

- Distribution (subject): When the subject term includes all possible extensions. When the full extension of a category is receiving the description, when the quantifier is universal.
  - Undistributed subject terms would be the opposite, when the full extension is not present, when the quantifier is particular
- Distribution (predicate): In affirmative propositions, the predicate term is always taken particularly (undistributed). In negative propositions is always taken universally and thus, distributed

|   | <b>Subject</b> | <b>Predicate</b> |
|---|----------------|------------------|
| A | Distributed    | Undistributed    |
| I | Undistributed  | Undistributed    |
| E | Distributed    | Distributed      |
| O | Undistributed  | Distributed      |

Logical Equivalence: Propositions that mean the same thing but have different wording

- O, C, C
- Obversion (works for all 4)
  - Change quality
  - Negate Predicate
- Conversion (only works for E & I)
  - Swap subject and Predicate
- Contraposition (Only works for A & O)
  - Obvert
  - Convert
  - Obvert