

Boolean Identities

Double Negation:	p	\equiv	$\neg(\neg p)$
Equivalence:	$(p \equiv q)$	\equiv	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$
Idempotence:	$(p \wedge p)$	\equiv	p
	$(p \vee p)$	\equiv	p
DeMorgan₁:	$(\neg(p \wedge q))$	\equiv	$(\neg p \vee \neg q)$
DeMorgan₂:	$\neg(p \vee q)$	\equiv	$(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
Commutativity of or:	$(p \vee q)$	\equiv	$(q \vee p)$
Commutativity of and:	$(p \wedge q)$	\equiv	$(q \wedge p)$
Associativity of or:	$(p \vee (q \vee r))$	\equiv	$((p \vee q) \vee r)$
Associativity of and:	$(p \wedge (q \wedge r))$	\equiv	$((p \wedge q) \wedge r)$
Distributivity of and over or:	$(p \wedge (q \vee r))$	\equiv	$((p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r))$
Distributivity of or over and:	$(p \vee (q \wedge r))$	\equiv	$((p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r))$
Conditional Disjunction:	$(p \rightarrow q)$	\equiv	$(\neg p \vee q)$
Contrapositive:	$(p \rightarrow q)$	\equiv	$(\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$

Boolean Inference Rules

Modus Ponens:	From p and $p \rightarrow q$,	infer q	
Modus Tollens:	From $p \rightarrow q$ and $\neg q$,	infer $\neg p$...
Disjunctive Syllogism:	From $p \vee q$ and $\neg q$,	infer p	...
Simplification:	From $p \wedge q$,	infer p	...
Addition:	From p ,	infer $p \vee q$...
Conjunction:	From p and q ,	infer $p \wedge q$	
Hypothetical Syllogism:	From $p \rightarrow q$ and $q \rightarrow r$,	infer $p \rightarrow r$	
Contradictory Premises:	From p and $\neg p$,	infer q	
Resolution:	From $p \vee q$ and $\neg p \vee r$,	infer $q \vee r$...
Conditionalization:	Assume premises A . Then, if $(A \wedge p)$ entails q ,	infer $p \rightarrow q$	

Computation

$p \vee \neg p$	\equiv	T	$\neg p \vee p$	\equiv	T
$p \wedge \neg p$	\equiv	F	$\neg p \wedge p$	\equiv	F
$p \vee T$	\equiv	T	$T \vee p$	\equiv	T
$p \vee F$	\equiv	p	$F \vee p$	\equiv	p
$p \wedge T$	\equiv	p	$T \wedge p$	\equiv	p
$p \wedge F$	\equiv	F	$F \wedge p$	\equiv	F
$p \vee \neg p$	\equiv	T	$\neg p \vee p$	\equiv	T
$p \wedge \neg p$	\equiv	F	$\neg p \wedge p$	\equiv	F
$p \vee T$	\equiv	T	$T \vee p$	\equiv	T
$p \vee F$	\equiv	p	$F \vee p$	\equiv	p
$p \wedge T$	\equiv	p	$T \wedge p$	\equiv	p
$p \wedge F$	\equiv	F	$F \wedge p$	\equiv	F

A Useful Axiom

Law of the Excluded Middle: $p \vee \neg p$