**I. Universal Affirmative Premises (Alle-Alle / Alle-Einige / Alle-Kein / Alle-Einige nicht)**

**Major Premise: All A are B.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + All **A** are **C**. (strong)  
       Some **A** are **C** (weak)
     + Some **A** are **C**.
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion (Keine Antwort ist richtig).
3. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
4. **Minor Premise:** Some **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
5. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + All **A** are not **C**. (strong)  
       Some **A** are not **C**. (weak)
     + All **C** are not **A**. (strong)  
       Some **C** are not **A**. (weak)
6. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + All **A** are not **C**. (strong)  
       Some **A** are not **C**. (weak)
     + All **C** are not **A**. (strong)  
       Some **C** are not **A**. (weak)
7. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
8. **Minor Premise:** Some **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + No valid conclusion.
     + Some **C** are not **A**.

**Major Premise: All B are A.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. Some **C** are **A**.
2. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. Some **C** are **A**.
3. **Minor Premise:** Some **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. Some **C** are **A**.
4. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.
5. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.
6. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.
7. **Minor Premise:** Some **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.

**Major Premise: All C are B.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **A**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. All **C** are **A** (strong)  
        Some **C** are **A**. (weak)

**II. Particular Affirmative and Negative Premises (Einige-Alle / Einige-Kein)**

**Major Premise: Some A are B.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. Some **C** are **A.**
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
3. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.
4. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.

**Major Premise: Some B are A.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion**
     1. Some **A** are **C**.
     2. Some **C** are **A.**
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
3. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are not **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.
4. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are not **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.

**III. Universal Negative Premises (Kein-Alle / Kein-Einige)**

**Major Premise: All A are not B.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + No valid conclusion.
     + Some **C** are not **A**.
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + All **A** are not **C**. (strong)  
       Some **A** are not **C**. (weak)
     + All **C** are not **A**. (strong)  
       Some **C** are not **A**. (weak)
3. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **C** are not **A**.
4. **Minor Premise:** Some **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **C** are not **A**.

**Major Premise: All B are not A.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + No valid conclusion.
     + Some **C** are not **A**.
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     + All **A** are not **C**. (strong)  
       Some **A** are not **C**. (weak)
     + All **C** are not **A**. (strong)  
       Some **C** are not **A**. (weak)
3. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **C** are not **A**.
4. **Minor Premise:** Some **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **C** are not **A**.

**IV. Particular Negative Premises (EinigeKein-Alle)**

**Major Premise: Some A are not B.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** Some **A** are not **C**.

**Major Premise: Some B are not A.**

1. **Minor Premise:** All **B** are **C**.
   * **Conclusion:**
     1. No valid conclusion.
     2. Some **C** are not **A**.
2. **Minor Premise:** All **C** are **B**.
   * **Conclusion:** No valid conclusion.

**Summary of Implication Models**

* **Universal Affirmative (All A are B):**
  + Combined with Universal Affirmative (All B are C) leads to Universal Conclusion (All A are C).
  + Combined with Universal Negative (All B are not C) leads to Universal Negative Conclusion (All A are not C).
  + Other combinations may not yield valid conclusions.
* **Particular Affirmative (Some A are B):**
  + Combined with Universal Affirmative (All B are C) leads to Particular Affirmative Conclusion (Some A are C).
  + Combined with Universal Negative (All B are not C) leads to Particular Negative Conclusion (Some A are not C).
* **Universal Negative (All A are not B):**
  + Combined with Universal Affirmative (All C are B) leads to Universal Negative Conclusion (All A are not C).
  + Combined with Particular Affirmative (Some B are C) may lead to Particular Negative Conclusion (Some C are not A).
* **Particular Negative (Some A are not B):**
  + Combined with Universal Affirmative (All C are B) leads to Particular Negative Conclusion (Some A are not C).

**Key Logical Relationships in the Models**

* **Transitive Property:** If all **A** are **B**, and all **B** are **C**, then all **A** are **C**.
* **Conversion:** Some conclusions rely on converting the premises (e.g., from "All B are A" to "Some A are B").
* **Existential Import:** Particular statements ("Some A are B") imply the existence of at least one **A** that is **B**.
* **Negative Statements:** Universal negatives can lead to universal or particular negative conclusions when combined appropriately.