

Logic in Computer Science - Example

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1 Prove the following Theroems with nature deduction.

1.1 $\neg(p \wedge q) \dashv\vdash \neg q \vee \neg p$

Proof:

Left to right:

1	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	premise
2	$p \vee \neg p$	LEM
3	p	assumption
4	q	assumption
5	$p \wedge q$	$\wedge i$ 3, 4
6	\perp	$\neg e$ 1, 5
7	$\neg q$	$\neg i$ 4 – 6
8	$\neg q \vee \neg p$	$\vee i_1$ 7
9	$\neg p$	assumption
10	$\neg q \vee \neg p$	$\vee i_2$ 9
11	$\neg q \vee \neg p$	$\vee e$ 2, 3 – 8, 9 – 10

Right to left:

1	$\neg q \vee \neg p$	premise
2	$\neg q$	assumption
3	$p \wedge q$	assumption
4	q	$\wedge e_2$ 3
5	\perp	$\neg e$ 2, 4
6	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg i$ 3 – 5
7	$\neg p$	assumption
8	$p \wedge q$	assumption
9	p	$\wedge e_1$ 8
10	\perp	$\neg e$ 7, 9
11	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\neg i$ 8 – 10
12	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	$\vee e$ 1, 2 – 6, 7 – 11

So $\neg(p \wedge q) \dashv\vdash \neg q \vee \neg p$.

1.2 $p \rightarrow q \dashv\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

Proof:

Left to right:

1	$p \rightarrow q$	premise
2	$\neg q$	assumption
3	$\neg p$	MT 1, 2
4	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$	\rightarrow i 2 – 3

Right to left:

1	$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$	premise
2	p	assumption
3	$\neg\neg p$	$\neg\neg$ i 2
4	$\neg\neg q$	MT 1, 3
5	q	$\neg\neg$ e 4
6	$p \rightarrow q$	\rightarrow i 2 – 5

So $p \rightarrow q \dashv\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$.

1.3 $p \wedge q \rightarrow p \dashv\vdash r \vee \neg r$

Proof:

Left to right:

$$1 \quad r \vee \neg r \quad \text{LEM}$$

Right to left:

1	$p \wedge q$	assumption
2	p	\wedge e ₁ 1
3	$p \wedge q \rightarrow p$	\rightarrow i 1 – 2

So $p \wedge q \rightarrow p \dashv\vdash r \vee \neg r$.

2 Prove the following theroems with deduction rules.

2.1 $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x)) \vdash \neg(\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)))$

Proof:

1	$\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$	premise
2	$\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x))$	assumption
x_0 3	$P(x_0) \wedge Q(x_0)$	assumption
4	$P(x_0)$	$\wedge e_1$ 3
5	$Q(x_0)$	$\wedge e_2$ 3
6	$P(x_0) \rightarrow \neg Q(x_0)$	$\forall x$ e 1
7	$\neg Q(x_0)$	\rightarrow e 4, 6
8	\perp	$\neg e$ 5, 7
9	\perp	$\exists x$ e 2, 3 – 8
10	$\neg(\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)))$	$\neg i$ 2 – 9

2.2 $\forall x(P(x) \leftrightarrow x = b) \vdash P(b) \wedge \forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$

Proof:

	1	$\forall x(P(x) \leftrightarrow x = b)$	premise
	2	$b = b$	= i
	3	$b = b \rightarrow P(b)$	$\forall x$ e 1
	4	$P(b)$	\rightarrow e 2, 3
x_0	5	$P(x_0) \rightarrow x_0 = b$	$\forall x$ e 1
y_0	6	$P(y_0) \rightarrow y_0 = b$	$\forall x$ e 1
	7	$P(x_0) \wedge P(y_0)$	assumption
	8	$P(x_0)$	\wedge e ₁ 7
	9	$P(y_0)$	\wedge e ₂ 7
	10	$x_0 = b$	\rightarrow e 5, 8
	11	$y_0 = b$	\rightarrow e 6, 9
	12	$x_0 = y_0$	= e 10, 11
	13	$P(x_0) \wedge P(y_0) \rightarrow x_0 = y_0$	\rightarrow i 7 – 12
	14	$\forall y(P(x_0) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x_0 = y)$	$\forall y$ i 6 – 13
	15	$\forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$	$\forall x$ i 5 – 14
	16	$P(b) \wedge \forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$	\wedge i 4, 15

3 Prove the following theroems with deduction rules.

3.1 $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x)) \vdash \neg(\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)))$

Proof:

	1	$\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$	premise
	2	$\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x))$	assumption
x_0	3	$P(x_0) \wedge Q(x_0)$	assumption
	4	$P(x_0)$	\wedge e ₁ 3
	5	$Q(x_0)$	\wedge e ₂ 3
	6	$P(x_0) \rightarrow \neg Q(x_0)$	$\forall x$ e 1
	7	$\neg Q(x_0)$	\rightarrow e 4, 6
	8	\perp	\neg e 5, 7
	9	\perp	$\exists x$ e 2, 3 – 8
	10	$\neg(\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x)))$	\neg i 2 – 9

3.2 $\forall x(P(x) \leftrightarrow x = b) \vdash P(b) \wedge \forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$

Proof:

	1	$\forall x(P(x) \leftrightarrow x = b)$	premise
	2	$b = b$	= i
	3	$b = b \rightarrow P(b)$	$\forall x$ e 1
	4	$P(b)$	\rightarrow e 2, 3
x_0	5	$P(x_0) \rightarrow x_0 = b$	$\forall x$ e 1
y_0	6	$P(y_0) \rightarrow y_0 = b$	$\forall x$ e 1
	7	$P(x_0) \wedge P(y_0)$	assumption
	8	$P(x_0)$	\wedge e ₁ 7
	9	$P(y_0)$	\wedge e ₂ 7
	10	$x_0 = b$	\rightarrow e 5, 8
	11	$y_0 = b$	\rightarrow e 6, 9
	12	$x_0 = y_0$	= e 10, 11
	13	$P(x_0) \wedge P(y_0) \rightarrow x_0 = y_0$	\rightarrow i 7 – 12
	14	$\forall y(P(x_0) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x_0 = y)$	$\forall y$ i 6 – 13
	15	$\forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$	$\forall x$ i 5 – 14
	16	$P(b) \wedge \forall x \forall y(P(x) \wedge P(y) \rightarrow x = y)$	\wedge i 4, 15