

Table 1.5.1: Laws of propositional logic.

Idempotent laws:	$p \vee p \equiv p$	$p \wedge p \equiv p$
Associative laws:	$(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$	$(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv p \wedge (q \wedge r)$
Commutative laws:	$p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$	$p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$
Distributive laws:	$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$	$p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$
Identity laws:	$p \vee F \equiv p$	$p \wedge T \equiv p$
Domination laws:	$p \wedge F \equiv F$	$p \vee T \equiv T$
Double negation law:	$\neg\neg p \equiv p$	
Complement laws:	$p \wedge \neg p \equiv F$ $\neg T \equiv F$	$p \vee \neg p \equiv T$ $\neg F \equiv T$
De Morgan's laws:	$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$	$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$
Absorption laws:	$p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$	$p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p$
Conditional identities:	$p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$	$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$

Table 1.12.1: Rules of inference known to be valid arguments.

Rule of inference	Name
$\begin{array}{l} p \\ p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \therefore q \end{array}$	Modus ponens
$\begin{array}{l} \neg q \\ p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \therefore \neg p \end{array}$	Modus tollens
$\begin{array}{l} p \\ \hline \therefore p \vee q \end{array}$	Addition
$\begin{array}{l} p \wedge q \\ \hline \therefore p \end{array}$	Simplification

Rule of inference	Name
$\begin{array}{l} p \\ q \\ \hline \therefore p \wedge q \end{array}$	Conjunction
$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow r \\ \hline \therefore p \rightarrow r \end{array}$	Hypothetical syllogism
$\begin{array}{l} p \vee q \\ \neg p \\ \hline \therefore q \end{array}$	Disjunctive syllogism
$\begin{array}{l} p \vee q \\ \neg p \vee r \\ \hline \therefore q \vee r \end{array}$	Resolution

Table 1.13.1: Rules of inference for quantified statements

Rule of Inference	Name
c is an element (arbitrary or particular) $\forall x P(x)$ $\therefore P(c)$	Universal instantiation
c is an arbitrary element $P(c)$ ____ $\therefore \forall x P(x)$	Universal generalization
$\exists x P(x)$ $\therefore (c \text{ is a particular element}) \wedge P(c)$	Existential instantiation*
c is an element (arbitrary or particular) $P(c)$ ____ $\therefore \exists x P(x)$	Existential generalization

Table 3.6.1: Set identities.

Name	Identities	
Idempotent laws	$A \cup A = A$	$A \cap A = A$
Associative laws	$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$	$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
Commutative laws	$A \cup B = B \cup A$	$A \cap B = B \cap A$
Distributive laws	$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$	$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
Identity laws	$A \cup \emptyset = A$	$A \cap U = A$
Domination laws	$A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$	$A \cup U = U$
Double Complement law	$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$	
Complement laws	$A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$ $\overline{\overline{U}} = U$	$A \cup \overline{A} = U$ $\overline{\emptyset} = U$
De Morgan's laws	$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$	$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
Absorption laws	$A \cup (A \cap B) = A$	$A \cap (A \cup B) = A$