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Basic Proof Theory

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Preliminaries

1.1.1 Subformulas

Definition 1.1 () *The notion of **positive**, **negative**, **strictly positive** subformula are defined in a similar style*

1. *A is a positive and a strictly positive subformula of itself*
2. *if $B \wedge C$ or $B \vee C$ is a positive [negative, strictly positive] subformula of A, then so are B, C*
3. *if $\forall x B$ or $\exists x B$ is a positive [negative, strictly positive] subformula of A, then so is $B[x/t]$ for any t free for x in B*

4. *if $B \to C$ is a positive [negative] subformula of A, then B is a negative [positive] subformula of A, and C is a positive [negative] subformula of A*

5. *if $B \to C$ is a strictly positive subformula of A then so is C*

A strictly positive subformula of A is called a ***strictly positive part (s.p.p.)*** *of A*

1.1.2 Contexts and Formula Occurrences

Formula occurrences (f.o.'s) will play an even more important role than the formulas themselves. An f.o. is nothing but a formula with a position in another structure (prooftree, sequent, a larger formula etc.).

A **context** is nothing but a formula with an occurrences of a special propositional variable. Alternatively, a context is sometimes described as a formula with a hole in it.

Definition 1.2 () *We define* ***positive*** *($\mathcal{P}$) and* ***negative (formula-)contexts*** *($\mathcal{N}$) simultaneously by an induction definition. The symbol "$*$" functions as a special proposition lett, a* ***placeholder***

1. $* \in \mathcal{P}$

and if $B^+ \in \mathcal{P}, B^- \in \mathcal{N}$ *and* A *is any formula, then*

2. $A \wedge B^+, B^+ \wedge A, A \vee B^+, B^+ \vee A, A \to B^+, B^- \to A, \forall x B^+, \exists x B^+ \in \mathcal{P}$

3. $A \wedge B^-, B^- \wedge A, A \vee B^-, B^- \vee A, A \to B^-, B^+ \to A, \forall x B^-, \exists x B^- \in \mathcal{N}$

The set of ***formula contexts*** *is the union of* $\mathcal{P}$ *and* $\mathcal{N}$*. Note that a context contains always only a single occurrence of* $*$*.*

For arbitrary contexts we sometimes write $F[*], G[*], \ldots$ *THen* $F[A], G[A], \ldots$ *are the formulas obtained by replacing* $*$ *by* A

The ***strictly positive*** *contexts* $\mathcal{SP}$ *are defined by*

4. $* \in \mathcal{SP}$*; and if* $B \in \mathcal{SP}$*, then*

5. $A \wedge B, B \wedge A, A \vee B, B \vee A, A \to B, \forall x B, \exists x B \in \mathcal{SP}$

An alternative definition

$$\mathcal{P} = * \mid A \wedge \mathcal{P} \mid \mathcal{P} \wedge A \mid A \vee \mathcal{P} \mid \mathcal{P} \vee A \mid A \to \mathcal{P} \mid \mathcal{N} \to A \mid \forall x \mathcal{P} \mid \exists x \mathcal{P}$$

$$\mathcal{N} = A \wedge \mathcal{N} \mid \mathcal{N} \wedge A \mid A \vee \mathcal{N} \mid \mathcal{N} \vee A \mid A \to \mathcal{N} \mid \mathcal{P} \to A \mid \forall x \mathcal{N} \mid \exists x \mathcal{N}$$

$$\mathcal{SP} = * \mid A \wedge \mathcal{SP} \mid \mathcal{SP} \wedge A \mid A \vee \mathcal{SP} \mid \mathcal{SP} \vee A \mid A \to \mathcal{SP} \mid \forall x \mathcal{SP} \mid \exists x \mathcal{SP}$$

A ***formula occurence (f.o.*** *for short) in a formula B is a literal subformula A together with a context indicating the place where A occurs.*

