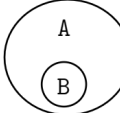
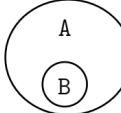
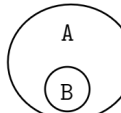
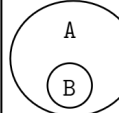
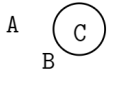
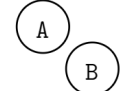
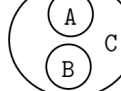
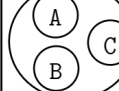


Problem 1.

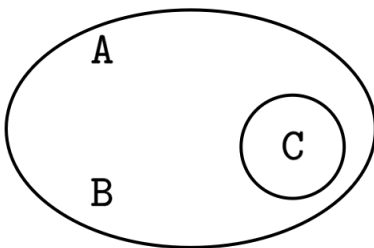
Write in the existential graphs the following sentences:

- It's not true that it's raining and I didn't take the umbrella
- When it is raining, I take the umbrella
- Either it is not raining, or I took the umbrella
- If I did not take the umbrella, then it was not raining
- John and Bill are going to the movies, but not Tom
- Susan doesn't like squash or turnips
- If neither Peter nor Fred is going to the party, then neither will I
- If Mary hasn't gotten lost or had an accident, she will be here in five minutes

$A \text{ -- Rain; } B \text{ -- Take the umbrella}$			
 <p>It is not true that it is raining and I did not take the umbrella</p> <p>$\neg(A \wedge \neg B)$</p>	 <p>When it is raining, I take the umbrella.</p> <p>$A \rightarrow B$</p>	 <p>Either it is not raining, or I took the umbrella</p> <p>$\neg A \vee B$</p>	 <p>If I dmd not take the umbrella, then it war not raining.</p> <p>$\neg B \rightarrow \neg A$</p>
<p>A -- John goes to movie B -- Bill goes to the movie C -- Tom goes to the movie</p> <p>John and Bill are going to the movies, but not Tom</p>  <p>$A \wedge B \wedge \neg C$</p>	<p>A -- Susan likes squash B -- Susan likes turnips</p> <p>Susan does not like squash or turnips</p>  <p>$\neg A \wedge \neg B$</p>	<p>A -- Peter is going to the party B -- Fred is going C -- I am going</p> <p>If neither Peter nor Fred is going to the party, the neither will I</p>  <p>$\neg(A \vee B) \rightarrow \neg C$</p>	<p>A -- Mary has gotten lost B -- Mary had an accident C -- Mary will be in 5 minutes</p> <p>If Mary hasn't gotten lost or had an accident, she will be here in five minutes</p>  <p>$\neg(A \vee B) \rightarrow C$</p>

Problem 2.

Let A = John started the car, B = John pressed the gas pedal, C = The car started moving. Read the following graph (that is, translate it into Russian) in at least three different ways:



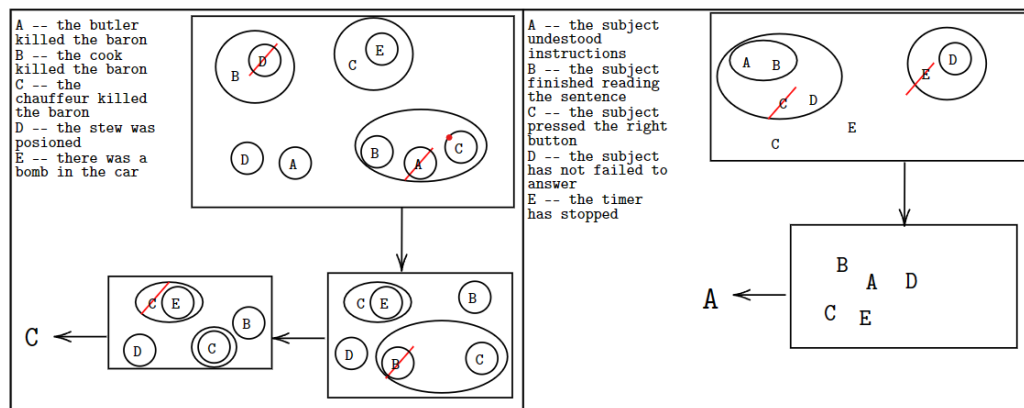
* Когда Джон завел машину и нажал педаль газа, машина поехала.

