7.3.xa. Exercise answers

1.	a.	Not everyone was enthusiastic but no one was
		disappointed

Not everyone was enthusiastic no one was disappointed

¬ everyone was enthusiastic ∧ (∀x: x is a person) ¬ x was disappointed

 \neg (\forall x: x is a person) x was enthusiastic \land (\forall x: x is a person) \neg x was disappointed

 $\neg (\forall x: Px) Ex \land (\forall x: Px) \neg Dx$ $\neg \forall x (Px \rightarrow Ex) \land \forall x (Px \rightarrow \neg Dx)$

[D: λx (x was disappointed); E: λx (x was enthusiastic); P: λx (x is a person)]

b. Any defective unit will be repaired or replaced
(∀x: x is a defective unit) x will be repaired or replaced
(∀x: x is a unit ∧ x is defective) (x will be repaired ∨ x will be replaced)

 $(\forall x: Ux \land Dx) (Px \lor Lx)$ $\forall x ((Ux \land Dx) \rightarrow (Px \lor Lx))$

[D: λx (x *is defective*); L: λx (x *will be replaced*); P: λx (x *will be repaired*); U: λx (x *is a unit*)]

c. The bill will pass quickly if every member of the committee supports it

 $\frac{The \ bill}{committee} \ will \ pass \ quickly \leftarrow every \ member \ of \ the}{committee} \ will \ support \ the \ bill$

 $Pb \leftarrow (\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a member of } \underline{the \ committee}) \underline{x} \text{ will support} \\ \underline{the \ bill}$

Pb \leftarrow (\forall x: Mxc) Sxb (\forall x: Mxc) Sxb \rightarrow Pb \forall x (Mxc \rightarrow Sxb) \rightarrow Pb

[M: λxy (x is a member of y); P: λx (x will pass quickly);
S: λxy (x will support y); b: the bill; c: the committee]

d. Nothing suited both Ann and Bill. $\forall x \neg x \text{ suited both Ann and Bill}$ $\forall x \neg (\underline{x \text{ suited Ann}} \land \underline{x \text{ suited Bill}})$ $\forall x \neg (Sxa \land Sxb)$ [S: $\lambda xy (x \text{ suited y}); a: Ann; b: Bill]$ **e.** Tom didn't sign up anyone; however, he didn't contact everyone

Tom didn't sign up anyone \land Tom didn't contact everyone everyone is such that (Tom didn't sign up him or her) \land

 \neg Tom contacted everyone ($\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a person}$) $\neg \underline{Tom} \text{ signed up } \underline{x} \land \neg$ ($\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a }$

person) \underline{Tom} contacted \underline{x}

 $(\forall x: Px) \neg Stx \land \neg (\forall x: Px) Ctx$

 $\forall x (Px \rightarrow \neg Stx) \land \neg \forall x (Px \rightarrow Ctx)$

[C: λxy (x contacted y); P: λx (x is a person); S: λxy (x signed up y)]

f. If a bill arrives, it will be forwarded to you
 Every bill is such that (if it arrives, it will be forwarded to you)

 $(\forall x: x \text{ is a bill}) (if x arrives, x will be forwarded to you)$ $<math>(\forall x: Bx) (\underline{x} will arrive \rightarrow \underline{x} will be forwarded to you)$

> $(\forall x: Bx) (Ax \rightarrow Fxo)$ $\forall x (Bx \rightarrow (Ax \rightarrow Fxo))$

[A: λx (x will arrive); B: λx (x is a bill); F: λxy (x will be forwarded to y); o: you]

g. If the prize isn't won by anyone, it will be added to the next drawing

the prize won't be won by anyone $\rightarrow \underline{\text{the prize}}$ will be added to the next drawing

everyone is such that (the prize won't be won by him or her) $\rightarrow \mathrm{Apn}$

 $(\forall x: x \text{ is a person})$ the prize won't be won by $x \to Apn$ $(\forall x: Px) \neg \underline{the prize}$ will be won by $\underline{x} \to Apn$

> $(\forall x: Px) \neg Wpx \rightarrow Apn$ $\forall x (Px \rightarrow \neg Wpx) \rightarrow Apn$

