

Rules of Inference:-

1. Law of Detachment or Modus Ponens

$$[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P] \rightarrow Q$$

2. Law of Contraposition or Modus tollens

$$[(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \sim Q] \rightarrow \sim P$$

3. Hypothetical Syllogism

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow R)$$

4. Disjunctive Syllogism $(P \vee Q) \wedge \sim P \rightarrow Q$

Q.1 If Ram works hard, he will get a job. Ram works hard.

Therefore he will get a job.

P: Ram works hard

Q: Ram gets a job

$$(P \rightarrow Q), P \vdash Q$$

$$((P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P) \rightarrow Q$$

P	Q	$P \rightarrow Q$	$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P$	$((P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P) \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

- Q. Test the validity of the argument
 If it rains, Ram will be sick
 Ram was not sick
 It did not rain

Soln.

p : It rains
 q : Ram was sick

$$P_1 : p \rightarrow q$$

$$P_2 : \neg q$$

$$Q : \neg p$$

$$p \rightarrow q, \neg q \vdash \neg p$$

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q \rightarrow \neg p \quad [\text{Law of Contra-position}]$$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T

\therefore It is valid

- Q. If a man is a bachelor, he is unhappy.
 If a man is unhappy, he dies young.
 Bachelors die young.

Soln.

p : Man is a bachelor
 q : He is unhappy
 r : He dies young

$$P_1 : p \rightarrow q$$

$$P_2 : q \rightarrow r$$

$$P_3 : p \rightarrow r$$

$$p \rightarrow q, q \rightarrow r \vdash p \rightarrow r$$

$$\underbrace{(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)}_A \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$$

[Hypothetical
Syllogism]

p	q	r	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$p \rightarrow r$	$A \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	T	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	T

(4) Disjunctive Syllogism 4th law

e.g. Either the horse is white or the dog is brown. Horse is not white. Therefore the dog is brown.

Disjunctive law

$$(P \vee Q) \wedge \sim P \rightarrow Q$$

$P \rightarrow$ Horse is white

$Q \rightarrow$ Dog is brown

$P_1:$ $P \vee Q$

$P_2:$ $\sim P$

$Q:$ Q

Statement $(P \vee Q), \sim P \vdash Q$
To check validity

$$(P \vee Q) \wedge \sim P \rightarrow Q$$

We have to prepare Truth table
Say $\rightarrow A \leftarrow$

P	Q	$P \vee Q$	$\sim P$	$(P \vee Q) \wedge \sim P$	$A \rightarrow Q$
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	F	F	T
F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	F	T

Tautology hence this rule also Verified.