* Машина не поедет, если Джон не нажмет педаль газа или не заведет ее.

* Или машина поехала, или Джон не нажал педаль газа или не завел ее.

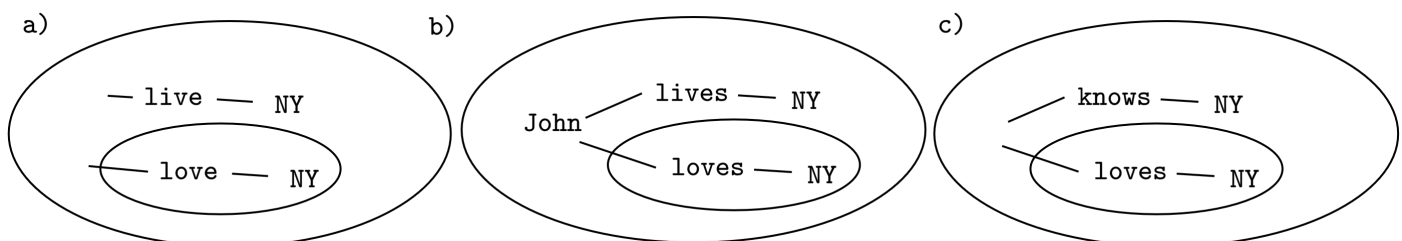
Problem 3.

1. The butler or the cook or the chauffeur killed the baron. If the cook killed the baron, then the stew was poisoned, and if the chauffeur killed the baron, there was a bomb in the car. The stew wasn't poisoned, and the butler didn't kill the baron. Therefore, the chauffeur killed the baron.
2. If the subject has not understood the instructions or has not finished reading the sentence, then he has pressed the wrong button or has failed to answer. If he has failed to answer, then the timer hasn't stopped. The subject has pressed the right button, and the timer has stopped. Therefore, the subject understood the instructions.

**Problem 4.**

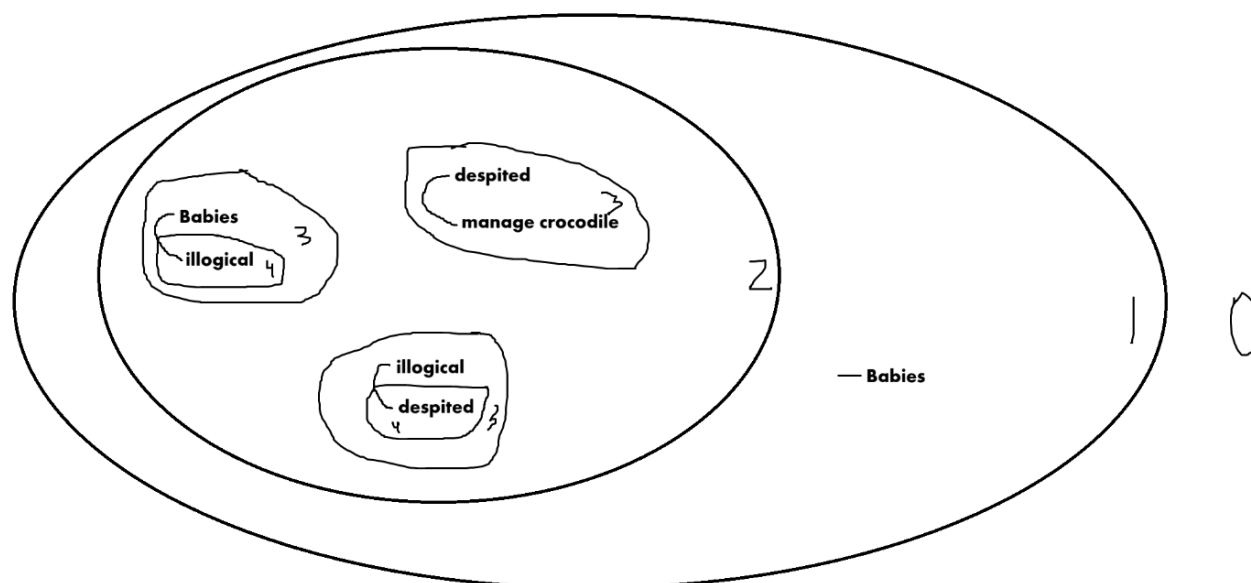
Write in the existential graphs beta the following sentences

