4.1.xa. Exercise answers

1. a. Tommy ate his vegetables ∨ Tommy didn't get any dessert

Tommy ate his vegetables $\vee \neg$ *Tommy got dessert*

$$V \lor \neg D$$

either V or not D

[D: Tommy got dessert; V: Tommy ate his vegetables]

- **b.** ¬ (*Mike heard either the phone or the doorbell*)
 - \neg (*Mike heard the phone* \lor *Mike heard the doorbell*)

$$\neg (P \lor D)$$

not either P or D

[D: Mike heard the doorbell; P: Mike heard the phone]

- **c.** Mike wasn't home ∨ Mike wasn't answering the phone
 - ¬ Mike was home \vee ¬ Mike was answering the phone

$$\neg H \lor \neg P$$

either not H or not P

[H: Mike was home; P: Mike was answering the phone]

d. The package was sent ∧ either the package is still on its way or it's been lost in the mail

The package was sent \land (the package is still on its way \lor the package has been lost in the mail)

$$S \wedge (W \vee L)$$

both S and either W or L

[L: the package has been lost in the mail; S: the package was sent; W: the package is still on its way]

- **e.** Neither the House nor the Senate had acted on the bill ∧ the White House expressed confidence that the bill would pass
 - ¬ either the House or the Senate had acted on the bill ∧ the White House expressed confidence that the bill would pass
 - ¬ (the House had acted on the bill \lor the Senate had acted on the bill) \land the White House expressed

confidence that the bill would pass

$$\neg (H \lor S) \land W$$

both not either H or S and W

[H: the House had acted on the bill; S: the Senate had acted on the bill; W: the White House expressed confidence that the bill would pass]

- **f.** ¬ Sam will pass through without either stopping by or calling
 - ¬ (Sam will pass through \land ¬ Sam will either stop by or call)
 - ¬ (Sam will pass through \land ¬ (Sam will stop by \lor Sam will call))

$$\neg (P \land \neg (S \lor C))$$

not both P and not either S or C

[C: Sam will call; P: Sam will pass through; S: Sam will stop by]

g. Davis will take you or give you directions ∨
Edwards will take you or give you directions
(Davis will take you ∨ Davis will give you directions)
∨ (Edwards will take you ∨ Edwards will give you directions)

(D
$$\vee$$
 G) \vee (E \vee V)

either either D or G or either E or V

[D: Davis will take you; E: Edwards will take you; G: Davis will give you directions; V: Edwards will give you directions]

h. We'll have a can without an opener \vee we'll have an opener without a can

(we'll have a can \land we won't have an opener) \lor (we'll have an opener \land we won't have a can) (we'll have a can $\land \neg$ we'll have an opener) \lor (we'll have an opener $\land \neg$ we'll have a can)

$$(C \land \neg O) \lor (O \land \neg C)$$

either both \boldsymbol{C} and not \boldsymbol{O} or both \boldsymbol{O} and not \boldsymbol{C}

[C: we'll have a can; O: we'll have an opener]

- i. ¬ either Jan or Ken had matches or a lighter
 - \neg (Jan had matches or a lighter \lor Ken had matches

or a lighter)

¬ ((Jan had matches \vee Jan had a lighter) \vee (Ken had matches \vee Ken had a lighter))

$$\neg ((M \lor L) \lor (K \lor G))$$

not either either M or L or either K or G

[G: Ken had a lighter; K: Ken had matches; L: Jan had a lighter; M: Jan had matches]

j. Both Ann and Bill were in town ∧ neither Ann nor Bill knew the other was in town

(Ann was in town \land Bill was in town) $\land \neg$ either Ann or Bill knew the other was in town

(Ann was in town \land Bill was in town) $\land \neg$ (Ann knew Bill was in town \lor Bill knew Ann was in town)

$$(A \land B) \land \neg (K \lor N)$$

both both A and B and not either K or N

[A: Ann was in town; B: Bill was in town; K: Ann knew Bill was in town; N: Bill knew Ann was in town]

k. Tom will handle both the scheduling and the publicity ∨ Dick will handle both the scheduling and the publicity ∨ Harry will handle both the scheduling and the publicity

