# Info: DM2

## En logique minimale:

#### Partie I. Lemme:

• Lemme Minimaliste

Lemme 1

$$\frac{\Gamma, \varphi_1 \vdash \varphi_2 \quad \Gamma, \varphi_1 \vdash \neg \varphi_2}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \varphi_1} \, \neg_{ei}$$

preuve:

$$\frac{\frac{\text{hypp}}{\Gamma, \varphi_1 \vdash \varphi_2} \quad \frac{\text{hypp}}{\Gamma, \varphi_1 \vdash \neg \varphi_2}}{\frac{\Gamma, \varphi_1 \vdash \bot}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \varphi_1} \neg_i} \neg_e$$

Lemme 2

$$\frac{}{\Gamma,\varphi\rightarrow\psi,\varphi\vdash\psi}\rightarrow_{\mathrm{ax}}$$

preuve:

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\varphi\rightarrow\psi,\varphi\vdash\varphi\rightarrow\psi} \text{ ax }}{\Gamma,\varphi\rightarrow\psi,\varphi\vdash\varphi} \xrightarrow{\Gamma,\varphi\rightarrow\psi,\varphi\vdash\varphi} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}}_{e}$$

• Lemme Classique

preuve:

Lemme 1

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \varphi}{\Gamma \vdash \varphi} \neg \neg_e$$

$$\frac{\frac{\text{hypp}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \varphi}}{\frac{\Gamma, \neg \varphi \vdash \neg \varphi}{\Gamma, \neg \varphi \vdash \neg \neg \varphi}} \text{aff}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, \neg \varphi \vdash \bot}{\Gamma \vdash \varphi} \text{raa}}{\Gamma \vdash \varphi}$$

## Partie II. Logique minimale:

N=° 1.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash p \lor (p \land q)} \operatorname{ax} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma, p \vdash p} \operatorname{ax} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma, p \land q \vdash p \land q} \underset{\vee}{\wedge_e} \operatorname{Avec} \Gamma = \{p \lor (p \land q)\}}{\underline{p \lor (p \land q) \vdash p}}$$

N=° 2.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash p} \operatorname{ax} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash p \to \neg p} \operatorname{ax} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash p} \operatorname{ax}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg p} \xrightarrow{\neg_{\operatorname{ei}}} \rightarrow_{e} \qquad \operatorname{Avec} \Gamma = \{p \to \neg p, p\}$$

N=° 3.

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, p \vdash p \to q \lor r} \text{ ax}}{\underline{\Gamma, p \vdash p}} \xrightarrow{\Gamma, p \vdash p} \xrightarrow{Ax} \frac{\Gamma, p \vdash p}{\Gamma, p, q \vdash s} \xrightarrow{Ax} \frac{\Gamma, p, r \vdash s}{\Gamma, p, r \vdash s} \xrightarrow{V_e} \frac{\Gamma, p \vdash s}{\underline{p \to (q \lor r), q \to s, r \to s \vdash p \to s}} \xrightarrow{Ax}$$

Avec  $\Gamma = \{p \to (q \lor r), q \to s, r \to s\}$ 

N=° 4.

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash p \rightarrow q}{\Gamma \vdash p} \text{ax} \qquad \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash p \wedge r}}{\Gamma \vdash p} \overset{\text{ax}}{\rightarrow_e} \qquad \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash p \wedge r}}{\Gamma \vdash r \rightarrow s} \text{ax} \qquad \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash p \wedge r}}{\Gamma \vdash r} \overset{\text{ax}}{\rightarrow_e} \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash q \wedge s}{\Gamma \vdash q \wedge s} \wedge_i$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{p \to q, r \to s, p \land r\}$$

N=° 5.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash p \lor r} \text{ax} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma, p \vdash q} \xrightarrow{}_{\text{ax}}}{\Gamma, p \vdash q \lor s} \bigvee_{i}^{g} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma, r \vdash s} \xrightarrow{}_{\text{ax}}}{\Gamma, r \vdash q \lor s} \bigvee_{e}$$

 $N=^{\circ} 6$ .

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash (p \lor q) \to r}{\Gamma_1 \vdash p} \text{ax} \qquad \frac{\overline{\Gamma_1 \vdash p}}{\Gamma_1 \vdash p \lor q} \overset{\text{ds}}{\to_e} \qquad \frac{\Gamma_2 \vdash (p \lor q) \to r}{\Gamma_2 \vdash p \lor q} \text{ax} \qquad \frac{\overline{\Gamma_2 \vdash q}}{\Gamma_2 \vdash p \lor q} \overset{\text{dx}}{\to_e} \\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash r}{(p \lor q) \to r \vdash (p \to r) \land (q \to r)} \land_i + \to_i$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma_1 = \{(p \vee q) \to r, p\}$$
 et  $\Gamma_2 = \{(p \vee q) \to r, q\}$ 

#### Partie III. Lois de De Morgan

N=°7.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma_1 \vdash \neg (p \lor q)} \operatorname{ax} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma_1 \vdash p} \operatorname{ax}}{\Gamma_1 \vdash p \lor q} \vee_i^g}{\frac{\neg (p \lor q) \vdash \neg p}{-e_i}} \quad \frac{\underline{\Gamma_2 \vdash \neg (p \lor q)} \operatorname{ax} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma_2 \vdash q} \operatorname{ax}}{\Gamma_2 \vdash p \lor q} \vee_i^d}{\frac{\neg (p \lor q) \vdash \neg p}{-e_i} \wedge_i}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma_1 = \{ \neg (p \vee q), p \}$$
 et  $\Gamma_2 = \{ \neg (p \vee q), q \}$ 

N=° 8.