[A: λxy (x will be added to y); P: λx (x is a person); W: λxy (x will be won by y); n: the next drawing; p: the prize]

h. Ralph looked in every closet and cabinet
 Ralph looked in every closet ∧ Ralph looked in every cabinet

 $(\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a closet}) \underline{Ralph} \text{ looked in } \underline{x} \land (\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a cabinet}) \\ \underline{Ralph} \text{ looked in } \underline{x}$

 $(\forall x: Sx) Lrx \land (\forall x: Bx) Lrx$ $\forall x (Sx \rightarrow Lrx) \land \forall x (Bx \rightarrow Lrx)$ $or: (\forall x: Sx \lor Bx) Lrx$

[B: λx (x *is a cabinet*); L: λxy (x *looked in* y); S: λx (x *is a closet*); r: *Ralph*]

i. The alarm will sound if anyone who doesn't have the combination tries to open the door

everyone who doesn't have the combination is such that (the alarm will sound if he or she tries to open the door)

(∀x: x is a person who doesn't have the combination) the alarm will sound if x tries to open the door

 $(\forall x: x \text{ is a person } \land x \text{ doesn't have the combination})$ (the alarm will sound $\leftarrow \underline{x}$ will try to open the door)

 $(\forall x: \underline{x} \text{ is a person } \land \neg \underline{x} \text{ has } \underline{\text{the combination}}) (Sa \leftarrow Txd)$

 $(\forall x: Px \land \neg Hxc) (Sa \leftarrow Txd)$ $(\forall x: Px \land \neg Hxc) (Txd \rightarrow Sa)$

 $\forall x ((Px \land \neg Hxc) \rightarrow (Txd \rightarrow Sa))$

[H: λxy (x has y); P: λx (x is a person); S: λx (x will sound); T: λxy (x will try to open y); a: the alarm; c: the combination; d: the door]

2. a. \neg (\forall x: x *glitters*) x *is gold*

 \neg everything that glitters is gold

Not everything that glitters is gold or: All that glitters is not gold

[However, negating the main the verb is not always the clearest way of denying a generalization; for example, *Everyone was not in the best of moods* could be understood either as saying that not everyone was in the best of moods or as saying that no one was.] Note also that we here treat the restricting predicate x *glitters* as if it were x *is a thing that glitters*; this sort of use of the class indicator *thing* is always possible when the restricting predicate does not already provide a common noun.

b. (∀x: x is a dog ∧ x was in the cage) x barked ∧ (∀x: x is a dog ∧ x was in the cage) x wagged x's tail
(∀x: x is a dog that was in the cage) x barked ∧ (∀x: x is a dog that was in the cage) x wagged x's tail

Every dog that was in the cage barked ∧ every dog that was in the cage wagged it's tail

Every dog in the cage barked, and each wagged it's tail or: Every dog in the cage barked and wagged it's tail [However, the latter sentence would be more naturally analyzed as having the form ($\forall x: Dx \land Nxc$) ($Bx \land Wx$).]

∀x ¬ Tom let x stop Tom
 ∀x Tom didn't let x stop him

Tom didn't let anything stop him or: Tom let nothing stop him

d. (∀x: x is a federal project ∧ ¬ x is a road) ¬ x is finished
(∀x: x is a federal project that is not a road) x is unfinished

Every federal project that is not a road is unfinished or: No federal projects except roads are finished

[The latter approach—capturing the negation by a negative generalization—helps to avoid ambiguity in cases were an explicit negation would have to apply to the main verb, as in ($\forall x: x \text{ is a federal project } \land \neg x \text{ is a road}) \neg x$ is under way]

e. ∀x (x was left on the roof → x is gone for good)
∀x (if x was left on the roof then x is gone for good)

If anything was left on the roof then it is gone for good or: Anything that was left on the roof is gone for good

 f. (∀x: x is a person ∧ Tom met x) (Tom knew x ∨ x knew Tom)

(∀x: x is a person Tom met) Tom knew or was known by x

Tom knew or was known by everyone he met

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