3	F
			F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т			Т		ΓT	ſ'	Т
			F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F			Т		F 7	Γ	F
			F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т			F		F 7	ſ'	Т
			F	F	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	F			F		F 7	ſ	F

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g. Truth-functionally valid

					\downarrow									\downarrow				
G	Η	(G	=	H)	\vee	(~ G	≡	H)	(~	G	=	~	H)	\vee	~	(G	≡	H)
T	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	FT	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ	Т	F	F	Т	F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	ΤF	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	Т
F	F	F	Т	F	Т	ΤF	F	F	Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	F

i. Truth-functionally invalid

		\downarrow			\downarrow			\downarrow	
F	G	~~F ⊃	~ ~ G	~ G	\supset	~ F	G	\supset	F
Т	Т	TFT T	TFT	F T	Т	FΤ	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	TFT F	FTF	ΤF	F	FΤ	F	Т	Т
F	Т	FTF T	ТГТ	FΤ	Т	ΤF	Т	F	F
Б					-			-	-

2.a. Truth-functionally valid

\downarrow									\downarrow						\downarrow		
J	Μ	(J	\vee	M)	\supset	~ (J	&	M)	М	=	(M	\supset	J)	М	\supset	J	
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	
Т	F	Т	Т	F	Т	ТТ	F	F	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т	
F	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	F	Т	Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	
F	F	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	

c. Truth-functionally valid

			\downarrow					\downarrow				\downarrow	
А	В	A	\supset	~ A	(B	\supset	A)	\supset	В	A	ł	=	~ B
Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	1	Г	F	FΤ
Т	F	T	F	FΤ	F	Т	Т	F	F]	Г	Т	ΤF
F	Т	F	Т	ΤF	Т	F	F	Т	Т	I	7	Т	FΤ
F	F	F	Т	ΤF	F	Т	F	F	F	I	7	F	ΤF

e. Truth-functionally invalid

				\downarrow								\downarrow	\downarrow
А	В	С	A	&	~	[(B	&	C)	≡	(C \supset	A)]	$B \supset \sim B$	\sim C \supset C
Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	F	FΤ	Т	FTTF	TFFF

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3.a. Truth-functionally valid

В	С	(B	&	C)	\downarrow	(B	\vee	C)
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F
F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	F	Т	Т
F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F

c. Truth-functionally invalid

Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	F	FΤ
J	Т	([(J	\supset	T)	\supset	J]	&	[(T	\supset	J)	\supset	T])	\supset	(~ J	\vee	~ T)
													\downarrow			

e. Truth-functionally invalid

Т	Т	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F
В	С	D	[(B	&	C)	&	(B	\vee	D)]	\supset	D
										\downarrow	

4.a. Truth-functionally invalid

F	Т	F	Т	Т	ΤF	FΤ			
N	S	N	\downarrow	S	↓ ~ N	↓ ~ S			~ S
N:	'N	acht'	me	eans	the s	same	as 'day	y'.	~ N
S:	'St	ern'	me	ans	the s	ame a	as 'star	·'·	$N \supset S$

- c. Truth-functionally invalid
 - S: Sophie is in her right mind.
 - J: Jason is in his right mind.
 - T: Sophie believes in trolls.
 - R: Jason believes in trolls

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- e. Truth-functionally valid
 - D: Computers can have desires.
 - E: Computers can have emotions.
 - T: Computers can think.

				\downarrow			\downarrow			\downarrow		\downarrow
D	Е	Т	T	=	Е	E	\supset	D	D	\supset	~ T	~ T
Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	FΤ
Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	ΤF
Т	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	Т	F	FΤ	FΤ
Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	Т	Т	Т	ΤF	ΤF
F	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	FΤ	FΤ
F	Т	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	ΤF	ΤF
F	F	Т	Т	F	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	FΤ	FΤ
F	F	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	F	F	Т	ΤF	ΤF

