Use the following Tarski World to answer the questions that follow; unempty boxes contain first the <u>letter name</u> of the object, and then a <u>verbal</u> description since I can't print in color. For instance, the top left box contains a blue triangle whose name is A.

$egin{array}{c} A \  ext{blue} \  riangle \end{array}$	Cblue ()			Jblue $ riangle$
	Dgray ()	$F_{ m gray} \heartsuit$		
$B \\ \mathrm{red} \  riangle$		$G \ { m gray} \  riangle$	$\stackrel{I}{\mathrm{gray}} \heartsuit$	
	$E \ { m gray} \  riangle$			Kblue ()
		$H \operatorname{red} \Delta$		$L \atop { m gray} \heartsuit$

The "rules" are based on those in the book plus these: SameRow(x,y) means "x is in the same horizontal row as y." SameColumn(x,y) is defined similarly. Below(x,y) means "x is below y" (but possibly in different rows).

For each statement below and on the next page, do FOUR things:

- (i) Rewrite the original statement as a formal, verbal statement (it starts out as formal symbolic).
- (ii) Rewrite the statement as an informal statement (you \*can\* keep letter names from the grid; they aren't variables).
- (iii) Classify the statement as true or false.
- (iv) Justify your claim with an appropriate sentence of explanation.

1.  $\exists x, Blue(x)$ 

2.  $\forall x, Blue(x)$ 

3.  $\exists x, Blue(x) \land SameRow(x, B)$ 

 $4. ~\forall x, Blue(x) \Longrightarrow (SameRow(x, A) \lor SameColumn(x, J))$ 

5.  $\forall x, RightOf(x, J) \Longrightarrow Red(x)$