X(5th Sm.)-Philosophy-H/DSE-A-1/CBCS

2022

PHILOSOPHY — HONOURS

Paper : DSE-A-1

(Western Logic - I)

Full Marks: 65

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

প্রান্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

	4101-1	מיארי טירוו	101-1 7141-1 1-101 14-1			
। সঠি	ক উত্তরটি বেছে নাও (<i>যে-কোনো দশা</i>	ि) :		>×>0		
(季)	পূর্বকল্প লাঘব/গৌরব সূত্রটি প্রাকল্পিক প্রমাণ পদ্ধতিকে বৈধ করে— এই বাক্যটি					
	(অ) সত্য	(আ)	মিথা			
	(ই) অনিশ্চিত	(茅)	কেনোটিই নয়।			
(খ) "যে যুক্তির হেতু বাক্যগুলি স্ববিরোধী, সেই যুক্তি অবৈধ হতে পারে না" — এটি কোন্ প্রমাণ পদ্ধতির ভিত্তি ?						
	(অ) প্রাকল্পিক প্রমাণ পদ্ধতি	(আ)	সত্ত্বপ্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতি			
	(ই) পরোক্ষ প্রমাণ পদ্ধতি	(ঈ)	কোনোর্টিই নয়।			
(গ) কোন্ পদ্ধতিকে 'বিরুদ্ধ অসিদ্ধি' পদ্ধতি বলা হয়?						
	(অ) সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতি	(আ)	পরোক্ষ প্রমাণ পদ্ধতি			
	(ই) উভয়ই	(ঈ)	কোনোটিই নয়।			
(ঘ) দুটি বাক্যের মধ্যে '↔' চিহ্ন দিয়ে কোন্ সম্বন্ধ বোঝানো হয়?						
	(অ) প্রতিপত্তি সম্বন্ধ	(আ)	সঙ্গতির সম্বন্ধ			
	(ই) সমার্থতা সম্বন্ধ	(茅)	সংযোগ সম্বন্ধ।			
(ঙ) সত্যশাখীতে ' $-(p o q)$ ' বাক্য রূপান্তরিত হয়—						
	(অ) কাণ্ড বাক্যে	(আ)	শাখা বাক্যে			
	(ই) কাণ্ড ও শাখা উভয় বাক্যে	(第)	কোনোর্টিই নয়।			
(5)	দুটি পরস্পর পরিপূরক শ্রেণিকে যোগ	াওয়া যায়?				
	(অ) প্রসঙ্গ বিশ্ব বা ∨	(আ)	শ্न্যশ্রেণি বা Λ			
	(ই) বিয়োগফল বা ~	(ঈ)	সেট ইউনিয়ন বা ∪।			

X(5th Sm.)-Philosophy-H/DSE-A-1/CBCS		(2)					
(ছ) যদি A = {3,5}, C = {2,4},	wind A ~ C C						
(国) {2}							
		(3,5)					
(₹) {{Λ}}		{2,5}					
(জ) মূল্য নির্ণয় করা ঃ $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\} \sim \{\Lambda\}$							
(회) { \ }	(আ)	$\{\{\Lambda\}\}$					
(₹) {Λ, {Λ}}}	(茅)	Λ I					
(ঝ) "যিশুর শিষ্যেরা সংখ্যায় বারো	জন"— (Apostle	s are twelve) এই বাক্যটির সেট লিপিতে অনুবাদ হল—					
(অ) A∩T=0	(আ)	$A \cap T \neq 0$					
(₹) A ∈ T	(ঈ)	$A \cup T = 0$					
(ঞ) "একমাত্র শূন্যশ্রেণিই শূন্যশ্রেণির উপশ্রেণি হতে পারে"— বাক্যটি							
(অ) সত্য	(আ)	মিথা					
(ই) অনিশ্চিত	(ঈ)	কোনোটিই নয়।					
(ট) 'প্রত্যেক সং ও বুদ্ধিমান ব্যক্তি	হন নির্ভরযোগ্য'—	- বুলীয় সত্ত্ববাক্যের নিরিখে এই বাক্যের যথার্থ অনুবাদ কোন্টি?					
(যদি H = সৎমানুষ, I = বুদ্ধিমান মানুষ, D = নির্ভরযোগ্য মানুষ হয়।)							
(অ) −∃HVID	(আ)	−ЭHI <u>Б</u>					
(₹)−∃ HID	(茅)	HID					
(ঠ) সাত্ত্বিক মানক সঞ্চালন সূত্র অনুযায়ী কোন্ ধরনের বাক্যের ওপর দিয়ে '∃'-এর সঞ্চালন হতে পারে?							
(অ) প্রাকল্পিক বাক্য	(আ)	সংযৌগিক বাক্য।					
(ই) বৈকল্পিক বাক্য	(第)	সমার্থক বাক্য।					
২। <i>যে-কোনো পাঁচটি</i> প্রশ্নের উত্তর দা	હ ફ						
(ক) সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতিটি একটি উদাহরণ সহযোগে ব্যাখ্যা করো।							
(খ) বাধক দৃষ্টান্ত কাকে বলে? দৃষ্টা	ন্ত দাও।						