1. People who live in New York love it
2. If John does not love New York, he does not live there (i. e. in it)
3. If someone does not love New York, he does not know it

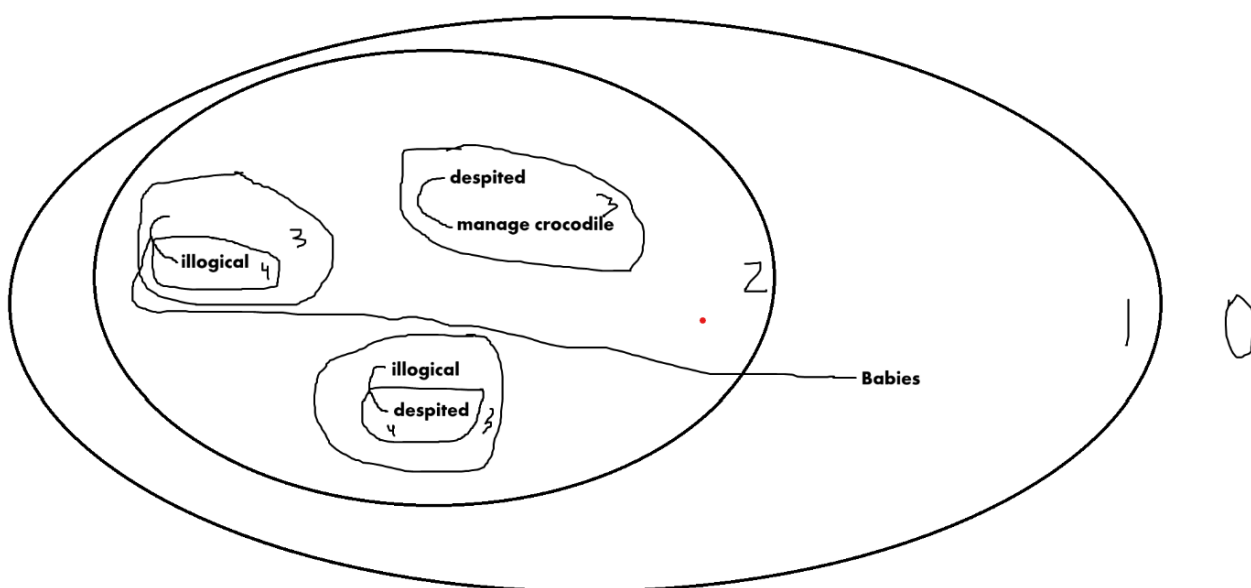
**Problem 5.**

1. Babies are illogical. Nobody who is despised can manage a crocodile. Illogical persons are despised. Therefore, babies cannot manage crocodiles.

