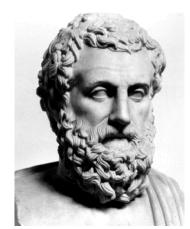




Aristotle to Venn

Aristotelian Syllogisms



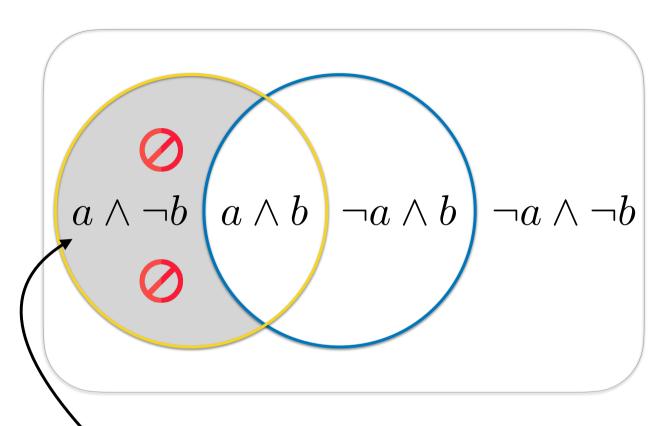
Aristotle 384-322 BC

our first example

$$\frac{a \vDash b \quad b \vDash c}{a \vDash c}$$

Socrates is a man All men are mortal

· Socrates is mortal





Venn interpretation

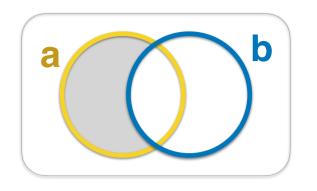
we use Venn diagrams to interpret
Aristotle's
propositions

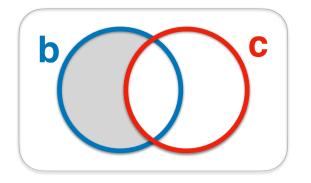
a and not b, is empty:
no counterexample

 $a \vDash b$ iff every a is b

 $a \vDash b$ iff no a is not b

 $a \models b$ iff no individual is a and not b



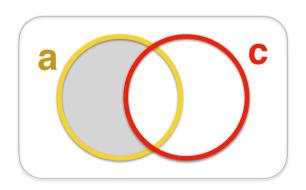




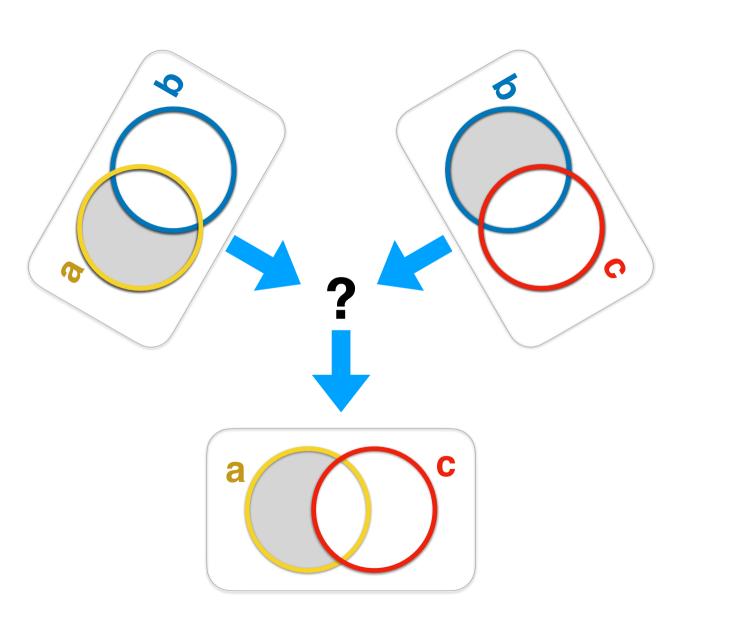
syllogism

every a is b every b is c

every a is c



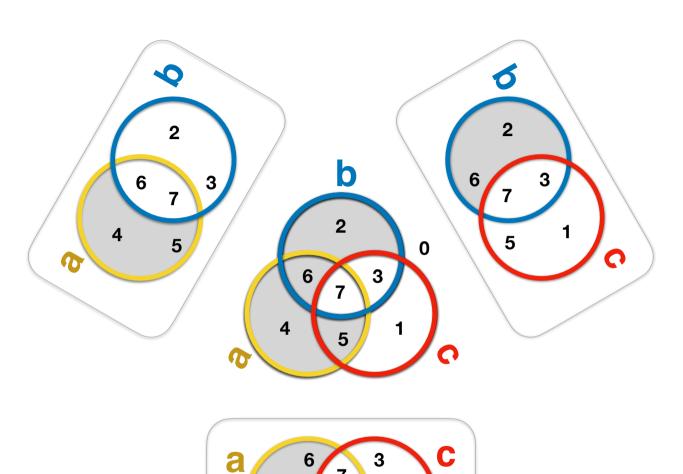
$$\frac{a \vDash b \quad b \vDash c}{a \vDash c}$$





syllogism

$$\frac{a \vDash b \quad b \vDash c}{a \vDash c}$$





syllogism

$$\frac{a \models b \quad b \models c}{a \models c}$$

barbara
$$\frac{a \models b \quad b \models c}{a \models c}$$



soundness

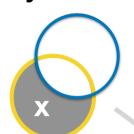
We say this rule is *sound* - which means: for any predicates, a b c, in any universe, if the premises, above the line, are valid then the conclusion, below the line, is valid.

every a is b

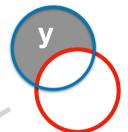
every b is c

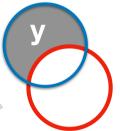


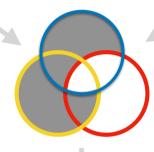
syllogism



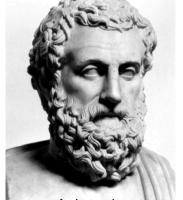
syllogism in barbara











Aristotle 384-322 BC



$$\frac{a \vDash b \quad b \vDash c}{a \vDash c}$$

All men are mortal · Socrates is mortal

Socrates is a man

every a is c