

```

..begin tfds l|l|c|l|l
[1] \ p \supset q \ P
[2] \ -q \ P
[1,2] \ -p \ (1)(2) \ MT
[1] \ -q \supset -p \ [2](3) \ D
..end tfds

```

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----------------|--------|----|
| [1] | (1) | $p \supset q$ | | P |
| [2] | (2) | $-q$ | | P |
| [1,2] | (3) | $-p$ | (1)(2) | MT |
| [1] | (4) | $-q \supset -p$ | [2](3) | D |

In the example above, the first line would normally have to be written as

[1] \ p \supset q \ \ P, because 4 column breaks is expected. However, if that line is a premise (the line ends with a ‘ P’), the \ or & can be ommitted.

```

..begin tfds cccc
[1] & p \supset q & P
[2] & -q & P
[1,2] & -p & (1)(2) MT
[1] & -q \supset -p & [2](3) D
[] & (p \supset q) \supset (-q \supset -p) & [1](4) D
..end tfds

```

| | | | |
|-------|-----|---|----------|
| [1] | (1) | $p \supset q$ | P |
| [2] | (2) | $-q$ | P |
| [1,2] | (3) | $-p$ | (1)(2)MT |
| [1] | (4) | $-q \supset -p$ | [2](3)D |
| [] | (5) | $(p \supset q) \supset (-q \supset -p)$ | [1](4)D |

Here's some other text.