Getting familiar with... translation

A. Translate the following simple and complex English sentences into claims of propositional logic. If the claim is complex, also identify the major operator.

- 1. It is either a cat or a skunk.
- 2. It flies.
- 3. If it flies, it is either a bird or a plane.
- 4. It looks very strange for a bird or plane.
- 5. Either it is a bird and it is deformed or it is a plane and it's very small.
- 6. If it is a bird and it is deformed, then someone either burned it or painted it.
- 7. It is not a plane.
- 8. If someone burned it, it would not be hopping around so happily.
- 9. It is hopping around happily.
- 10. If it was not burned, then someone must have painted it.
- 11. Gold was discovered this morning in Buenos Aires.
- 12. Gold was not discovered this morning in Buenos Aires.
- 13. If there are five of us, then we will either need to pull up a chair or sit at adjacent tables.
- 14. There are ten things on my desk; one of them is a pen and one of them is a book.
- 15. Either there are ten things on my desk or I miscounted, or you stole something off of it.
- 16. If I am thirty and you are thirty-five, then both of us (both you and I) are old enough to have seen episodes of Cheers.
- 17. There are no sandwiches left in the kitchen, and if there were, you could not have any.
- 18. The Magnificent Seven, the Western, is an adaptation of Kurusawa's classic film, Seven Samurai.
- 19. If I am awake and it is three o'clock in the morning, then either tomorrow is going to be a terrible day, or I will drink a lot of coffee.
- 20. If you drink a lot of alcohol and then try to drive, you not only increase your chances of an accident, you also increase your chances of hurting someone.

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B. Using the interpretations provided, translate the following claims of propositional logic into English.

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1. [T = I throw the ball; W = The window will break.]
(T \supset W)
2. [R = You're a Republican; D = You're a Democrat.]
(((R \lor D) \& ^R) \supset D)
3. [R = It is raining; S = The sidewalks are wet.]
(((R \supset S) \& R) \supset S)
4. [S = It snowed; R = The roof collapsed.]
(((S \supset R) \& ^R) \supset ^S)
5. [R = It is raining; B = I bring my umbrella; W = I get wet.]
((R \& ^B) \supset W)
6. [B = The dog will bite; F = The dog is friendly; P = I will pet the dog.]
((B \vee F) \& ((F \supset P) \& (B \supset ^P)))
7. [P = I pay for the ticket; K = I get kicked out.]
(^{\sim}(^{\sim}P\supset K)\supset ^{\sim}P)
8. [P = I am a professor; D = I have a PhD; T = I have teaching experience.]
(P \equiv (D \& T))
9. [P = He went to the park; R = He went to the restaurant; S = He is on the swings; J = He is on the jungle
((P \lor R) \& ((P \supset (S \lor J))))
10. [D = She is a (medical) doctor; M = She went to medical school; L = She is licensed; I = She is immoral;
H = She is a hack.]
((D \equiv M) \& (\sim L \supset (I \lor H)))
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