A. Which are sentences of TFL and which are not?

2.
$$((S \rightarrow T) \lor \neg (R \leftrightarrow S))$$

3. ((t & s)
$$\to$$
 (p \to r))

4.
$$(R \neg \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow R$$

B. Identifying the main logical operator

1.
$$((P \& R) \lor (Q \rightarrow \neg R))$$

2.
$$((Q \lor R) \rightarrow T)$$

3.
$$(\neg S \rightarrow (A \& K))$$

5.
$$(A \& D) \leftrightarrow (\neg C \rightarrow B)$$

8. (A & B)
$$\vee$$
 (C & (D \rightarrow G))

11.
$$(((A \& \neg C) \leftrightarrow (B \rightarrow \neg A)) \lor (D \& C))$$

12.
$$(((P \lor Q) \& T) \rightarrow ((R \& \neg P) \leftrightarrow (S \& \neg T)))$$

13. ((D
$$\vee \neg B$$
) & (C $\rightarrow \neg A$)) \rightarrow (A & B)

14.
$$((C \lor B) \& D) \rightarrow ((A \& \neg C) \leftrightarrow (C \& \neg D))$$

15.
$$(\neg(P \& \neg P) \& (P \rightarrow (Q \lor \neg Q)))$$

16.
$$\neg((P \leftrightarrow Q) \& (R \leftrightarrow S)) \& ((P \lor R) \leftrightarrow \neg(Q \lor S))$$

17.
$$\neg (P \rightarrow Q) \& ((R \leftrightarrow S) \& ((P \leftrightarrow R) \leftrightarrow (Q \lor S)))$$

18.
$$\neg (((P \rightarrow Q) \& (R \& P)) \lor (R \& Q))$$

19.
$$\neg(\neg P \& (Q \rightarrow R)) \& ((P \& Q) \rightarrow R)$$

20.
$$\neg((P \& (Q \& R)) \leftrightarrow ((P \& Q) \& (\neg P \& R)))$$

C. Determining the sentence's truth value.

P is true, Q is false

1. P & Q

2. P V Q

3. ¬(P & Q)

4. $Q \lor (P \rightarrow Q)$

P is true, Q is true, S is false

5. (P & Q) ∨ (Q → S)6. (S → P) & (Q ∨ S)

P is true, Q is true, S is false, T is false 7. (P & T) \vee (P & (S \rightarrow Q)) 8. \neg (S \vee T) & (P \rightarrow T)

D. Translating

- (a) It did not snow in Miami yesterday, or the trial ended in a hung jury.
- **(b)** The trial ended in a hung jury if and only if it did not snow in Miami yesterday.
- (c) If the trial did not end in a hung jury, then either it did not snow in Miami yesterday or the elephant is purple.
- (d) It is not the case that if the trial ended in a hung jury, then it did not snow in Miami yesterday.

E. Valid or valid?

[P1] If the Office has the envelope, then K is in Milan.

[P2] K is in Milan.

[C] Therefore, the Office has the envelope.

[P1] If the Office has the envelope, then K is in Milan.

[P2] The Office does not have the envelope.

[C] Therefore, K is not in Milan.

[P1] If the Office has the envelope, then K is in Milan.

[P2] The Office has the envelope.

[C] Therefore, K is in Milan.

[P1] If the Office has the envelope, then K is in Milan.

[P2] K is not in Milan.

[C] Therefore, the Office does not have the envelope.