1.2 Simple type theories

Definition 1.3 (the set of simple types) *the set of* ***simple types*** $\mathcal{T}_{\to}$ *is constructed from a countable set of* ***type variables*** $P_0, P_1, \ldots$ *by means of a type-forming operation (****function-type constructor****)* $\to$

1. *type variables belong to* $\mathcal{T}_{\rightarrow}$

2. *if* $A, B \in \mathcal{T}_{\rightarrow}$*, then* $(A \rightarrow B) \in \mathcal{T}_{\rightarrow}$

A type of the form $A \rightarrow B$ *is called a* ***function type***

Definition 1.4 (Terms of the simply typed lambda calculus $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$) *All terms appear with a type; for terms of type* A *we use* t^A, s^A, r^A*. The terms are generated by the following three clauses*

1. *For each* $A \in T_{\rightarrow}$ *there is a countably infinite supply of variables of type A; for arbitrary variables of type* A *we use* $u^A, v^A, w^A, x^A, y^A, z^A$

2. *if* $t^{A \rightarrow B}, s^A$ *are terms, then* $App(t^{A \rightarrow B}, s^A)^B$ *is a term of type* B

3. if t^B is a term of type B and x^A a variable of type A, then $(\lambda x^A.t^B)^{A\to B}$

For $\mathrm{App}(t^{A\to B}, s^A)^B$ we usually write simply $(t^{A\to B}s^A)^B$

Definition 1.5 () *The set $FV(t)$ of variables free in t is specified by*

$$
\begin{aligned}
FV(x^A) &:= x^A \\
FV(ts) &:= FV(t) \cup FV(s) \\
FV(\lambda x.t) &:= FV(t) \backslash \{x\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Definition 1.6 (Substitution) *The operation of substitution of a term s for a variable x in a term t (notation $t[x/s]$) may be defined by recursion on* *the complexity of* t*, as follows*

$$x[x/s] \quad := s$$

$$y[x/s] \quad := y \text{ for } y \not\equiv x$$

$$(t_1 t_2)[x/s] := t_1[x/s]t_2[x/s]$$

$$(\lambda x.t)[x/s] := \lambda x.t$$

$$(\lambda y.t)[x/s] = \lambda y.t[x/s] \text{ for } y \not\equiv x; \text{ w.l.o.g. } y \notin FV(s)$$

Lemma 1.7 (Substitution lemma) *If* $x \not\equiv y, x \notin FV(t_2)$*, then*

$$t[x/t_1][y/t_2] \equiv t[y/t_2][x/t_1[y/t_2]]$$

Definition 1.8 (Conversion, reduction, normal form) *Let* T *be a set* *of terms, and let conv be a binary relation on* T*, written in infix notation:* t *conv* s*. If* t *conv* s*, we say that* t ***converts to*** s*;* t *is called a* ***redex*** *or* ***convertible*** *term and* s *the* ***conversum*** *of* t*. The replacement of a redex by its conversum is called a* ***conversion****. We write* $t \succ_1 s$ *(*t ***reduces in one step to*** s*) if* s *is obtained from* t *by replacement of a redex* t' *of* t *by a conversum* t'' *of* t'*. The relation* $\succ$ *(****properly reduces to****) is the transitive closure of* $\succ_1$ *and* $\succeq$ *(****reduces to****) is the reflexive and transitive closure of* $\succ_1$*. The relation* $\succeq$ *is said to be the notion of reduction* ***generated*** *by cont.*

With the notion of reduction generated by cony we associate a relation on T *called* ***conversion equality****:* $t =_{conv} s$ *(*t *is equal by conversion to* s*)*

if there is a sequence $t_0, \ldots, t_n$ *with* $t_0 \equiv t, t_n \equiv s$, *and* $t_i \preceq t_{i+1}$ *or* $t_i \succeq t_{i+1}$ *for each* $i, 0 \leq i < n$. *The subscript "conv" is usually omitted when clear from the context*

A term t *is in* ***normal form****, or* t *is* ***normal****, if* t *does not contain a redex.* t ***has a normal form*** *if there is a normal* s *such that* $t \succeq s$.

