the other is for deriving a compound *of* the specified sort. The former are **elimination** rules. A sentence derived by an elimination rule may have a main connective other than that after which the rule is named, or no main connective. The latter are **introduction** rules, so called because they *yield* an *SL* sentence whose main connective is the one after which the rule is named. Some of these ten rules make use of **subderivations**. We first present the rules that *do not* use subderivations.

5.1.1 THE NON-SUBDERIVATION RULES OF SD

The derivation rules that do not make use of subderivations are

Reiteration (R)

	P
▷	**P**

Conjunction Elimination (&E)

	P & Q		**P & Q**
▷	**P**	▷	**Q**

Conjunction Introduction (&I)

	P
	Q
▷	**P & Q**

Disjunction Introduction (∨I)

	P		**P**
▷	**P ∨ Q**	▷	**Q ∨ P**

Conditional Elimination (⊃E)

	P ⊃ Q
	P
▷	**Q**

Biconditional Elimination (≡E)

	P ≡ Q		**P ≡ Q**
	P		**Q**
▷	**Q**	▷	**P**

These rules are all quite straightforward. The abbreviation for each rule is given in parentheses following the rule name. In each case the sentence the '▷' symbol points to can be derived if the one or two sentences occurring above it have already been derived. Some of these rules have two versions.

> **Conjunction Elimination** specifies that if a conjunction occurs on an earlier line of a derivation then we may enter on a subsequent line either the left conjunct or the right conjunct of the conjunction.