Translate the following into an argument in propositional logic, and apply the tree method to check the validity of the argument. In case the argument is invalid, provide a counterexample.

(1) If Abe is able, he can’t lose. Abe isn’t able if he smokes. Therefore, Abe doesn’t smoke or he can lose.

(2) ...

(3) ...

(4) ...

Q5 Surprise question!