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- 1. Which one of the following is deduced from  $(\sim pq)$  [ (r. s) -p]. r
  - a. ~q
  - *b*. ~q-r
  - c. ∼S
  - d. r-s
- 2. Following is a normal proof of validity:
  - a. p-(q.r)
  - b. (p-r) (q-s)./-~r-s
  - c. (p-r) (q-r).
  - d. p-q
  - e. r-s
  - *f*. ∼r-s
  - Which of the following sequence of rules has been used to derice the conclusion from lines 3 – 5?
    - a. Importation, Simplification, Constructive Dilemma, Definition of Implication
    - b. Distribution, Addition, Constructive Dilemma, Disjunctive Syllogism
    - c. Importation, Simplification, Hypothetical Syllogism, Disjunctive Syllogism
    - d. Distribution, Simplification
    - Constructive Dilemma, Definition of
    - Implication
- 3. Which one of the following statements follows from the proposition 'Logic is difficult'
  - a. Assuming either that logic is difficult or that the text is not readable, Alfred will pass only if he concentrates
  - b. Logic is difficult if and only if it is not difficult
  - c. Unless logic is difficult, Alfred will pass if he concentrates
  - d. Logic is difficult just in case Alfred will pass if he concentrates