

1) 证

$$1. \vdash A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)).$$

证明

$$\textcircled{1} B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \quad L_1$$

$$\textcircled{2} B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B))) \quad L_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)). \quad MP(1, 2) \text{ 证毕.}$$

$$2. \vdash (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$$

根据演绎定理, 即证  $\{B \rightarrow C\} \vdash (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$

$$\textcircled{1} B \rightarrow C \quad T$$

$$\textcircled{2} (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \quad L_1$$

$$\textcircled{3} A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \quad MP(1, 2)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C) \quad L_2 \text{ 证毕}$$

$$3. \vdash (A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B).$$

根据演绎定理, 即证  $\{A, A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)\} \vdash B$

$$\textcircled{1} A \quad T$$

$$\textcircled{2} A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \quad T$$

$$\textcircled{3} A \rightarrow B \quad MP(1, 2)$$

$$\textcircled{4} B \quad MP(1, 3)$$

得证  $(A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

(2) 试证:

1. 证  $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$

根据演绎定理, 即证  $\{(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)), B\} \vdash (A \rightarrow C)$

①  $B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$   $L_1$

②  $B$   $T$

③  $A \rightarrow B$   $MP(1, 2)$

④  $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$   $L_2$

⑤  $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$   $T$

⑥  $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$   $MP(4, 5)$

⑦  $A \rightarrow C$   $MP(3, 6)$

得证  $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$

证  $(B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C))$

同理根据演绎定理, 即证  $\{(B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)), A\} \vdash (B \rightarrow C)$

故  $(A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)) \approx (B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C))$

2. 证  $(A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$

根据演绎定理即证  $\{(A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)), A\} \vdash B$

- |   |                                   |                |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| ① | $A$                               | $T$            |
| ② | $A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$ | $T$            |
| ③ | $A \rightarrow B$                 | $MP(1, 2)$     |
| ④ | $B$                               | $MP(1, 3)$ 得证. |

证  $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B))$

根据  $L_1$  得证

故  $(A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B)$ .

$P_{40}$

1.

(a)  $\vdash (\neg A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$

$(\neg A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A = (A \vee A) \rightarrow A = A \rightarrow A$

故  $\vdash (\neg A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$  根据  $L$  的完备性定理,

可得  $\vdash (\neg A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$

(b)  $\vdash \neg(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$

$\neg(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A) = \neg(\neg A \vee B) \rightarrow (\neg B \vee A)$

$= \neg(A \wedge (\neg B)) \vee (\neg B \vee A) = \neg A \vee B \vee \neg B \vee A$  恒真

故根据完备性定理可得  $\vdash \neg(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow A)$



$$(c) ((A \vee B) \rightarrow C) \approx (A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C)$$

A	B	C	$(A \vee B) \rightarrow C$	$(A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C)$
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$\therefore V((A \vee B) \rightarrow C) = V((A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C))$$

$$\text{即 } \models ((A \vee B) \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C))$$

$$\models ((A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \vee B) \rightarrow C)$$

$$\text{故 } ((A \vee B) \rightarrow C) \approx (A \rightarrow C) \wedge (B \rightarrow C)$$

$$(d) ((A \wedge B) \rightarrow C) \approx (A \rightarrow C) \vee (B \rightarrow C)$$

可证等价即  $\models ((A \wedge B) \rightarrow C) \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow C) \vee (B \rightarrow C))$  且  $\models ((A \rightarrow C) \vee (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \wedge B) \rightarrow C)$  设为 X

$$\models ((A \rightarrow C) \vee (B \rightarrow C)) \rightarrow ((A \wedge B) \rightarrow C) \text{ 设为 } Y$$

A	B	C	X	Y
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

$$\therefore \models X \text{ 且 } \models Y$$

故根据完备性定理

$$\text{得 } \models X \text{ 且 } \models Y$$

即得

$$((A \wedge B) \rightarrow C) \approx (A \rightarrow C) \vee (B \rightarrow C)$$

2. 证明:

① 证若  $\tau \vdash A$ , 则  $\tau \models A$ .

因为  $\tau \vdash A$ , 由演绎定理得  $\vdash \tau \rightarrow A$

由可靠性得  $\vdash \tau \rightarrow A$  由演绎定理逆定理得  $\tau \models A$ , 得证.

② 同上利用演绎定理那完备性定理

可证若  $\tau \models A$ , 则  $\tau \vdash A$ .

故得证  $\tau \vdash A$  当且仅当  $\tau \models A$ .