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash\neg p\land\neg q}{\Gamma,q\vdash\neg q}^{\text{ax}}}{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash\neg q}{\Gamma}^{\land e}} \xrightarrow{\Gamma,q\vdash q}^{\text{ax}} \underset{\neg e}{\underbrace{\frac{\Gamma,p\vdash\neg p\land\neg q}{\Gamma,p\vdash\neg p}}{\Gamma}^{\land e}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,p\vdash p}{\Gamma,p\vdash\neg p}}^{\text{ax}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,p\vdash\neg p\land\neg q}{\Gamma,p\vdash\neg p}\land \frac{q}{e}}^{\land e}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\neg p\land\neg q,p\lor q\vdash\bot}{\neg p\land\neg q\vdash (p\lor q)}}^{\neg e}}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{ \neg p \land \neg q, p \lor q \}$$

N=° 9.

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, \neg q \vdash p \land q}{\Gamma, \neg q \vdash p \land q} \land_{e}^{d}}{\frac{\Gamma, \neg q \vdash \neg q}{\Gamma, \neg q \vdash \bot}} \xrightarrow{\neg e} \frac{\text{ax}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg p \lor \neg q} \text{ax} \qquad \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \neg p \vdash p \land q}{\Gamma, \neg p \vdash p} \land_{e}^{d}}{\Gamma, \neg p \vdash p} \land_{e}^{e}}{\frac{\Gamma, \neg p \vdash p \land q}{\Gamma, \neg p \vdash \bot}} \land_{e}^{e}}$$

$$\frac{\neg p \lor \neg q, p \land q \vdash \bot}{\neg p \lor \neg q \vdash \neg (p \land q)} \neg_{e}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{ \neg p \lor \neg q, p \land q \}$$

N=° 10.

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg p \land \neg \neg q}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg p \land \neg \neg q} \stackrel{\text{q.7}}{\wedge_e^g}}{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg p \land \neg \neg q}{\Gamma \vdash p} \stackrel{\text{q.7}}{\neg \neg_e}} \frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg p \land \neg \neg q}{\Gamma \vdash q} \stackrel{\text{q.7}}{\wedge_e^d}}{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg p \land \neg \neg q}{\Gamma \vdash q} \land_i}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \bot}{\neg (p \land q) \vdash \neg p \lor \neg q} \text{raa}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{ \neg (p \land q), \neg (\neg p \lor \neg q) \}$$

### Partie IV. Logique intuitionniste

N=° 11.

$$\frac{\frac{\neg p,p \vdash p}{\neg p,p \vdash p} \underset{\neg p}{\text{ax}} \quad \frac{\neg p,p \vdash \neg p}{\neg p,p \vdash \bot} \underset{e}{\vdash_{e}}{\neg p,p \vdash q} \underset{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow_{i}}$$

N=° 12.

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash q}\text{ax}}{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash p}}\text{ax} \qquad \frac{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash q}\text{ax}}{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash p}}\text{ax}}{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash p}}\text{ax}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash q}\text{ax}}{\frac{\Gamma,q\vdash q}{\Gamma,q\vdash p}}\text{ax}$$

$$\frac{P\lor q,\neg q\vdash p}{P}$$

$$\text{Avec }\Gamma=\{p\lor q,\neg q\}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{ p \lor q, \neg q \}$$

N=° 13.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \neg (p \rightarrow q)} \quad \frac{\overline{\Gamma, p \vdash q}}{\Gamma \vdash p \rightarrow q} \xrightarrow{\neg_e}^{\text{ax}}}{\frac{\Gamma \vdash \bot}{\Gamma \vdash p} \bot_e} \xrightarrow{\neg(p \rightarrow q) \vdash q \rightarrow p}^{\text{ax}}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{ \neg (p \to q), q \}$$

### Partie V. logique classique

N=° 14.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash q \lor \neg q} \text{t.e.} \quad \frac{\frac{}{\Gamma, q, p \vdash q} \text{ax}}{\Gamma, q \vdash (p \to q) \lor (p \to r)} \lor_i^g + \to_i \quad \frac{\frac{\text{Voir ci-dessous}}{\Gamma, \neg q, p \vdash r} \text{ax}}{\frac{}{\Gamma, \neg q, p \vdash r} \lor_i^d + \to_i} \\ \frac{}{p \to (q \lor r) \vdash (p \to q) \lor (p \to r)} \lor_e^g + \cdots }{}_{v_e}$$

Le ci-dessous en question :

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma_2 \vdash p \to (q \lor r)} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \qquad \overline{\Gamma_2 \vdash p} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \qquad \overline{\Gamma_1, r \vdash r} \text{ax} \qquad \overline{\Gamma_2, q \vdash q} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \qquad \overline{\Gamma_2, q \vdash q} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \overline{\Gamma_2, q \vdash q} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \overline{\Gamma_2, q \vdash q} \overset{\text{ax}}{-} \overset{\text{ax}}$$

Avec 
$$\Gamma = \{p \to (q \vee r)\}$$
 et  $\Gamma_2 = \Gamma \cup \{\neg q, p\}$ 

 $N=^{\circ} 15.$