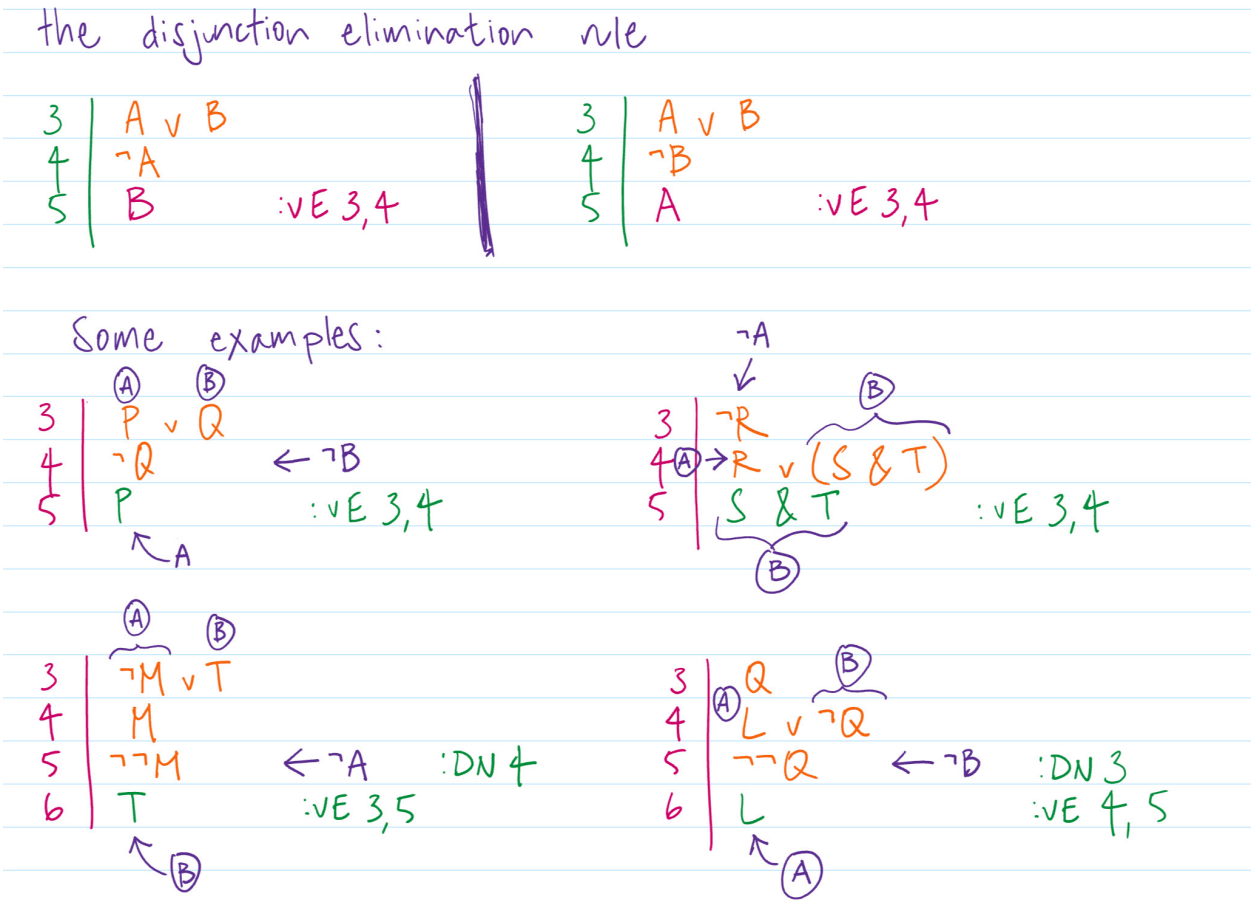

To use the disjunction elimination rule, the disjunction (that is, the sentence with the "v" as the MLO) always has to be treated as having the form (**A** v **B**).

So, for (R v (S & T)), the **A** part is R and the **B** part is (S & T).

In (¬M v T), the **A** part is ¬M and the **B** part is T.

In (L v ¬Q), the **A** part is L and the **B** part is ¬Q.

Then, on another line, you must have the **A** part or the **B** part with a ¬ before it (i.e., ¬**A** or ¬**B** on another line).

And, if **A** is ¬M, then ¬**A** is ¬¬M. If **B** is ¬Q, then ¬**B** is ¬¬Q.