Inference Rules 2

Constructive dilemma (CD) $(p \supset q) \cdot (r \supset s)$ If Oscar is a dog, then you'll have fleas, and if Oscar is a cat, then you'll have fur balls. Oscar is either a dog or a cat. pvr You'll have either fleas or fur balls. qvs Simplification (Simp) Eliza has long legs and runs fast. p . 9 Eliza has long legs. Conjunction (Conj) Roxy has big eyes. Roxy has a tail. Roxy has big eyes and a tail. p . q Addition (Add)

Remember: the Ps, Qs, and Rs can stand for simple statements *and* complex statements.

PVq

These arguments are both instances of **constructive dilemma** (CD): $\sim M \vee N$ [$(K \supset T) \supset (A \cdot B)$] • [$(H \supset P) \supset (A \cdot C)$] $\frac{(\sim M \supset S) \cdot (N \supset \sim T)}{S \vee \sim T}$ $\frac{(K \supset T) \vee (H \supset P)}{(A \cdot B) \vee (A \cdot C)}$

Theo has spots.

Theo has either spots or stripes.

These arguments are all instances of simplification (Simp):

These arguments are all instances of conjunction (Conj):

These arguments are all instances of addition (Add):

$$\frac{S}{S \vee T} \qquad \frac{(C \cdot D)}{(C \cdot D) \vee (K \cdot T)} \qquad \frac{W \equiv Z}{(W \equiv Z) \vee [A \supset (M \supset O)]}$$

Example 1:

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1. K⊃L
2. (M⊃N) • S
3. N⊃T
4. K∨M / L∨T
5. M⊃N 2, Simp
6. M⊃T 3, 5, HS
7. (K⊃L) • (M⊃T) 1, 6, Conj
8. L∨T 4,7, CD
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Example 2:

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1. ~M · N
 2. P ⊃ M
 3. Q . R
                      1 SVT
4. (~P · Q) ⊃ S
 5. ~M
                      I, Simp
6. ~P
                      2, 5, MT
 7. Q
                      3, Simp
8. ~P . Q
                      6, 7, Conj
9. 5
                      4, 8, MP
10. S V T
                      9, Add
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