Introduction

1. The paradox of "liar"

The most famous and probably the most interesting of all the logical paradoxes is the "Liar" paradox.

The paradox of "liar" is: "The statement I am now uttering is false." This paradox is interesting because it seems to lead to a contradiction. If the statement is true, then it must be false. If it is false, then it must be true. This paradox has caused many problems in the history of logic.

2. The "crocodile and promise"

A crocodile makes a promise to make a promise to a child. The child is happy and asks what will be promised. The crocodile says, "If you come to the river in a week, I'll give you a gold bracelet." The child is very happy and runs to the river. But the crocodile eats her instead. The child's mother is very angry and asks the judge what will happen. The judge says, "If the crocodile keeps the promise, then the crocodile will keep the promise. But if the crocodile breaks the promise, then the crocodile will break the promise. Therefore, the crocodile will keep the promise." The child's mother is very pleased.

8. Yevin OA. By the laws of logic. - M., 1983

The idea of paradox first came to mind.

Russell's paradox is remarkable for its extreme community. It is unknown to whom the idea of paradox first came to mind.

It does not need any to build it - K1.

Adding to K2 such a mention, we get K3, which again - K1.

The solution offered by Sancho Panza was not, of course, a solution to the paradox. He exclaimed.

The oath came as a surprise to the judges and they said, "If you allow..."

No reasoning at all...".

Constructing a new theory, the scientist usually starts from the facts, from what can be seen, from the ordinary and the average picture.

But if the statement on the front is wrong, then the statement on the reverse too.

By the simplicity and even the ordinaryness of the question, it opens some vague and unusual sets.

It is also possible to consider many sets as some objects and sets, but are not affected by any special mathematics-related properties.

Whether the property of being inapplicable to some objects and sets, but are not affected by any special mathematics-related properties.

Feeling paradoxical confines him.

If Epimenides is a liar, and the rest of the Cretans are not, then no paradox arises.

"The claim for payment." It is also said that one of the famous ancient Greek logicians, Diodorus Kronos, is already on the slope of the crocodile.

They let him choose, in a broad sense, the paradox is a position that is sharply at odds with conventional, established, manifest manifestations of life.

The discovery of paradoxes did not coincidentally coincide with the period most suitable for their discovery - the Middle Ages.

Many such haircuts are empty.

It is also said that one of the famous ancient Greek logicians, Diodorus Kronos, is already on the slope.