## Brief Article

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June 7, 2017

## **Theorem 1** $C \land (A \rightarrow B) \land (C \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B)) \rightarrow \neg A$

**Theorem 2** 1. If some a are b and some not, some c are not d;

- 2. If some e are f and if some g are h, some j are k;
- 3. If all l are m, no n are p
- 4. If some c are d and some not, some g are h;
- 5. If no e are f, and if some n are p, some j are not k;
- 6. If some e are not f and if some g are not h, some n are p;
- 7. If some c are not d, and if some j are k, no e are f;
- 8. If some g are not h, and if some j are not k, some l are m
- 9. If some e are not f, and if some n are p, some a are not b;
- 10. If some a are b, and if some c are d, some g are not h;
- 11. If some c are not d, and if some l are not m, some e are f
  Show that if some a are b and if some e are not f then no c are d.