Translate into Predicate Logic: Answers

- 1. Every clever student is ambitious. $(\forall x)((C(x) \And S(x)) \to A(x))$
- 2. Every ambitious student is clever. $(\forall x)((A(x) \& S(x)) \to C(x))$
- 3. Every student is both clever and ambitious. $(\forall x)(S(x) \rightarrow (C(x) \& A(x)))$
- 4. Every student is either clever or not ambitious. $(\forall x)(S(x) \rightarrow (C(x) \lor \neg A(x)))$
- 5. Every student who is ambitious is clever. $(\forall x)(S(x) \rightarrow (A(x) \rightarrow C(x)))$
- 6. Every student who is clever is ambitious. $(\forall x)(S(x) \rightarrow (C(x) \rightarrow A(x)))$
- 7. Some clever students are ambitious. $(\exists x)((C(x) \& S(x)) \& A(x))$
- 8. Some clever students are not ambitious. $(\exists x)((C(x) \& S(x)) \& \neg A(x))$
- 9. Not every clever student is ambitious. $\neg(\forall x)((C(x) \& S(x)) \to A(x))$
- 10. Not every ambitious student is clever. $\neg(\forall x)((A(x) \& S(x)) \to C(x))$

Translation key:

C(x)	x is clever.
S(x)	x is a student.
A(x)	x is ambitious.
P(x)	x is a person.
R(x)	x is a professor.
F(x)	x is friendly.
H(x)	x is happy.
E(x)	x passes the exam.
I(x)	x fails the exam.
T(x)	x studies.

- 11. Some ambitious students are not clever. $(\exists x)((A(x) \& S(x)) \& \neg C(x))$
- 12. No ambitious student is clever. $\neg(\exists x)((A(x) \& S(x)) \& C(x))$
- 13. No clever student is ambitious. $\neg(\exists x)((C(x) \& S(x)) \& A(x))$
- 14. No student is either clever or ambitious. $\neg(\exists x)(S(x) \& (C(x) \lor A(x)))$
- 15. No student is both clever and ambitious. $\neg(\exists x)(S(x) \& (C(x) \& A(x)))$
- 16. Every ambitious person is a clever student. $(\forall x)((A(x) \& P(x)) \to (C(x) \& S(x)))$
- 17. No ambitious person is a clever student. $\neg(\exists x)((A(x) \& P(x)) \& (C(x) \& S(x)))$
- 18. Some ambitious persons are not clever students. $(\exists x)((A(x) \& P(x)) \& \neg(C(x) \& S(x)))$
- 19. Not every ambitious person is a clever student. $\neg(\forall x)((A(x) \& P(x)) \to (C(x) \& S(x)))$
- 20. Not all clever persons are students. $\neg(\forall x)((C(x) \& P(x)) \to S(x))$
- 21. Unless every professor is friendly, no student is happy. $\neg(\forall x)(R(x) \rightarrow F(x)) \rightarrow \neg(\exists x)(S(x) \& H(x))$
- 22. Every student is happy, only if every professor is friendly. $(\forall x)(S(x) \to H(x)) \to (\forall y)(R(y) \to F(y))$

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- 23. No student is unhappy, unless every professor is unfriendly. $\neg(\forall x)(R(x) \rightarrow \neg F(x)) \rightarrow \neg(\exists x)(S(x) \& \neg H(x))$
- 24. If everyone passes the exam, then everyone will be happy. $(\forall x)S(x) \to (\forall x)H(x)$
- 25. If anyone passes the exam, then everyone will be happy. $(\forall x)(S(x) \to (\forall y)H(y))$
- 26. If everyone fails the exam, then no one will be happy. $(\forall x)I(x) \to \neg(\exists x)H(x)$
- 27. If anyone fails the exam, then no one will be happy. $(\forall x)(I(x)\to \neg(\exists y)H(y))$
- 28. The only students who pass the exam are the ones who study. $\neg(\exists x)((S(x) \& E(x)) \& \neg T(x))$

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