

1A Logic: Worksheet 5	5	<i>Excellent</i>	
	4	<i>Good</i>	
Your name:	3	<i>Satisfactory</i>	
Logic class (A/B/C/D/E):	2	<i>Weak</i>	
Logic class tutor:	1	<i>Very poor</i>	

Vacation work

Over the Christmas vacation, read *Introduction to Formal Logic*, Chapters 21–24. It is absolutely crucial that you really get on top of the business of translating in and out of **QL**. Experience shows that almost all students can happily apply **QL** trees to arguments, once premisses and conclusion have been rendered into the formal language: people typically go wrong in tripos, if they do, by mistranslating premisses and conclusions. You need to do enough examples to make translating second nature!

For more help, read Chapter 4, ‘Transcription’ of Paul Teller’s *A Modern Formal Logic Primer, Vol. II*, which is available online at

<http://tellerprimer.ucdavis.edu/pdf/2ch4.pdf>

Note that Teller uses ‘&’ instead of ‘ \wedge ’, and ‘ $(\forall x)$ ’ with brackets instead of our more spartan notation which uses ‘ $\forall x$ ’ without brackets. But you need to get very used to these minor differences in logical notation anyway.

Now do:

Exercises 22, even numbered examples
Exercises 23A, all

At this point, self-mark your answers so far. If you are significantly going wrong, read Chapters 21–23 again, and redo the exercises in a couple of days! Otherwise proceed to

Exercises 24A, odd numbered examples.

and check your answers again.

Hand in all these self-marked exercises by 11am Wednesday 19th January (the day before lectures start), with this coversheet attached. *There will be a logic class at 2pm that day to review this work.*