

Identity laws	$p \wedge \mathbf{T} \equiv p$ $p \vee \mathbf{F} \equiv p$	$A \cap \mathcal{U} = A$ $A \cup \emptyset = A$
Domination laws	$p \vee \mathbf{T} \equiv \mathbf{T}$ $p \wedge \mathbf{F} \equiv \mathbf{F}$	$A \cup \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}$ $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$
Idempotent laws	$p \wedge p \equiv p$ $p \vee p \equiv p$	$A \cap A = A$ $A \cup A = A$
Double negation / complement law	$\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$	$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$
Commutative laws	$p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$ $p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$	$A \cap B = B \cap A$ $A \cup B = B \cup A$
Associative laws	$(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ $(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$	$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$ $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$
Distributive laws	$p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ $p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$	$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
De Morgan's laws	$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$ $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$	$\overline{A \cap C} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{C}$ $\overline{A \cup C} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{C}$
Absorption laws	$p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p$ $p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$	$A \cap (A \cup B) = A$ $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$
Negation / complement laws	$p \wedge \neg p \equiv \mathbf{F}$ $p \vee \neg p \equiv \mathbf{T}$	$A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$ $A \cup \overline{A} = \mathcal{U}$

Table 1: Equivalence Laws

$p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q \equiv \neq q \rightarrow \neg p$	$p \leftrightarrow (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p) \equiv \neg p \leftrightarrow \neg q \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
$p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$	$\neg(p \leftrightarrow q) \equiv p \leftrightarrow \neg q$
$p \wedge q \equiv \neg(p \rightarrow \neg q)$	
$\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$	
$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \equiv p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$	
$(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \equiv (p \vee q) \rightarrow r$	
$(p \rightarrow q) \vee (p \rightarrow r) \equiv p \rightarrow (q \vee r)$	
$(p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$	

Table 2: Equivalences to Conditionals and Biconditionals

$\neg \exists x P(x)$	$\forall x \neg P(x)$
$\neg \forall x P(x)$	$\exists x \neg P(x)$

Table 3: De Morgan's Laws for Quantifiers

$\forall x \forall y P(x, y) \equiv \forall y \forall x P(x, y)$
$\forall x \exists y P(x, y) \equiv \neg [\exists x \forall y \neg P(x, y)]$
$\exists x \forall y P(x, y) \equiv \neg [\forall x \exists y \neg P(x, y)]$
$\exists x \exists y P(x, y) \equiv \exists y \exists x P(x, y)$

Table 4: Quantifiers of Two Variables

Modus ponens	$\begin{array}{l} p \\ p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \therefore q \end{array}$
Modus tollens	$\begin{array}{l} \neg q \\ p \rightarrow q \\ \hline \therefore \neg p \end{array}$
Hypothetical syllogism	$\begin{array}{l} p \rightarrow q \\ q \rightarrow r \\ \hline \therefore p \rightarrow r \end{array}$
Disjunctive syllogism	$\begin{array}{l} p \vee q \\ \neg p \\ \hline \therefore q \end{array}$
Addition	$\begin{array}{l} p \\ \hline \therefore p \vee q \end{array}$
Simplification	$\begin{array}{l} p \wedge q \\ \hline \therefore p \end{array}$
Conjunction	$\begin{array}{l} p \\ \neg q \\ \hline \therefore p \wedge q \end{array}$
Resolution	$\begin{array}{l} p \vee q \\ \neg p \vee r \\ \hline \therefore q \vee r \end{array}$
Universal instantiation	$\begin{array}{l} \forall x P(x) \\ \hline \therefore P(c) \end{array}$
Universal generalization	$\begin{array}{l} P(c) \text{ for an arbitrary } c \\ \hline \therefore \forall x P(x) \end{array}$
Existential instantiation	$\begin{array}{l} \exists x P(x) \\ \hline \therefore P(c) \text{ for some element } c \end{array}$
Existential generalization	$\begin{array}{l} P(c) \text{ for some element } c \\ \hline \therefore \exists x P(x) \end{array}$
Universal modus ponens	$\begin{array}{l} \forall x \in D, (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \\ P(a) \text{ where } a \in D \\ \hline \therefore Q(a) \end{array}$
Universal modus tollens	$\begin{array}{l} \forall x \in D, (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \\ \neg Q(a) \text{ where } a \in D \\ \hline \therefore \neg P(a) \end{array}$

Table 5: Rules of Inference

Types of Proofs

Proof of Validity

- Direct Proof (Show $p \rightarrow q$)
 - hypothetical syllogism
 - vacuous proof (p is false)
 - trivial proof (q is true)
- Indirect Proof

- proof by contrapositive (Show $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ to show $p \rightarrow q$)
- proof by contradiction (Show $\neg p \rightarrow \mathbf{F}$ to show p)
- disproof by counterexample

Proof of Equivalence (Show $p \leftrightarrow q$)

Generalization Proof (Show $\forall x \in D, P(x)$)

- exhaustive proof (Show $P(x_i)$ for all $x_i \in D$)
- proof by cases (Show $\forall x \in D_i, P(x)$, for a partition of $D, \{D_i\}$)
- without loss of generality (Showing for multiple cases by common properties)

Existence Proof (Show $\exists x \in D, P(x)$)

- constructive proof (Determine $x \in D$ such that $P(x)$)
- nonconstructive proof (Imply $x \in D$ exists such that $P(x)$ by context)

Uniqueness Proof (Show $\exists! x \in D, P(x)$)

Inductive Proof (Show $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n)$)

- weak induction (Show $P(1)$ and $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$)
- strong induction (Show $P(1), \dots, P(k)$ and $P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$)
- structural induction (Induction on a recursive function / structure)

Some Fallacies (errors in logic / proof)

- circular argument
- affirming the conclusion (see modus ponens)
- denying the hypothesis (see modus tollens)
- begging the question