0.1 Resolution rule

0.1.1 Proof by resolution

If we have a string of or statements, $A \vee B \vee C$, and another which contains the completement of one element $X \vee \check{\text{n}}B \vee Y$, we can infer:

$A \vee C \vee X \vee Y$

If the second statement has only one formula, then we have:

$A \vee B \vee C$ and $\check{\text{n}}B$ implying $A \vee C$