Philosophy 12A Homework Assignment #1 Solutions

T | F | 1. If an argument has a false conclusion it is invalid.

T | F | 2. The moon is made of green cheese.

T | F | 3. No unsound arguments have a true conclusion.

| T | **F** 4. If it is not possible for the conclusion of an argument to be false, then the argument is valid.

T | F | 5. Every invalid argument has a false conclusion.

| T | **F** 6. Some invalid arguments have a false conclusion.

| T | **F** 7. All sound arguments are valid.

| T | **F** 8. If two arguments have identical logical form, then either they are both valid or they are both invalid.

T | F | 9. If an argument has true premises and a true conclusion, then it is sound.

T | F | 10. No unsound arguments have a false conclusion.

| T | **F** 11. If the conclusion of a valid argument is false, then at least one of its premises is false.

| T | **F** 12. Some invalid arguments have a false premise.

| T | **F** 13. No sound arguments have a false conclusion.

| T | **F** 14. Some invalid arguments have a true conclusion.

T | F | 15. Every invalid argument has a true conclusion.

T | F | 16. A valid argument with twenty true premises and one false premise is more sound than an argument with three true premises and one false one.

| T | **F** 17. Some unsound arguments have a false conclusion.

| T | **F** 18. Some valid arguments are unsound.

T | F | 19. No invalid arguments have a false conclusion.

T | F | 20. If the conclusion of a valid argument is false, then all of its premises are false as well.

T | F | 21. If the conclusion of a valid argument is true, the premises must be true as well.

| T | **F** 22. If an argument is sound, then its conclusion follows from its premises.

T | F | 23. All unsound arguments are invalid.

| T | **F** 24. Some valid arguments have a true conclusion.

| T | **F** 25. Every sound argument has a true conclusion.

T | F | 26. If an argument is valid absolutely, then it is also sententially valid.

T | F | 27. The following is a valid sentential form:

> If *P* then *Q*
> *Q*
> ∴ *P*

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| T | **F** 28. The following is an invalid sentential form:

> Either *P* or *Q*
> ∴ *P*

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| T | **F** 29. The following argument is valid (absolutely): "Pete Sampras is a professional football player. If Pete Sampras is a professional football player, then Pete Sampras is bald. Therefore, Pete Sampras is bald."

T | F | 30. The following argument is sound (absolutely): "If Prince William is unmarried, then Prince William is a bachelor. Prince William is a bachelor. Therefore, Prince William is unmarried."