

Math CS 5 HW 1

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Question 1. The following poset is a Heyting algebra: $\{\perp \leq \mu \leq \top\}$. Fill in tables for the Heyting algebra operations.

Proof. Given the basic rules of Heyting algebra (as an easier place of reference for myself):

- $\perp \leq x \leq \top$ for all $x \in \mathcal{H}$.
- $x \leq y \wedge z$ iff $x \leq y$ and $x \leq z$.
- $x \vee y \leq z$ iff $x \leq z$ and $y \leq z$.
- $x \leq y \rightarrow z$ iff $x \wedge y \leq z$.

With these operations in mind, here are the tables for its Heyting Algebra Operations:

\wedge	\top	μ	\perp
\top	\top	μ	\perp
μ	μ	μ	\perp
\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp

\vee	\top	μ	\perp
\top	\top	\top	\top
μ	\top	μ	μ
\perp	\top	μ	\perp

\rightarrow	\top	μ	\perp
\top	\top	μ	\perp
μ	\top	\top	\perp
\perp	\top	\top	\top

□

Question 2. A notable absence in our list of logical connectives is negation. Luckily, we can define it in terms of existing connectives: $\neg A := A \rightarrow \perp$. Let $\mathcal{A} = \{P\}$. The "law of non-contradiction" is the proposition $\neg(P \wedge \neg P)$. A closely related "law" is the "law of excluded middle," which is the proposition $P \vee \neg P$.

- (a) Construct a proof tree of $\vdash \neg(P \wedge \neg P)$. (By definition, $(P \wedge (P \rightarrow \perp)) \rightarrow \perp$).
- (b) Prove that there does not exist a derivation of $\vdash P \vee \neg P$ (Tip: consider the Heyting algebra in the previous problem).

Proof.

- (a) Let $\Gamma = \{P \wedge (P \rightarrow \perp)\}$ as a premise. We get the following proof tree:

		$\Gamma \vdash P \wedge (P \rightarrow \perp)$	
\wedge -elim 2			\wedge -elim 2
	$\Gamma \vdash P$	$\Gamma \vdash (P \rightarrow \perp)$	
			\rightarrow -elim
		$\Gamma \vdash \perp$	
			\rightarrow -intro
		$\Gamma \vdash (P \wedge (P \rightarrow \perp)) \rightarrow \perp$	

Where the last \rightarrow -intro is also based on the premis (where we form $\Gamma, P \wedge (P \rightarrow \perp) \vdash \perp$).

(Yeah I failed using the package, I'll try to learn it by the next time).

- (b) Suppose the contrary that there exists a derivation of $\Gamma \vdash P \vee \neg P$ (given some premise Γ), if consider the Heyting algebra from the previous problem, define the model $\varphi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by $\varphi(P) = \perp$. Then, by Soundness Theorem, we derived:

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_{\varphi} \leq \llbracket P \vee \neg P \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \llbracket P \rrbracket_{\varphi} \vee \llbracket P \rightarrow \perp \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \llbracket P \rrbracket_{\varphi} \vee (\llbracket P \rrbracket_{\varphi} \rightarrow \llbracket \perp \rrbracket_{\varphi}) = \perp \vee (\perp \rightarrow \perp)$$

Using the previous diagram, we get $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_{\varphi} \leq \perp \vee \perp = \perp$, so $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket_{\varphi} = \perp$ based on the inequality. But this becomes an inconsistency (where the premise outputs false). So, this concludes that the derivation of $\Gamma \vdash P \vee \neg P$ doesn't exist.

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