Susan GMAT 逻辑如何取非

在做 GMAT 逻辑中的 assumption 题型时,经常需要对选项取非。如果取非以后的选项可以削弱结论,则为正确选项,即常说的 assumption 题"取非削弱"。今天我们重点讲解一下,如何对逻辑选项取非。

一. 基本概念

从集合的角度来说,对集合 A 取非之后,即为 A 集合的非集,记作 A^{C} 从命题的角度来说,对命题 A 取非之后,即为命题 A 的非命题,记作非 A

无论从集合还是命题的角度,对于取非没有实质的影响。下面我们统一将集合记为 A , A 取非记为 $A^{c.}$, 当且仅当它们满足以下两个条件时 , A^{c} 为 A 的非集:

1. Mutually Exclusive: A 与 A^{C} 不能有任何重合,即 A 交 A^{C} 为空集($A \cap A^{C} = \emptyset$)符合条件:"所有的正整数"和"所有的负整数","小红 3 岁"和"小红 4 岁"不符合条件:"所有的正整数"和"所有大于 0 的数"(大于 0 的数包括正整数)"小红大于 3 岁"和"小红小于 4 岁"(这两个集合相交以后是小红大于三岁小

于4岁)

2. Collectively Exhaustive : A 与 Ac 加起来包括所有的情况,即 A 并 AC 为全集 (A \cup Ac 全集 U)

符合条件: "小红 3 岁 "和" 小红不是 3 岁 "", 小红大于 3 岁 "和" 小红小于 4 岁 "不符合条件: "小红 3 岁 "和" 小红 4 岁 "(小红可以是 1.2.5.6.7 岁等,不全面)

"小明很帅"和"小明很丑"(小明可以长得不帅也不丑,长相一般,不全面)

通过以上定义还可以发现: $A = A^c$ 互为非集,即 A 的非集为 A^c , A^c 的非集(A^c) c 为 A.

判断以下两个命题是否互为非集:

例一: A. 小红 3 岁; B. 小红 4 岁

不成立: 虽然满足 mutually exclusive, 但是不满足 collectively exhaustive

例二: A. 小红大于3岁; B. 小红小于4岁

不成立,虽然满足 collectively exhaustive,但是不满足 mutually excusive

例三: A. 小明很帅; B. 小明很丑

不成立, 虽然满足 mutually exclusive, 但是不满足 collectively exhaustive

例四: A. 明天会下雨; B. 明天不会下雨

成立,既满足 mutually exclusive, 也满足 collectively exhaustive

二. 取非的难点

一般来说, 取非很简单——没有 not 的命题加上 not, 有 not 的命题将 not 去掉。但是在实际操作中很容易出错, 具体分为以下 3 个难点。

1. 随意替换形容词

原句: The task is difficult.

正确取非: The task is not difficult. 或者 The task is easy or medium.

错误取非: The task is easy.

★★★很多同学认为 difficult 的反面就是 easy, 这里只满足了 mutually exclusive 但是并不满足 collectively exhaustive. Difficult 的反面是 not difficult, 包括难度一般和简单两种情况。因此取非时最好直接在原有意思上加上 not,而不是用其他的形容词替代。

2. 取非成分不对, always 对核心谓语取非(难点 3 的情况除外)

原句: Students who do not finish the homework are punished. 正确取非: Students who do not finish the homework are not punished.

错误取非: Students who finish the homework are punished.

★★★逻辑的取非应该是对句子的核心谓语取非,而不是其他的谓语(例如修饰成分中的谓语)。

3. some/at least, all, none 取非

原句: Some of them are girls. 正确取非: None of them are girls. 错误取非: Some of them are not girls.

***到这里估计已经有同学要崩溃了——不让替换成 boy 就老老实实用 girl , 也老老实实对核心谓语动词取非——结果还是错了。由于对数量有了限定,所以对谓语动词直接取非的方法是错的。首先我们分析一下原句,"Some of them are girls 他们中有一些是女生",some 代表 1 , 2 , 3...一直到 all , 因此反面应该是" None of them are girls 没有一个人是女孩",即女孩的人数是 0 。" 0" 与" 1 , 2 , 3...all" 不相交且加在一起包括了 0 到 all 的所有情况。如果是"Some of them are not girls 有一些不是女孩"也就意味着其他的一些是女孩,与原句无法mutually exclusive.

原句: All of them are girls.

正确取非: (At least) Some of them are not girls.

错误取非: All of them are not girls.

★★★原句 "All of them are girls 他们都是女孩",即女孩的人数是 all。正确取非" (At least) Some of them are not girls 他们中存在一些人不是女孩 ", 女孩的人数是任何小于 all 的数目,满足 mutually exclusive 和 collectively exhaustive。错误取非" All of them are not girls (没有一个是女孩)",女孩的人数是0,不满足 collectively exhaustive.

原句: None of them are girls.

正确取非: At least some of them are girls.

错误取非: None of them are not girls= All of them are girls.

★★★原句 "None of them are girls 他们都不是女孩",即女孩的人数是 0。正确取非" At least some of them are girls 他们中存在一些人是女孩 ",女孩的人数是任何大于 0 的数目,满足 mutually exclusive 和 collectively exhaustive。错误取非" All of them are girls (所有人都是女孩)",女孩的人数是 all,不满足 collectively exhaustive.

三. GMAT 原题分析

1. Children who do not spend all of their after-school hours playing computer games spend at least some of that time talking with other people.

<u>正确取非</u>: Children who do not spend all of their after-school hours playing computer games spend none of that time talking with other people.

难点:核心谓语取非 & some 的取非

2. Some people in Beethoven's time did not ingest mercury.

正确取非: None of people in Beethoven's time did not ingest mercury.

All the people in Beethoven's time ingested mercury

难点: some 取非 & 双重否定

3. No population can be driven entirely by density-independent factors all the time.

同义改写: All the population are driven by other factors some time.

<u>正确取非</u>:Some of the population can be driven entirely by density-independent factors all the time.

难点: None 取非 & 多重否定

4. Residents will reduce the amount of trash they put out for collection by reducing the number of products they buy. ——居民会通过少买东西来减少需要扔的垃圾的量。

正确取非: Residents will not reduce the amount of trash they put out for collection by reducing the number of products they buy. ——居民不会通过少买东西来减少需要扔的垃圾的量。注意不是"居民不会少扔垃圾",而是"居民为了达到少扔垃圾的目的,采用的方法不是少买东西"。

难点:复杂句式取非

5. No one who routinely hides some taxable income can be induced by a lowering of tax rates to stop hiding such income, unless fines for evaders are raised at the same time. ——除非同时对逃税者处以罚款,不然所有那些经常隐瞒可征税收入的人是不会因为税率降低就停止隐瞒可征税收入的。即"只有降低税率的同时对逃税处以处罚,才有可能让隐瞒收入逃税的人不再继续逃税"。

正确取非: Someone who routinely hides some taxable income can be induced by a lowering of tax rates to stop hiding such income, without fines for evaders are raised at the same time.—— 就算不同时对逃税者处以罚款,也有一些经常隐瞒可征税收入的人因为税率降低就停止隐瞒可征税收入。即"只降低税率,但不用同时对逃税处以处罚,也有一些隐瞒收入逃税的人不再继续逃税"。

难点:复杂句式取非 & 多重否定

综合以上的分析,希望大家在取非时牢牢抓住 mutually exclusive 和 collectively exhaustive 两点,从意思上理解非集,而不是死记硬背。对于比较复杂的句子,建议翻译成中文的意思以后,在中文的基础上取非。(以上文章为 Susan 原创,版权归 Susan 所有)