#### Beweisaufgabe mit Polynomen

Let F be a finite field. Show that there exists an irreducible polynomial  $p(x) \in F[x]$  with deg(p(x)) > 1.

# Proof systems (HS21)

 $(\star)$  Let  $\Pi_1 = (S_1, \mathcal{P}_1, \tau_1, \phi_1)$  and  $\Pi_2 = (S_2, \mathcal{P}_2, \tau_2, \phi_2)$  be two proof systems. We combine  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  into a third proof system

$$\Pi_3 = (\mathcal{S}_1 \times \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{P}_1 \times \mathcal{P}_2, \tau_3, \phi_3),$$

and

where 
$$au_3(s_1,s_2)=1 \quad \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad au_1(s_1)=1 \text{ or } au_2(s_2)=1,$$

 $\phi_3((s_1, s_2), (p_1, p_2)) = 1 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \phi_1(s_1, p_1) = 1 \text{ or } \phi_2(s_2, p_2) = 1.$ 

$$\Pi_3 = (\mathcal{S}_1 imes \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{P}_1 imes \mathcal{P}_2, au_3, \phi)$$

## Proof systems (HS21)

(\*) Let  $\Pi_1 = (S_1, \mathcal{P}_1, \tau_1, \phi_1)$  and  $\Pi_2 = (S_2, \mathcal{P}_2, \tau_2, \phi_2)$  be two proof systems. We combine  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  into a third proof system

$$\Pi_3 = (\mathcal{S}_1 \times \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{P}_1 \times \mathcal{P}_2, \tau_3, \phi_3),$$

where

$$\tau_3(s_1, s_2) = 1 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \tau_1(s_1) = 1 \text{ or } \tau_2(s_2) = 1,$$

and

$$\phi_3((s_1, s_2), (p_1, p_2)) = 1 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \phi_1(s_1, p_1) = 1 \text{ or } \phi_2(s_2, p_2) = 1.$$

(a) Prove or disprove: If  $\Pi$  complete, then  $\Pi_1$  complete or  $\Pi_2$  complete.

## Proof systems (HS21)

(\*) Let  $\Pi_1=(\mathcal{S}_1,\mathcal{P}_1,\tau_1,\phi_1)$  and  $\Pi_2=(\mathcal{S}_2,\mathcal{P}_2,\tau_2,\phi_2)$  be two proof systems. We combine  $\Pi_1$  and  $\Pi_2$  into a third proof system

$$\Pi_3 = (\mathcal{S}_1 \times \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{P}_1 \times \mathcal{P}_2, \tau_3, \phi_3),$$

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$$\tau_3(s_1, s_2) = 1 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \tau_1(s_1) = 1 \text{ or } \tau_2(s_2) = 1,$$

and

$$\phi_3((s_1, s_2), (p_1, p_2)) = 1 \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \quad \phi_1(s_1, p_1) = 1 \text{ or } \phi_2(s_2, p_2) = 1.$$

(a) Prove or disprove: If  $\Pi$  complete, then  $\Pi_1$  complete or  $\Pi_2$  complete. (b) Prove or disprove: If  $\Pi_1$  sound or  $\Pi_2$  sound, then  $\Pi$  sound.

#### Kalküle (FS22)

Consider the calculus consisting of the following four derivation rules:

$$arphi \vdash_{R_1} F \to F$$
 $\{F\} \vdash_{R_2} F \lor F$ 
 $\{\neg F \lor \neg F\} \vdash_{R_3} F \to (\neg F \lor \neg F)$ 
 $\{F \to (G \lor H), G \to H\} \vdash_{R_4} F \to H$ 

Formally derive  $A \to \neg A$  from  $\{\neg A\}$ .