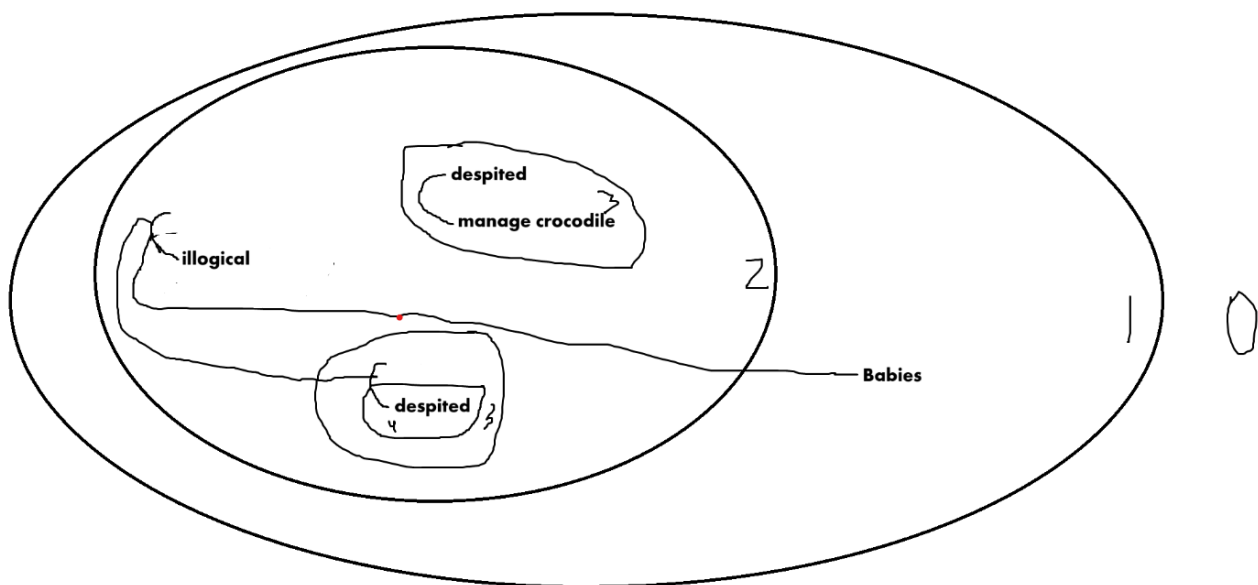
Let's firstly construct the existential beta graph:



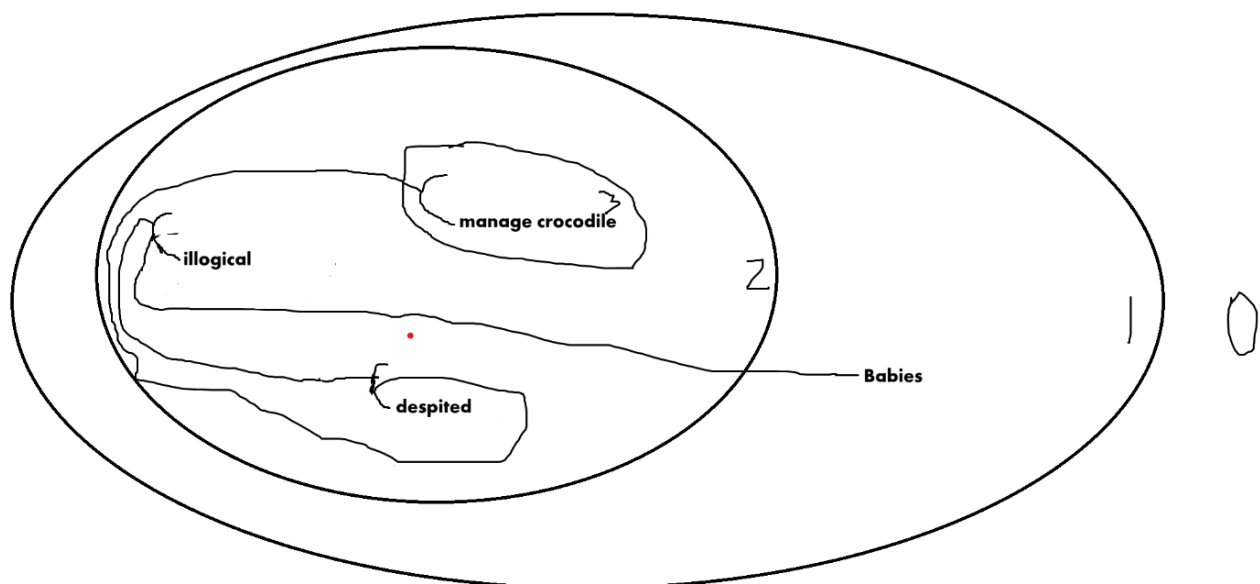
To prove the implication we can to make double cut and add Babies into the first level. Then let's connect babies with Babies are illogical. Since we are on the odd level we connect lines and delete the copy babies:



Then we can reduce double negative. Add illogical into the illogical persons are despited, connect since the odd level and delete copy of illogical.



Repeat same actions for despited and despited cannot manage crocodile.



On the even level we can erase any subgraph and reduce double negative. Hence we finally obtain:

