1.4. Rules of Proof

(i) Rule of Replacement.

Any term in a logical formula may be replaced be an equivalent term.

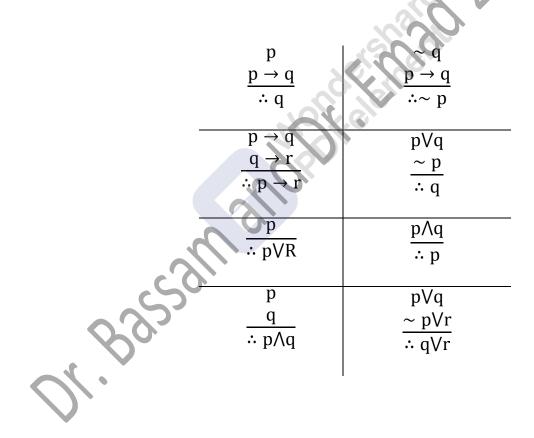
For instance, if $q \equiv r$, then $p \land q \equiv p \land r$ Rep(q:r).

(ii) Rule of Substitution.

A sentence which is obtained by substituting logical propositions for the terms of a theorem is itself a theorem.

For instance, $(p \rightarrow q) \lor w \equiv w \lor (p \rightarrow q)$ Sub $(p: p \rightarrow q)$, Theorem $p \lor w \equiv w \lor p$.

(iii) Rule of Inference.



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