A ***reduction sequence*** *is a (finite or infinite) sequence of pairs* $(t_0, \delta_0), (t_1, \delta_1), \ldots$ *with* δ_i *an (occurrence of a) redex in* t_i *and* $t_i \succ t_{i+1}$ *by conversion of* δ_i, *for all* i. *This may be written as*

$$t_0 \overset{\delta_0}{\succ}_1 t_1 \overset{\delta_1}{\succ}_1 t_2 \overset{\delta_2}{\succ}_1 \ldots$$

We often omit the δ_i, *simply writing* $t_0 \succ_1 t_1 \succ_1 t_2$

Finite reduction sequences are partially ordered under the initial part relation ("sequence σ is an initial part of sequence τ"); the collection of finite reduction sequences starting from a term g forms a tree, the ***reduction tree*** *of t. The branches of this tree may be identified with the collection of all infinite and all terminating finite reduction sequences.*

A term is ***strongly normalizing*** *(is SN) if its reduction tree is finite*

β-conversion:

$$(\lambda x^A.t^B)s^A \ \ \mathrm{cont}_\beta \ \ t^B[x^A/s^A]$$

η-conversion:

$$\lambda x^A.tx \ \ \mathrm{cont}_\eta \ \ t \quad (x \notin \mathrm{FV}(t))$$

$\beta\eta$-conversion $\mathrm{cont}_{\beta\eta}$ is $\mathrm{cont}_\beta \cup \mathrm{cont}_\eta$

Definition 1.9 () *A relation R is said to be* ***confluent****, or to have the* ***Church-Rosser property*** *(CR), if whenever $t_0 R t_1$ and $t_0 R t_2$, then there is a t_3 s.t. $t_1 R t_3$ and $t_2 R t_3$. A relation R is said to be* ***weakly confluent*** *or to have the* ***weak Church-Rosser property*** *if whenever $t_0 R t_1, t_0 R t_2$ there is a t_3 s.t. $t_1 R^* t_3$ and $t_2 R^* t_3$ where R^* is the reflexive and transitive closure of T*

Theorem 1.10 () *For a confluent reduction relation $\succeq$ the normal forms of terms are unique. Furthermore, if $\succeq$ is a confluent reduction relation we* *have $t = t'$ iff there is a term t'' s.t. $t \succ t''$ and $t' \succ t''$*

Theorem 1.11 (Newman's lemma) *Let $\succeq$ be the transitive and reflexive closure of $\succ_1$, and let $\succ_1$ be weakly confluent. Then the normal form w.r.t. $\succ_1$ of a strongly normalizing t is unique. Moreover, if all terms are strongly normalizing w.r.t. $\succ_1$ then the relation $\succeq$ is confluent.*

Assume WCR, and let write $s \in UN$ to indicate that s has a unique normal form. Assume $t \in SN, t \notin UN$. Then there are two reduction sequences $t \succ_1 t'_1 \cdots \succ_1 t'$ and $t \succ_1 T''_1 \succ_1 \cdots \succ_1 t''$ with $t' \not\equiv t''$. Then either $t'_1 = t''_1$ or $t'_1 \neq t''_1$

In the first case we can take $t_1 := t_1' = t_1''$. In the second case, by WCR we can find a t^* s.t. $t^* \prec t_1', t_1''$; $t \in SN$ hence $t^* \succ t'''$ for some normal t'''. Since $t' \neq t'''$ or $t'' \neq t'''$, either $t_1' \notin UN$ or $t_1'' \notin UN$; so take $t_1 := t_1'$ if $t' \neq t'''$, $t_1 := t_1''$ otherwise.

