If major premise aff. minor premise universal

~~If major premise particular minor premise must be universal aff.~~

~~If major premise neg. conclusion must be particular.~~

If either premise neg. major premise must be universal

If minor premise aff. conclusion must be particular.

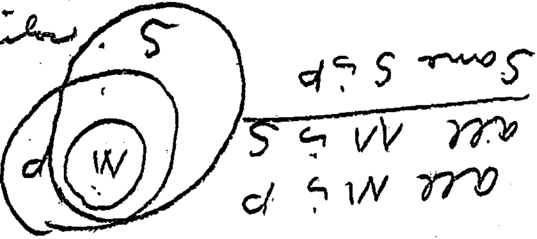


Fig III

M — P   ~~AA~~

M — S   valid AI EI, I A, O A

∴ S — P   AII, EIO, IAI, OAO

AAI, EAO

Conclusion must be particular.

Minor premise must be affirmative

Fig IV

P — M   AAI, AEE

M — S

∴ S — M

Fig I   AAA, EAE AII, EIO

Fig II   EAE, AEE, EIO, AOO,

Fig III   AII, EIO, IAI, OAO, AAI, EAO

Fig IV   AAI, AEE, EAO, EIO, IAI

AAA 1	EAE 2
AAI 2	EAO 2
AEE 2	EIO 4
AII 2	IAI 2
AOO 1	OAO 1

Major premise universal
Minor premise affirmative.

$$\frac{M - P}{\underline{S - M}}$$
$$\therefore S - P$$

Major premise universal
One premise negative

Minor premise aff.
Conclusion particular

$$\frac{P - M}{\underline{S - M}}$$
$$\therefore S - P$$

$$\frac{M - P}{\underline{M - S}}$$
$$\therefore S - P$$

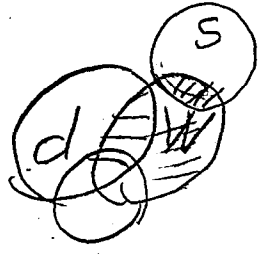
M - P
M - S

1. Either premise neg., major prem. universal.
2. Major prem. aff., minor prem. must be universal.

M - P
M - S

3. Minor prem. aff., conclusion part.

$$\frac{P - M}{\underline{M - S}}$$
$$\therefore S - P$$



K. The Syllogism
1. The necessity of starting with propositions which all parties agree to be true.
2. Reasoning deals with the necessary consequences of premises already accepted.
3. Only under certain conditions do two or more premises lead to conclusion
   a. There must be a middle term common to both premises.
      (1) Hence conclusion derived thru process of mediation.
      (2) The real opposite of distinction is mediation not Reason
4. The other or extreme terms known as Major and minor terms.
   a. Major term the one occurring as predicate in conclusion. Occurs in major Premise
   b. Minor term the subject of conclusion Occurs in Minor Premise
5. Rules of Syllogism
   a. There should be three and only three terms in syllogism which are used throughout in same sense.
   b. Every syllogism contains three and only three propositions
   c. The middle term must be distributed in at least one of the premises
   d. No term must be distributed in the conclusion which is not distributed in one of the premises
   e. From negative premises nothing can be inferred
   f. If one premise be negative, the conclusion must be negative and converse.
   g. No conclusion can be drawn from two particular premises

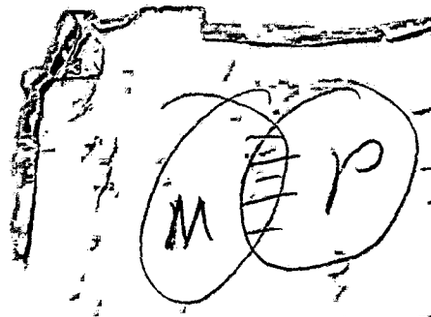
5. If one of the premises be particular, the conclusion must be particular.

6. The Illicit Process where term is distributed in conclusion while it is ~~not~~ distributed in premise.

7. The four figures,

(1) $\begin{array}{l} M - P \\ \underline{S - M} \\ \therefore S - P \end{array}$ (2) $\begin{array}{l} P - M \\ \underline{S - M} \\ \therefore S - P \end{array}$

(3) $\begin{array}{l} M - P \\ \underline{M - S} \\ \therefore S - P \end{array}$ (4) $\begin{array}{l} P - M \\ \underline{M - S} \\ \therefore S - P \end{array}$



Some M is not P
all S is M
∴ Some S is not P

~~A A~~ ~~A E~~ ~~A I~~ ~~A O~~

~~E A~~ ~~E E~~ ~~E I~~ ~~E O~~

~~I A~~ ~~I E~~ ~~I I~~ ~~I O~~

~~O A~~ ~~O E~~ ~~O I~~ ~~O O~~

Fig I
M - P
S - M
∴ S - P

Fig II
P - M
S - M
∴ S - P

Fig III
M - P
M - S
∴ S - P

Fig IV
P - M
M - S
∴ S - P

Fig I
all M is P
all S is M
∴ all S is P

all M is P
no S is M
∴ no S is P

all M is P
Some S is M
∴ Some S is P

all M is P
Some S is not M
∴ Some S is not P

no M is P
all S is M
∴ no S is P

A A A
A I I
E A E
E I O

E I
no M is P
Some S is M
∴ Some S is not P

I A
Some M is P
all S is M

I E
Some M is P
no S is M
∴ Some S is not P