

# Chapter 1: Hints and Selected Solutions

## Section 1.3 (page 25)

1.4 Here are a few translations:

1. Cube(a)
4. Large(d)
7. Dodec(e)
10. BackOf(d, a)

1.7

	Original	Rotated 90°	Rotated 180°	Rotated 270°
1.	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
2.	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
3.	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
4.	FALSE			
5.	TRUE			
6.	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE

## Section 1.4 (page 29)

- 1.8
1. There are eight atomic sentences that can be formed. These include the following: GaveScruffy(max, max), GaveScruffy(max, claire), GaveScruffy(claire, claire), GaveScruffy(claire, max).
  2. There are sixty-four. Why?
- 1.9
1. Owned(claire, folly, 2 : 00)
  3. Student(max)
  6. 2 : 00 < 2 : 05

- 1.10** 1. *Max owned Scruffy at 2 p.m.*  
 3. *Max gave Scruffy to Claire at 3:00 p.m.*
- 1.11** 1. Let's use **ShookHands**( $x, y$ ) to say that  $x$  shook hands with  $y$  at some time or other. Then our sentence would be **ShookHands**(max, claire).  
 2. You will need a different predicate than in (1), one that has an argument place for days. You will also need a name for yesterday.  
 3. Let's use  $a$  to name Aids,  $i$  for influenza, and **LessCont**( $x, y$ ) to say that  $x$  is less contagious than  $y$ . Then our sentence would be simply **LessCont**( $a, i$ ).

### Section 1.5 (page 34)

**1.12**

1. *Claire's father is taller than Max's father.*  
 4. *Max's maternal grandmother is taller than his paternal grandmother.*

**1.13**

	Leibniz's	Bolzano's	Boole's	Wittgenstein's
1.	TRUE	TRUE		
2.	TRUE			
3.	TRUE			
4.	TRUE			
5.	FALSE			
6.	TRUE	TRUE		
7.	TRUE			
8.	TRUE		FALSE	
9.	TRUE			
10.	TRUE			

**1.16** Let **fav**( $x$ ) be  $x$ 's favorite actor, **Better**( $x, y$ ) mean that  $x$  is better than  $y$ , and let's use the obvious names.

2. **Better**(fav(nancy), sean)  
 4. fav(fav(claire)) = brad

## Section 1.7 (page 39)

- 1.20** 2. 1 and 0 are terms by clause 1. Then  $1 \times 0$  is a clause by an application of clause 2, the part dealing with  $\times$ . Another application of clause 2, the part dealing with  $+$ , shows that the  $(0 + (1 \times 0))$  is a term. The term refers to 0 since  $1 \times 0 = 0$  and  $0 + 0 = 0$ .