31. A is a knave, B is a knight, C is a knave.
32. Can’t determine what B is. C is a knight.
33. A and B are knaves. Here’s a proof:

- A says: A is a knave, B is not a knave.
  - A told the truth
  - A is a knave, B isn't
  - A is a knave
  - A didn't tell the truth
  - A lied
  - A is a knave

- B is not a knave
  - A is a knave, but B isn't
  - A told the truth

34. C is a knave.
35. C says “Yes”.
36. A is a knave, B is a knight.
39. A is a knave, B is normal, C is a knight.
40. Here is a tableau proof that at least one of the two tells the truth, but is not a knight.

- A : B is a knight
  - A told truth
  - B is a knight
  - B told truth
  - A not a knight
  - So, A tells the truth
  - and is not a knight

- B : A is not a knight
  - A lied
  - A not a knight
  - B not a knight
  - B told truth
  - So B tells the truth
  - and is not a knight
  - A is a knave

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41. Here is a tableau proof that either one tells the truth but is not a knight, or one lies but is not a knave.

\[
\begin{align*}
A &: B \text{ is a knight} \\
B &: A \text{ is a knave}
\end{align*}
\]

- A told truth
- B is a knight
- B told truth
- A is a knave
- A lied

- A lied
- B not a knight

- B told truth
- B told truth, but not a knight

42. A and B are normal. A lied, B told the truth.

43. C will say that B is of higher rank than A.