2.2.1

Argument	Valid?	Socrates	Wittgensteins
1	True	Sound	Unsound
2	True	Sound	Unsound
3	True	Sound	Unsound
4	True	Sound	Unsound
5	False	Unsound	Unsound
6	True	Sound	Unsound
7	False	Unsound	Unsound
8	False	Unsound	Unsound

2.2

1. Anyone who wins an academy award is famous
   Meryl Streep won an academy award

   Meryl Streep is famous
   This is <u>not sound</u> because famous has a subjective meaning and we cannot objectively define it.
2. Actors who win academy awards are famous
   Harrison Ford has never won an academy award

   Harrison Ford is not famous
3. Charlton Heston said the right to bear arms is the most important freedom
   Charlton Heston is never wrong

   The right to bear arms is the most important freedom
4. Al Gore is a politician
   Hardly any politicians are honest

   Al Gore is dishonest
5. Sam Clemens was born in Hannibal, Missouri
   Mark Twain is Sam Clemens

Mark Twain lived in Hannibal, Missouri

This is valid because if you are born somewhere then that inherently means you lived there for any amount of time.

6. No one under 21 bought beer here last night

   We were closed last night

   No one bought anything last night

7. Clair lives on the same street as Max

   Max and laura live on the same street

   Claire lives on the same street as Laura

   Not valid because we do not know if max lived on the corner of the street.

Argument	Valid?	Sound?
1	Yes	No
2	No	No
3	Yes	No
4	No	No
5	Yes	No
6	No	
7	No	

2.4

- A valid argument can have a false premise and false conclusion

For example:

All dogs are black

Black animals meow

All dogs meow

- A valid argument can have a false premise and a true conclusion.

For Example:

A president must be at least 35 years old

Michelle Obama is president of the United States

Michelle Obama is at least 35 years old

- A valid argument cannot have true premises and a false conclusion. The definition of a valid argument is that the premises are true therefore the conclusion is always true.

- A valid argument can have true premises and a true conclusion

For example:

The Golden Gate Bridge is in California

California is in the United States of America

The golden gate bridge is in the United States of America

2.5

If b equals to c and a equals to c, then we know that a equals c. We are using indiscernibility of identicals in the first part (b=c), the second part (a=c) and the conclusion (a=c).

2.6

If a is in the same row as a , and we know that a equals to be and b equals to c, we can tell that c is in the same row as a. We can use transitivity of identity in 2.5 where b would be in the same row as a. We are also given the same premis of b=c and we can also use the transitivity of identity again because c is in the same row as a stated in the conclusion

2.8

Conclusion is not a sequence of the premise, see the world

2.10

Conclusion is not a sequence of the premise, see the world

2.11

Conclusion is not a sequence of the premise, see the world

2.13

The argument is valid. If a and b are the same size, a is larger than c and d is smaller than c, then we can conclude that d is smaller than b. Through transitive predicate we can determine this to follow through and be the correct conclusion.