Hence we can always find a $t_1 \prec t$ with $t_1 \notin UN$ and get an infinite sequence contradicting the SN of t

Definition 1.12 () *The* ***simple typed lambda calculus*** $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$ *is the calculus of β-reduction and β-equality on the set of terms of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$. $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$ has the term system as described with the following axioms and rules for $\prec$ ($\prec_\beta$)*

and $=$ *(is* $=_\beta$*)*

$$t \succeq t \quad (\lambda x^A.t^B)s^A \succeq t^B[x^A/s^A]$$

$$\frac{t \succeq s}{rt \succeq rs} \quad \frac{t \succ s}{tr \succ sr} \quad \frac{t \succeq s}{\lambda x.t \succeq \lambda x.s} \quad \frac{t \succeq s \quad s \succeq r}{t \succeq r}$$

$$\frac{t \succeq s}{t = s} \quad \frac{t = s}{s = t} \quad \frac{t = s \quad s = r}{t = r}$$

The ***extensional simple typed lambda calculus*** $\boldsymbol{\lambda\eta}_\rightarrow$ *is the calculus of* $\beta\eta$*-reduction and* $\beta\eta$*-equality and the ser of terms of* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_\rightarrow$*; in addition there is the axiom*

$$\lambda x.tx \succeq t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$$

Lemma 1.13 (Substitutivity of $\succ_\beta$ and $\succ_{\beta\eta}$) *For* $\succeq$ *either* $\succeq_\beta$ *or* $\succ_{\beta\eta}$

we have

$$\textit{if } s \succeq s' \textit{ then } s[y/s''] \succeq s'[y/s'']$$

By induction on the depth of a proof of $s \succeq s'$. It suffices to check the crucial

basis step, where s is $(\lambda x.t)t'$ and s' is $t[x/t']$.

$$(\lambda x.t)t'[y/s''] = (\lambda x.(t[y/s''])t'[y/s'']) = t[y/s''][x/t'[y/s'']] = t[x/t'][y/s'']$$

Proposition 1.14 () $\succ_{\beta,1}$ *and* $\succ_{\beta\eta,1}$ *are weakly confluent*

If the conversions leading from t to t' and t to t'' concern disjoint redexes,

then t''' is simply obtained by converting both redexes

If $t \equiv \ldots (\lambda x.s)s' \ldots$, $t' \equiv \ldots s[x/s'] \ldots$ and $t'' \equiv \ldots (\lambda x.s)s'' \ldots$, $s' \succ_1 s''$, then $t''' \equiv \ldots s[x/s''] \ldots$ and $t' \succeq t'''$ in as many steps as there are occurrences of x in s, hence *weak*

If $t \equiv \ldots (\lambda x.s)s' \ldots$, $t' \equiv \ldots s[x/s'] \ldots$ and $t'' \equiv \ldots (\lambda x.s'')s' \ldots$, $s \succ_1 s''$, then $t''' \equiv \ldots s''[x/s'] \ldots$

If $t \equiv \ldots (\lambda x.sx)s'$, $t' = \ldots (sx)[x/s'] \ldots$, $t'' = \ldots ss' \ldots$

Theorem 1.15 () *The terms of* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}, \boldsymbol{\lambda\eta}_{\rightarrow}$ *are SN for* $\succeq_\beta$ *and* $\succeq_{\beta\eta}$ *respectively, then hence the* β*- and* $\beta\eta$*-normal forms are unique*

From the preceding theorem it follows that the reduction relations are confluent. This can also be proved directly, without relying on strong normalization, by the following method, due to W. W. Tait and P. Martin-Löf (see Barendregt [1984, 3.2]) which also applies to the untyped lambda calculus. The idea is to prove confluence for a relation $\succeq_p$ which intuitively corresponds to conversion of a finite set of redexes such that in case of nesting the inner redexes are converted before the outer ones.

