

# Philosophy 1115 (Logic) Homework Guidelines and Tips

January 12, 2016

## 1 Basic Guidelines for HW Submissions

### 1.1 Formatting Issues

#### 1.1.1 Top Matter

- Homework assignments should have the following information at the top of the first page (preferably, in the top-right corner of the first page).

Name: Other Group Members (if any): Date:
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#### 1.1.2 Organization and Legibility

- The model answers that Forbes gives in the text are a good *starting point* as models to follow. Try to organize your answers with *at least* as much clarity and formality as Forbes does in his answers. More complete and well-organized answers (even typed ones!) are always welcome, of course!
- All answers should be clear and legible. This means you should try to *avoid crossouts*. I urge you to work in *pencil*, and on scratch paper. Before you write down your final answer, you should be pretty sure it's what you intended.
- Make it clear what your *final* answer is, for each question.
- Please *staple* together all HW sheets (in their proper order).

### 1.2 Non-Formatting Issues

- *Do not leave HW's to the last minute.* The assignments are not going to be trivial. They will be time consuming, and they will often require significant thoughtfulness and care to be completed correctly.
- *Read what Forbes has to say very carefully.* My lectures will not always cover every detail discussed in the text. It is up to you to glean all relevant information from the text, before you try to tackle a homework assignment.

## 2 Specific Issues and Tips Concerning HW #2

### 2.1 Mistakes Involving ' $\rightarrow$ ' and ' $\leftrightarrow$ '

- Most of the mistakes on HW #2 will involve mis-translations of sentences involving ' $\rightarrow$ ' and ' $\leftrightarrow$ '.
- Here is a list of different English forms that *all* translate into LSL as ' $p \rightarrow q$ ' (memorize these):

'if $p$ then $q$ '	' $p$ only if $q$ '	' $q$ if $p$ '	' $p$ is sufficient for $q$ '
' $q$ is necessary for $p$ '	' $q$ provided $p$ '	' $q$ whenever $p$ '	' $p$ is contingent upon $q$ '
' $p$ is conditional upon $q$ '	' $p$ is dependent upon $q$ '	' $p$ depends on $q$ '	' $p$ leads to $q$ '
' $p$ guarantees $q$ '	' $p$ implies $q$ '	' $p$ entails $q$ '	' $p$ requires $q$ '

- ' $p$  unless  $q$ ' translates into LSL as either ' $\sim q \rightarrow p$ ' or ' $p \vee q$ '.
- Here is a list of different English forms that *all* translate into LSL as ' $p \leftrightarrow q$ ' (memorize these):

' $p$ if and only if $q$ '	' $p$ just in case $q$ '	' $p$ exactly when $q$ '
' $p$ is necessary and sufficient for $q$ '	' $p$ is <i>the one thing</i> that leads to $q$ '	' $p$ when and only when $q$ '

## 2.2 Other Common Mistakes Likely to be Seen on HW #2

- Use parens and brackets carefully.
  - ' $A \& B \& C$ ' is NOT a sentence of LSL (*missing parens — parens are always required when more than two atomic sentences are involved — even when there is no ambiguity*).
  - Neither is ' $A \& B \rightarrow C$ ' (this one can have two *different meanings*, depending on where we put the missing pair of parens).
  - Neither is ' $(\sim A) \vee B$ ' (*extra parens around ' $\sim A$ ' — negation takes smallest possible scope*).
- Atomic sentences should always be *positive*. Avoid atoms like:
  - Van Gogh's pictures are *not* the most profound.
  - Smith is *dishonest*.
- Avoid *redundant* atoms. For instance, avoid having both of the following in your dictionary:
  - A: The government will rig the election.
  - B: The government will play fair. [Here, B is just the *denial* of A, and can be expressed as ' $\sim A$ ']
- Of course, atoms must *never* contain any sentential connectives (*e.g.*, 'depends on', 'but', 'if', *etc.*).
- Sometimes, the conclusion of an English argument is *its very first sentence*.
- Think through how you might express 'just one' or 'at least two', *etc.* in LSL
- When formatting truth-tables, make sure to place the atoms in *alphabetical order* (left-to-right).