- (গ) একগুচ্ছ বাক্য পরস্পর সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ বলতে কী বোঝায়? ব্যাখ্যা করো।
- (ঘ) সেট সদস্যতা এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তির মধ্যে পার্থক্য উদাহরণসহ লেখো।
- (ছ) শূন্যগর্ভ শ্রেণির বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলি উল্লেখ করো।
- (চ) নিম্নলিখিত শর্তগুলি পূরণ হয় এমনভাবে A, B, C এবং D সেটের উদাহরণ দাও ঃ $A \subset B, \ B \in C, \ C \subset D, \ D = E$
- (ছ) সন্ত্রপ্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতি প্রয়োগ করে নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যটি সংগতিপূর্ণ কি না বিচার করো ঃ কোনো কোনো ব্যক্তি যারা তর্কবিদ্যা ও ল্যাটিন নেয় তারা পদার্থবিদ্যা বা গ্রিক কোনোর্টিই নেয় না, কিন্তু সকল ব্যক্তি যারা ল্যাটিন অথবা রসায়ন শাস্ত্র নেয় তারা তর্কবিদ্যা ও গ্রিক উভয়ই নেয়।

&x&

(জ) সত্তপ্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতিতে দেখাও যে O বচনের আবর্তন এবং I বচনের সমবিবর্তন অবৈধ।

৩। *যে-কোনো দৃটি* প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাওঃ

- (ক) (অ) "একটি যুক্তি বৈধ হবে যদি এবং কেবলযদি তার অনুসারী শর্তসাপেক্ষ বচনটি একটি স্বতঃসত্য বচন হয়্য়" ব্যাখ্যা করো।
 - (আ) প্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে যুক্তিটির বৈধতা প্রমাণ করো ঃ
 তুমি যদি কঠোর পরিশ্রম করো তবে তুমি জীবনে সফল হবে ও তুমি যদি অলস থাকো, তবে তুমি সুযোগ হারাবে।
 সুতরাং, যদি তুমি কঠোর পরিশ্রম করো অথবা অলস থাকো তবে তুমি হয় জীবনে সফল হবে অথবা সুযোগ হারাবে।
 - (ই) প্রাক্লিক প্রমাণ পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যটি স্বতঃসত্য কি না পরীক্ষা করো ঃ

$$(A \supset B) \supset [(B \supset C) \supset (A \supset C)]$$

(ঈ) নিম্নলিখিত যুক্তিটির বৈধতার পরোক্ষ প্রমাণ দাও ঃ

$$(H \supset I) \cdot (J \supset K)$$
, $(I \lor K) \supset L$, $\sim L$,/.: $\sim (H \lor J)$.

0+8+8+8

- (খ) (অ) যুক্তির বৈধতা বিচারে সত্যসারণী পদ্ধতি অপেক্ষা সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতি ব্যবহারে কী কী অধিক সুবিধা আছে?
 - (আ) সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতি প্রয়োগ করে নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যের সেটটি সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ কি না নির্ধারণ করো ঃ

$$-(P \leftrightarrow O)$$

$$-P \leftrightarrow O$$

$$P \leftrightarrow -Q$$

- (ই) সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে নিম্নলিখিত যুক্তিটির বৈধতা বিচার করোঃ জন এবং স্মিথ উভয়েই দোষী। কিন্তু হয় জন এবং রবার্ট দোষী, অথবা স্মিথ এবং রবার্ট দোষী। স্মিথ এবং রবার্ট উভয়েই দোষী হতে পারে না। সুতরাং রবার্ট দোষী নয়।
- (ঈ) সত্যশাখী পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যটি স্বতঃসত্য কি না বিচার করো ঃ

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow [-(Q \& R) \rightarrow -(R \& P)]$$

0+8+8+8

- (গ) (অ) উদাহরণসহ Set intersection ও union-এর ব্যাখ্যা দাও।
 - (আ) উদাহরণসহ দেখাও যে, কোনো দুটি সেটের মধ্যে অভেদের সম্পর্ক সমমুখী এবং সংক্রামক হলেও এদের সদস্যতার সম্পর্ক কোনোটিই নয়।
 - (ই) ধরি A = {x, y, {z}}