Definition 1.16 () *$\succeq_p$ on $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$ is generated by the axiom and rules*

$$(id) x \succeq_p x$$

$$(\lambda mon)\frac{t \succeq_p t'}{\lambda x.t \succeq_p \lambda x.t'} \qquad (appmon)\frac{t \succeq_p t' \quad s \succeq_p s'}{ts \succeq_p t's'}$$

$$(\beta par)\frac{t \succeq_p t' \quad s \succeq_p s'}{(\lambda x.t)s \succeq_p t'[x/s']}(\eta par)\frac{t \succeq_p t'}{\lambda x.tx \succeq_p t'}(x \notin FV(t))$$

Lemma 1.17 (Substitutivity of $\succ_p$) *If $t \succ_p t', s \succ_p s'$, then $t[x/s] \succ_p$*

$t'[x/s']$

By induction on t. Assume, w.l.o.g., $x \notin \mathrm{FV}(s)$

1. $t \equiv (\lambda y.t_1)t_2$, then

$$t \succeq_p t_1'[y/t_2']$$

$$t[x/s] \equiv (\lambda y.t_1[x/s])t_2[x/s] \succeq_p t_1'[x/s'][y/t_2'[x/s']] \equiv t_1'[y/t_2'][x/s']$$

2. $t \equiv \lambda x.t_1 x$

Lemma 1.18 () *$\succeq_p$ is confluent*

Induction on t

Theorem 1.19 () *β- and $\beta\eta$-reduction are confluent*

The reflexive closure of $\succ_1$ for $\beta\eta$-reduction is contained in $\succeq_p$, and $\succeq$ is therefore the transitive closure of $\succeq_p$. Write $t \succeq_{p,n} t'$ if there is a chain

$t \equiv t_0 \succeq_p t_1 \succeq_p \cdots \succeq_p t_n \equiv t'$. Then we show by induction on $n + m$

using the preceding lemma, that if $t \succeq_{p,n} t', t \succeq_{p,m} t''$ then there is a t''' s.t.

$t' \succeq_{p,m} t''', t'' \succeq_{p,n} t'''$

t [r,"$\alpha - 1$"][rd, "$n + m + 1 - \alpha$" $left$]t'_0[r, "1"][rd, "$n + m + 1 - \alpha$"]t'[rd]

t" [r,"$\alpha - 1$"]t'''_0[r]t'''

Definition 1.20 (Terms of typed combinatory logic $_{\to}$) *The terms are inductive defined as in the case of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\to}$, but now with the clauses*

1. *For each $A \in \mathcal{T}_{\to}$ there is a countably infinite supply of variables of type A; for arbitrary variables of type A we use $u^A, v^A, w^A, x^A, y^A, z^A$*

2. *for each* $A, B, C \in \mathcal{T}$ *there are constant terms*

$$\boldsymbol{k}^{A,B} \in A \to (B \to A)$$

$$\boldsymbol{s}^{A,B,C} \in (A \to (B \to C)) \to ((A \to B) \to (A \to C))$$

3. *if* $t^{A,B}, s^A$ *are terms, then so is* $t^{A,B}s$

$FV(\boldsymbol{k}) = FV(\boldsymbol{s}) = \emptyset$

Definition 1.21 () *The* ***weak reduction*** *relation* $\succeq_w$ *on the terms of* $_\to$ *is generated by a conversion relation* $cont_w$ *consisting of the following pairs*

$$\boldsymbol{k}^{A,B}x^Ay^B \;\; cont_w \;\; x, \quad \boldsymbol{s}^{A,B,C}x^{A\to(B\to C)}y^{A\to B}z^A \;\; cont_w \;\; xz(yz)$$

In otherwords, $_\to$ *is the term system defined above with the following* *axioms and rules for $\succeq_w$ and $=_w$*

$$t \succeq t \qquad \boldsymbol{k}xy \succeq x \quad \boldsymbol{s}xyz \succeq xz(yz)$$

$$\frac{t \succeq s}{rt \succeq rs} \quad \frac{t \succeq s}{tr \succeq sr} \quad \frac{t \succeq s \quad s \succeq r}{t \succeq r}$$

$$\frac{t \succeq s}{t = s} \qquad \frac{t = s}{s = t} \qquad \frac{t = s \quad s = r}{t = r}$$

Theorem 1.22 () *The weak reduction relation in $_{\to}$, is confluent and strongly*

normalizing, so normal forms are unique.