5. a. If $\{\mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{Q}$, then there is no truth-value assignment on which \mathbf{P} is true and \mathbf{Q} is false. If $\{\mathbf{Q}\} \models \mathbf{P}$, then there is no truth-value assignment on which \mathbf{Q} is true and \mathbf{P} is false. So there is no truth-value assignment on which \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{Q} have different truth-values, and therefore they are truth-functionally equivalent. Conversely, assume that \mathbf{P} and \mathbf{Q} are truth-functionally equivalent. Then \mathbf{Q} is true on every truth-value assignment on which \mathbf{P} is true, so $\{\mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{Q}$; and \mathbf{P} is true on every truth-value assignment on which \mathbf{Q} is true, so $\{\mathbf{Q}\} \models \mathbf{P}$.

c. Assume that $\{\mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{Q}$ and $\{\mathbf{Q}\} \models \mathbf{R}$. Then, by the first entailment, if **P** is true on a truth-value assignment, **Q** is also true on that assignment. By the second entailment, **R** must be true on that truth-value assignment as well. Therefore $\{\mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{R}$.

Section 3.6E

1.a. If $\{\sim P\}$ is truth-functionally inconsistent, then there is no truth-value assignment on which $\sim P$ is true (since $\sim P$ is the only member of its unit set). But then $\sim P$ is false on every truth-value assignment, so P is true on every truth-value assignment and is truth-functionally true.

c. If $\Gamma \cup \{\sim P\}$ is truth-functionally inconsistent, then there is no truthvalue assignment on which every member of $\Gamma \cup \{\sim P\}$ is true. But $\sim P$ is true on a truth-value assignment if and only if **P** is false on that assignment. Hence

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there is no truth-value assignment on which every member of Γ is true and **P** is false. Hence $\Gamma \models \mathbf{P}$.

2.a. P is truth-functionally true if and only if the set {~ **P**} is truth-functionally inconsistent. But {~**P**} is the same set as $\emptyset \cup \{ \sim \mathbf{P} \}$. So **P** is truth-functionally true if and only if $\emptyset \cup \{ \sim \mathbf{P} \}$ is truth-functionally inconsistent. But we have already seen, by previous results, that $\emptyset \cup \{ \sim \mathbf{P} \}$ is truth-functionally true if and only if $\emptyset \models \mathbf{P}$. Hence **P** is truth-functionally true if and only if $\emptyset \models \mathbf{P}$.

c. Assume that Γ is truth-functionally inconsistent. Then there is no truth-value assignment on which every member of Γ is true. Let **P** be an *arbitrar-ily* selected sentence of *SL*. Then there is no truth-value assignment on which every member of Γ is true and **P** false since there is no truth-value assignment on which every member of Γ is true. Hence $\Gamma \models \mathbf{P}$.

3.a. Since Γ is a truth-functionally consistent set there is at least one truth-value assignment on which every member of Γ is true. But **P** is also true on such an assignment since a truth-functionally true sentence is true on every truth-value assignment. Hence on at least one truth-value assignment every member of $\Gamma \cup \{\mathbf{P}\}$ is true; so the set is truth-functionally consistent.

4.a. **P** is either true or false on each truth-value assignment. On any assignment on which **P** is true, **Q** is true (because $\{\mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{Q}$) and so $\mathbf{Q} \lor \mathbf{R}$ is true. On any assignment on which **P** is false, $\sim \mathbf{P}$ is true, **R** is therefore also true (because $\{\sim \mathbf{P}\} \models \mathbf{R}$), and so $\mathbf{Q} \lor \mathbf{R}$ is true as well. Either way, then, $\mathbf{Q} \lor \mathbf{R}$ is true—so the sentence is truth-functionally true.

c. Assume that every member of $\Gamma \cup \Gamma'$ is true on some truth-value assignment. Then every member of Γ is true, and so **P** is true (because $\Gamma \models \mathbf{P}$). Every member of Γ' is also true, and so **Q** is true (because $\Gamma' \models \mathbf{Q}$). Therefore **P** & **Q** is true. So $\Gamma \cup \Gamma' \models \mathbf{P} \& \mathbf{Q}$.