

# HW3

Y. Konpaku

## 1. QUESTION

1. [Basic Proof Theory Lemma 2.3.2] For  $\varphi$  negative,  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \neg\neg\varphi$ .
2. [Basic Proof Theory Ex. 2.3.6A] Show that in  $\mathbf{Ni}$  all instances of  $\perp_i$  are derivable from the instances of  $\perp_e$  with atomic conclusion. Show that in  $\mathbf{Nc}$ , for the language without  $\vee, \exists$ , all instances of  $\perp_e$  are derivable from instances  $\perp_e$  with atomic conclusion.

## 2. ANSWER

1. We use induction on the formation rules of negative formulas. Note that for any formula  $\varphi$  that  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\varphi$  always holds, so we only need to prove  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$  for  $\varphi$  negative. We shall choose  $\mathbf{Nm}$  as the formulation of minimal logic to prove this result for it equivalent to  $\mathbf{Hm}$ .

- **BASE** ( $\perp$ ,  $\neg p$  for  $p$  atomic)

–  $\perp$

$$\frac{u \frac{[\perp]^u}{\neg\perp} \rightarrow I \quad [\neg\neg\perp]^v}{v \frac{\perp}{\neg\neg\perp \rightarrow \perp} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E$$

–  $\neg p$  Same as HW2.3

- **IND HYP** ( $\varphi \wedge \psi, \varphi \rightarrow \psi, \forall x\varphi$  for  $\varphi, \psi$  **negative**) By induction hypothesis  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$  and  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \neg\neg\psi \rightarrow \psi$  holds, and we will show that these connectives and quantifiers preserve this property.

– We merge the two similar branches of the proof tree to save space.

$$\frac{\frac{[\neg\varphi, \neg\psi]^{u,v} \quad \frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^{\tau,\sigma}}{\varphi, \psi} \wedge E}{\tau, \sigma \frac{\perp}{\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)} \rightarrow I} \quad \frac{[\neg\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)]^w}{u, v \frac{\perp}{\neg\neg\varphi, \neg\neg\psi} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E \quad \frac{\quad}{\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi, \neg\neg\psi \rightarrow \psi} \text{Ind Hyps} \rightarrow E$$

$$w \frac{\frac{\varphi, \psi}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I}{\neg\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \wedge \psi)} \rightarrow I$$

– By HW2.4 we only need to prove that  $\mathbf{M} \vdash (\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\psi) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi$ .

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^u \quad [\neg\varphi]^v}{v \frac{\perp}{\neg\neg\varphi} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E \quad \frac{[\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\psi]^w}{\neg\neg\psi} \rightarrow E \quad \frac{\quad}{\neg\neg\psi \rightarrow \psi} \text{Ind Hyps} \rightarrow E}{u \frac{\psi}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow E} \rightarrow I$$

$$w \frac{\quad}{(\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\psi) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow I$$

– Similarly, we only prove  $\mathbf{M} \vdash \forall x\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \forall x\varphi$  by HW2.5.

$$\frac{\frac{[\forall x\neg\neg\varphi]^u}{\neg\neg\varphi} \forall E \quad \frac{\quad}{\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi} \text{Ind Hyps} \rightarrow E}{u \frac{\varphi}{\forall x\varphi} \forall I} \rightarrow I$$

$$u \frac{\quad}{\forall x\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \forall x\varphi} \rightarrow I$$

Q.E.D

2. We prove that by means of induction on the conclusion. The variant of  $\perp_i$  and  $\perp_c$  which restrict to atomic conclusions are denoted as  $\perp_i^*$  and  $\perp_c^*$ .

- **BASE** Hold by  $\perp_i^*$  and  $\perp_c^*$ .
- **IND HYP**( $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \forall, \exists$ ) By induction hypothesis there exists a derivation of  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  from  $\perp$  by using  $\perp_i^*$  and from a derivation from  $\neg\varphi$  and  $\neg\psi$  to  $\perp$  by using  $\perp_c^*$ , and we also denote them as  $\perp_i$  and  $\perp_c$ . Moreover, we denote the derivation from a negative assumption to the absurdity in  $\perp_c$  which need to be filled by the user of the rule as  $\Pi$ . Note that the variable substitution only affects on atomic formulas so the induction hypothesis is valid on any Gentzen-style subformula  $\varphi[x := a]$  of  $\forall x\varphi$  and  $\exists x\varphi$ .

–  $\varphi \wedge \psi$

\*  $\perp_i$

$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi, \psi} \perp_i}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I$$

\*  $\perp_c$

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^{\tau, \sigma}}{\varphi, \psi} \wedge E \quad [\neg\varphi, \neg\psi]^{u, v} \rightarrow E}{\tau, \sigma \frac{\perp}{\neg(\varphi \wedge \psi)} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{u, v \frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi, \psi} \perp_c}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I}$$

–  $\varphi \vee \psi$

$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi} \perp_i}{\varphi \vee \psi} \vee I$$

–  $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$

\*  $\perp_i$

$$u \frac{\frac{\perp}{\psi} \perp_i}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow I$$

\*  $\perp_c$

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^u}{\psi} \rightarrow E \quad [\neg\psi]^w \rightarrow E}{v \frac{\perp}{\neg(\varphi \rightarrow \psi)} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{u \frac{w \frac{\perp}{\psi} \perp_c}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow I}$$

–  $\forall x\varphi$  We may need to take a fresh variable  $a$  which is no free occurrence in the assumptions and  $\varphi$  to avoid clash. Hence the proof tree is finite and the variables are at least countably many, we can always take such a variable to finish our proof.

\*  $\perp_i$

$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi[x := a]} \perp_i}{\forall x\varphi} \forall I$$

\*  $\perp_c$

$$\frac{\frac{[\forall x\varphi]^u}{\varphi[x := a]} \forall E \quad [\neg\varphi[x := a]]^v \rightarrow E}{u \frac{\perp}{\neg\forall x\varphi} \rightarrow I} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{\Pi}{v \frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi[x := a]} \perp_c}{\forall x\varphi} \forall I}$$

–  $\exists x\varphi$

$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi[x:=t]} \perp_{\mathbf{i}}}{\exists x\varphi} \exists\mathbf{I}$$

Q.E.D

Created with [Madoko.net](https://madoko.net/).