B.A.LL.B.(Hons)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem II Course Code 2.6 : 0592 - Philosophy-II Paper-VI

 Notes : 1. Attempt eight questions in all including question No. 1 which is compulse 2. All questions carry equal marks. 3. Indicate appropriate question number while answering. 1. Choose the correct alternative for the given statement. i) ~ (p∨ ~ p) is a statement form. a) Tautology b) Contradiction 	
 Choose the correct alternative for the given statement. i) ~ (p∨ ~ p) is a statement form. 	ory.
i) $\sim (p \lor \sim p)$ is a statement form.	
a) Tautology b) Contradiction	
c) Contingency d) None of these	
ii) A contradiction is a truth functional statement form which is under all t possibilities of its components.	truth
a) True b) False	
c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) None of these	
iii) is based on reduction ad absurdum principle.	
a) Truth tree b) Truth table	
c) Shorter truth table d) None of these	
iv) Hx is a	
a) Statement b) Proposition	
c) Propositional function d) None of these	
v) What is the symbol of Negation ?	
a) • b) \vee	
c) \supset d) ~	
vi) What are the examples of the rule of replacement ?	
a) Transposition b) Exportation	
c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) None of these	
vii) 'and' is used for what?	
a) Negation b) Conjunction	
c) Disjunction d) None of these	
viii) If A and B are true statement and x and y are false statements, the statement	
\sim (\sim A \vee X) is	
a) True b) False	
c) Doubtful d) None of these	
ix) Rule of disjunctive syllogism is based on nature of statement.	
a) Compound b) Simple	
c) Disjunctive d) None of these	

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x)	(∃Σ	$(Hx \cdot Mx)$ is a Prop	osition.	
	a)	А	b)	Е
	c)	Ι	d)	0

- 2. Use truth tables to characterize the following statement forms as tautologous, contradictory or contingent **any two.**
 - i) $p \supset [\sim p \supset (q \lor \sim q)]$
 - ii) $p \equiv [p \lor (p \cdot q)]$
 - iii) $p \supset (q \lor \sim r)$
- 3.

Prove the invalidity of the following by the method of shorter truth table **any two.**

i)	$S \supset (T \supset U)$	
	$V \supset (W \supset X)$	
	$T \supset (V \cdot W)$	
	~(T·X)	
	\therefore S=U	
•••		
ii)	$F \supset R$	
	$S \supset R$	
	\therefore F \supset S	
iii)	$D \equiv (E \lor F)$	
	$E \equiv (F \lor D)$	
	$F \equiv (D \lor E)$	
	~D	
	$\therefore E \lor F$	

4.

Construct a formal proof of validity any two.

i)
$$A \supset \sim B$$

 $\sim (C \cdot \sim A)$
 $\therefore C \supset \sim B$
ii) $R \lor (S \cdot \sim T)$
 $(R \lor S) \supset (U \lor \sim T)$
 $\therefore T \supset U$

iii)
$$J \lor (\sim J \cdot K)$$

 $J \supset L$
 $\therefore (L \cdot J) \equiv J$

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5.

Prove the invalidity any two.

i)
$$(\exists x) (Ax \cdot Bx)$$

 $(\exists x) (Cx \cdot Bx)$
 $\therefore (x) (Cx \supset Ax)$

ii)
$$(x) (Ax \supset \sim Bx)$$

 $(x) (Bx \supset Cx)$
 $\therefore (x) (Cx \supset \sim Ax)$

iii) $(\exists x) (Mx \cdot Nx)$ $(\exists x) (Nx \cdot Ox)$ \therefore ($\exists x$) (Ox · Mx)

5000 6. Construct a formal proof of validity any two.

i) (\mathbf{x}) ($\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x} \supset \sim \mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$) $(\exists x) (Fx \cdot Dx)$ \therefore ($\exists x$) (Fx · ~ Ex)

ii)
$$(x) (Cx \supset Vx)$$

 $(\exists x) (Hx \cdot Cx)$
 $\therefore (\exists x) (Hx \cdot Vx)$

iii)
$$(\exists x) (Px \cdot \sim Qx)$$

 $(x) (Px \supset Rx)$
 $\therefore (\exists x) (Rx \cdot \sim Qx)$

- Explain the rules of quantification. 7.
- 8. What is propositional function? Explain the method of instantiation and quantification.
- 9. What is decision procedure ? What are the conditions of an effective decision procedure.
- 10. Explain the different kinds of definition.
- 11. Explain the different kinds of truth functional statement form.
- 12. Discuss the three laws of thoughts.