(Tom will handle the scheduling ∧ Tom will handle the publicity) ∨ (Dick will handle the scheduling ∧ Dick will handle the publicity) ∨ (Harry will handle the scheduling ∧ Harry will handle the publicity)

$$(\mathsf{T} \land \mathsf{P}) \lor (\mathsf{D} \land \mathsf{B}) \lor (\mathsf{H} \land \mathsf{L})$$

(both T and S) or (both D and C) or (both T and S) [B: Dick will handle the publicity; D: Dick will handle the scheduling; H: Harry will handle the scheduling; L: Harry will handle the publicity; P: Tom will handle the publicity; T: Tom will handle the scheduling]

Note: this sentence is ambiguous and could also be interpreted as equivalent to the following one.

1. The scheduling will be handled by either Tom, Dick, or Harry \land the publicity will be handled by either

Tom, Dick, or Harry

(the scheduling will be handled by Tom ∨ the scheduling will be handled by Dick ∨ the scheduling will be handled by Harry) ∧ (the publicity will be handled by Tom ∨ the publicity will be handled by Dick ∨ the publicity will be handled by Harry)

$$(T \lor D \lor H) \land (P \lor B \lor L)$$
both (T or D or H) and (P or B or L)

[B: the publicity will be handled by Dick; D: the scheduling will be handled by Dick; H: the scheduling will be handled by Harry; L: the publicity will be handled by Harry; P: the publicity will be handled by Tom; T: the scheduling will be handled by Tom]

- 2. a. both A and either B or C
 - ${f b.}$ either both A and B or C
 - $\mathbf{c.} \qquad \neg (\mathbf{A} \vee \neg \mathbf{B})$
 - $\mathbf{d.} \quad (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$
- **3. a.** It was the butler \vee it was the nephew It was either the butler or the nephew
 - ¬ (the alarm worked ∨ the sprinkler worked)
 ¬ (either the alarm or the sprinkler worked)
 Neither the alarm nor the sprinkler worked
 - c. ¬ the part arrived ∨ ¬ the part was the problem

 The part didn't arrive ∨ the part wasn't the problem

 Either the part didn't arrive or it wasn't the problem
 - **d.** Ann has a large car $\vee \neg$ (Bill will ride with us \wedge Carol will ride with us)

Ann has a large car $\vee \neg$ Bill and Carol will ride with us

Ann has a large car \vee Bill and Carol won't both ride

with us

Either Ann has a large car or Bill and Carol won't both ride with us

Note: both is introduced here to help distinguish this sentence from A \vee (\neg B \wedge \neg C)

e. (it rained over night ∨ there was a heavy dew) ∧ it is wet

It rained over night or there was a heavy dew \wedge it is wet

It rained over night or there was a heavy dew but, either way, it is wet

Note: either way here serves to indicate that the scope of the disjunction has ended and that the final clause is unhedged and but reinforces this by marking the contrast between the indefinite disjunction and the definite final clause.

f. ($AAA \land Co$. will profit from the deal $\land ZZZ$ Inc. will profit from the deal) \lor (the deal will fall through $\land \neg (AAA \land Co$. will profit from the deal $\lor ZZZ$ Inc. will profit from the deal))

 $AAA \land Co.$ and ZZZ Inc. will both profit from the deal \lor (the deal will fall through $\land \neg$ (either $AAA \land Co.$ or ZZZ Inc. will profit from the deal))

 $AAA \land Co.$ and ZZZ Inc. will both profit from the deal \lor (the deal will fall through \land neither $AAA \land Co.$ nor ZZZ Inc. will profit from the deal)

 $AAA \wedge Co.$ and ZZZ Inc. will both profit from the deal \vee the deal will fall through and neither $AAA \wedge Co.$ nor ZZZ Inc. will profit from it)

Either AAA \wedge Co. and ZZZ Inc. will both profit from the deal, or the deal will fall through and neither will profit from it

Glen Helman 25 Aug 2005