A সেট-এর সব অ-শূন্য উপশ্রেণি নির্ণয় করো।

(ঈ) যদি A কোনো একটি শ্রেণি হয় তবে নিম্নলিখিতগুলি কী হবে?

$$AU\Lambda$$
, $A\cap\Lambda$

8+8+8+0

- (ঘ) (অ) সত্ত্ব প্রাকল্পিক বচন কাকে বলে?
 - (আ) সত্ত্ব প্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে বৈধতা বিচার করোঃ
 - (ক) কলা ও আঙুর ফল, ফল ও সবজি পৃষ্টিকর। সূতরাং কলা পৃষ্টিকর।
 - (খ) সকল অধ্যাপক হন জ্ঞানী। সকল জ্ঞানী অধ্যাপক হন সম্মানিত। অতএব, সকল অধ্যাপক হন জ্ঞানী এবং সম্মানিত।
 - (ই) সন্ত্রপ্রাকল্পিক পদ্ধতির সাহায্যে দেখাও যে FESAPO একটি অবৈধ মূর্তি।

0+(8+8)+8

Please Turn Over

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

 (a) The principle of Exportation validates the conditional proof— this statement is (i) true (ii) false (iii) undetermined (iv) none of these. (b) 'The argument whose premises are self-contradictory cannot be invalid.' — Which method takes this as its basis? (i) Conditional Method of Proof (ii) Method of existential conditional (iii) Method of indirect proof (iv) None of these. (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '-(p→q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'v' (ii) Empty class or 'A' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 	1.	Choose the correct option (any ten):							
 (i) true (ii) undetermined (iv) none of these. (b) 'The argument whose premises are self-contradictory cannot be invalid.' — Which method takes this as its basis? (i) Conditional Method of Proof (ii) Method of existential conditional (iii) Method of indirect proof (iv) None of these. (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '-(p→q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'A' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3,5}, C = {2,4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3,5} (iii) {{A}} (iv) {2,5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(a)							
 (b) 'The argument whose premises are self-contradictory cannot be invalid.' — Which method takes this as its basis? (i) Conditional Method of Proof (ii) Method of existential conditional (iii) Method of indirect proof (iv) None of these. (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '-(p→q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or '∨' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {4Λ} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 									
 (i) Conditional Method of Proof (ii) Method of existential conditional (iii) Method of indirect proof (iv) None of these. (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or '√' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(iii) undetermined	(iv)	none of these.				
 (iii) Method of indirect proof (iv) None of these. (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(b)	'The argument whose premises are this as its basis?	self-	contradictory cannot be invalid.' — Which method takes				
 (c) Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum? (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or '∨' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(i) Conditional Method of Proof	(ii)	Method of existential conditional				
 (i) truth tree method (ii) Method of indirect proof (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '-(p→q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ}} 			(iii) Method of indirect proof	(iv)	None of these.				
 (iii) Both (iv) Neither of the methods. (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {Λ} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(c)	Which method is known as the method of reductio ad absurdum?						
 (d) Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements? (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or '∨' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(i) truth tree method	(ii)	Method of indirect proof				
 (i) Relation of implication (ii) Relation of consistency (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'A' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on 'U'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{A}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(iii) Both	(iv)	Neither of the methods.				
 (iii) Relation of equivalence (iv) Relation of conjunction. (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(d)	Which relation is indicated by using '↔' sign between two statements?						
 (e) In truth-tree Method '- (p → q)' is transformed into (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on 'O'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(i) Relation of implication	(ii)	Relation of consistency				
 (i) Trunk statement (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(iii) Relation of equivalence	(iv)	Relation of conjunction.				
 (ii) Branch statement (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(e)							
 (iii) Both trunk and branch statement (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on 'U'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(i) Trunk statement						
 (iv) None of the above. (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(ii) Branch statement						
 (f) What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets? (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on 'U'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(iii) Both trunk and branch statem	ent					
 (i) Universe of discourse or 'V' (ii) Empty class or 'Λ' (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(iv) None of the above.						
 (iii) Difference or '~' (iv) Set Union on '∪'. (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 		(f)	What is obtained by the union of two mutually exclusive sets?						
 (g) Let A = {3, 5}, C = {2, 4}. What will be A ~ C? (i) {2} (ii) {3, 5} (iii) {{Λ}} (iv) {2, 5}. (h) Determine the value : {Λ, {Λ}} ~ {Λ} 			(i) Universe of discourse or 'V'	(ii)	Empty class or 'Λ'				
(i) $\{2\}$ (ii) $\{3, 5\}$ (iv) $\{2, 5\}$. (h) Determine the value : $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\} \sim \{\Lambda\}$			(iii) Difference or '~'	(iv)	Set Union on 'U'.				
(iii) $\{\{\Lambda\}\}\$ (iv) $\{2, 5\}.$ (h) Determine the value : $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\} \sim \{\Lambda\}$	(g) Let $A = \{3, 5\}$, $C = \{2, 4\}$. What will be $A \sim C$?								
(h) Determine the value : $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\} \sim \{\Lambda\}$			(i) {2}	(ii)	{3, 5}				
			(iii) {{A}}	(iv)	{2, 5}.				
		(h)	Determine the value : $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\}\$	}					
(1) $\{\Lambda\}$ (1) $\{\{\Lambda\}\}$			(i) { A }		{{A}}				
(iii) $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\}\$ (iv) Λ			(iii) $\{\Lambda, \{\Lambda\}\}$	(iv)	Λ				
(i) The set theoretical notation of the statement 'Apostles are twelve' is		(i)							
(i) $A \cap T = \Lambda$ (ii) $A \cap T \neq \Lambda$									
(iii) $A \in T$ (iv) $A \cup T = \Lambda$.			(iii) A ∈ T						

