

1. The Surprise Test Paradox:

- This paradox revolves around a teacher announcing a surprise test, where students deduce that it can't be on Friday, as if it hasn't occurred by Thursday, they would expect it on Friday, negating the surprise.
- The Surprise Test Paradox, also known as the Unexpected Hanging Paradox, was introduced by [Martin Gardner in a 1963 column in Scientific American](#).
- Various discussions around this paradox appeared in academic circles in the 1960s, with a [notable mention](#) in the Journal of Philosophy in 1967 by Judith Schoenberg. As for the general public, this paradox is often used as a simple example in logic- and philosophy-adjacent classes and studies, as it tends to be relatable and easy to understand by students.

2. The Omnipotence Paradox:

- This paradox questions the concept of omnipotence by asking if an omnipotent being can create a task that they cannot complete, therefore challenging the notion of being all-powerful.
- The paradox is ancient, but a notable discussion was [by the philosopher Averroes in the 12th century](#).
- This paradox has been a topic in philosophical and theological discussions for centuries, often tied to discussions around the nature and extent of divine omnipotence
【[\(IEP\)](#), [\(Stanford\)](#)】

3. The Paradox of the Raven (Hempel's Paradox):

- This paradox challenges one's reasoning by stating that if all ravens are black, then seeing a black raven confirms this hypothesis, but so does observing a green apple, as a non-black non-raven also supports the statement "All ravens are black."
- German logician Carl Gustav Hempel first presented this paradox in the 1940s, although some sources [mention](#) an earlier exposition in 1937.
- Hempel's Paradox has been a significant topic in the philosophy of science, specifically in discussions around the logic of confirmation and the challenges of inductive reasoning
【[\(Stanford\)](#), [\(Cambridge\)](#), [\(Philosophy Now\)](#)】

These paradoxes continue to spark discussion and analysis, as in our current lecture, continuing to offer interesting perspectives and introducing people into logical and philosophical problems.