- (i) Only an empty set can be a subset of the empty set'— this statement is
 - (i) true

- (ii) false
- (iii) undetermined
- (iv) none of these.
- (k) In the context of Boolean existence schema which one is the correct translation of the statement 'Every honest and intelligent person is dependable'? [When H = Honest person, I = Intelligent person, D = Dependable person]
 - (i) -3HVID

(ii) -∃HID

(iii) -3HID

- (iv) ∃HID.
- (1) On which type of statement '3' can be distributed according to the law of Existential Distribution?
 - (i) Implicative statement
- (ii) Conjunctive statement
- (iii) Alternative statement
- (iv) Equivalent statement.

2. Answer any five of the following questions:

5×5

- (a) Explain with the help of an example the truth-tree method.
- (b) What is a counter example? Give examples.
- (c) When do we consider a set of sentences to be consistent? Explain.
- (d) Distinguish between relation of membership and that of inclusion with examples.
- (e) State the characteristics of an empty set.
- (f) Give an example of sets A, B, C and D. satisfying the following conditions:

$$A \subset B$$
, $B \in C$, $C \subset D$, $D = E$

- (g) Use the method of existential conditional to test consistency of the following:
 - Some who take Logic and Latin take neither Physics nor Greek, but all who take either Latin or Chemistry take both Logic and Greek.
- (h) Show that conversion of 'O' proposition and contraposition of 'I' proposition are invalid by the method of existential conditional.

3. Answer any two questions:

- (a) (i) An argument is valid if and only if its corresponding conditional is a tautology— explain.
 - (ii) Give a conditional proof of validity of the following argument:
 - If you work hard then you will succeed in life and if you lay idle then you will miss the opportunity. So, if either you work hard or you lay idle then either you will succeed in life or you will miss the opportunity.
 - (iii) Use the method of conditional proof to verify that the following is a tautology:

$$(A \supset B) \supset [(B \supset C) \supset (A \supset C)]$$

(iv) Give indirect proof for the validity of the following argument:

$$(H\supset I)\cdot (J\supset K)$$
, $(I\vee K)\supset L$, $\sim L$,/.: $\sim (H\vee J)$.

3+4+4+4

Please Turn Over

- (b) (i) What are the advantages of the truth-tree method over the truth-table method as a method of testing validity of arguments?
 - (ii) Apply tree-method to determine whether the following set of sentences is consistent:

$$-(P \leftrightarrow Q)$$

$$-P \leftrightarrow Q$$

$$P \leftrightarrow -0$$

- (iii) Test the validity of the following argument by the truth-tree method:

 John and Smith are both guilty. But either John or Robert is guilty or Smith and Robert are guilty. Both Smith and Robert cannot be guilty. So, Robert is not guilty.
- (iv) Use truth-tree technique to determine whether the following sentence is a tautology:

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow [-(Q \& R) \rightarrow -(R \& P)]$$

3+4+4+4

- (c) (i) Explain with examples intersection and union of sets.
 - (ii) Explain with examples that the relation of identity between sets is both symmetric and transitive, but membership is neither.
 - (iii) Let $A = \{x, y, \{z\}\}\$

Determine the set of all non-empty subsets of set A.

(iv) If A is any set, what are the following?

$$A \cup \Lambda$$
, $\Lambda \cap A$

4+4+4+3

- (d) (i) What is an existential conditional?
 - (ii) Test the validity of the following by the method of existential conditional:
 - (I) Bananas and grapes are fruits. Fruits and vegetables are nutritious. Therefore, bananas are nutritious.
 - (II) All professors are learned. All learned professors are respected. Therefore, all professors are learned and respected.
 - (iii) Show that FESAPO is an invalid mood with the help of the method of existential conditional. 3+(4+4)+4