Theorem 1.23 () *To each term t in $_{\to}$, there is another term $\lambda^* x^A.t$ such*

that

1. $x^A \notin FV(\lambda^* x^A.t)$

2. $(\lambda^* x^A.t)s^A \succ_w t[x^A/s^A]$

$$\lambda^* x^A.x := \boldsymbol{s}^{A,A\to A,A}\boldsymbol{k}^{A,A\to A}\boldsymbol{k}^{A,A}$$

$$\lambda^* x^A.y^B := \boldsymbol{k}^{B,A}y^B \text{ for } y \not\equiv x$$

$$\lambda^* x^A.t_1^{B\to C}t_2^B := \boldsymbol{s}^{A,B,C}(\lambda^* x.t_1)(\lambda^* x.t_2)$$

Corollary 1.24 () $_{\to}$ *is* ***combinatorially complete****, i.e. for every applicative combination t of $\boldsymbol{k}, \boldsymbol{s}$ and variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots x_n$ there is a closed term s s.t. in* $_{\to} \vdash sx_1 \ldots x_n =_w t$*, in fact even* $_{\to} \vdash sx_1 \ldots x_n \succeq_w t$

Note that: it's not true that if $t = t'$ then $\lambda^* x.t = \lambda^* x.t'$. $\boldsymbol{k}x\boldsymbol{k} = x$ but

$\lambda^* x.\boldsymbol{kxk} = \boldsymbol{s}(\boldsymbol{s}(\boldsymbol{kk})(\boldsymbol{skk}))(\boldsymbol{kk})$, $\lambda^* x.x = \boldsymbol{skk}$

Definition 1.25 () *The **Church numerals** of type A are β-normal terms*

$\bar{n}_A$ of type $(A \to A) \to (A \to A), n \in \mathbb{N}$, defined by

$$\bar{n}_A := \lambda f^{A \to A} \lambda x^A . f^n(x)$$

where $f^0(x) := x, f^{n+1}(x) := f(f^n(x))$. $N_A = \{\bar{n}_A\}$

N.B. If we want to use $\beta\eta$-normal terms, we must use $\lambda f^{A \to A}.f$ instead of

$\lambda fx.fx$ for $\bar{1}_A$

Definition 1.26 () *A function fff $: \mathbb{N}^k \to \mathbb{N}$ is said to be **A-representable***

if there is a term F of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\to}$ s.t. (abbreviating $\bar{n}_A$ as $\bar{n}$)

$$F\bar{n}_1 \ldots \bar{n}_k = \overline{f(n_1, \ldots, n_k)}$$

for all $n_1, \ldots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}, \bar{n}_i = (\bar{n}_i)_A$

Definition 1.27 () ***Polynomials**, **extended polynomials***

1. *The n-argument **projections** $\boldsymbol{p}_i^n$ are given by $\boldsymbol{p}_i^n(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = x_i$, the unary constant functions $\boldsymbol{c}_m$ by $\boldsymbol{c}_m(x) = m$, and , are unary functions which satisfy $(S_n) = 1$, $(0) = 0$, where S is the successor function.*

2. *The n-argument function f is the **composition** of m-argument g, n-argument $h_1, \ldots, h_m$ if f satisfies $f(\bar{x}) = g(h_1(\bar{x}), \ldots, h_m(\bar{x}))$*

3. *The **polynomials** in n variables are generated from $\boldsymbol{p}_i^n, \boldsymbol{c}_m$, addition and multiplication by closure under composition. The **extended polynomials** are generated from $\boldsymbol{p}_i^n, \boldsymbol{c}_m, , \bar{s}g$, addition and multiplication by closure under proposition*

Exercise 1.2.1 *Show that all terms in β-normal form of type $(P \to P) \to (P \to P)$, P a propositional variable, are either of the form $\bar{n}_P$ or of the form $\lambda f^{P \to P}.f$*

1. $\lambda f^{P \to P} \lambda x^P.t^P$ and t is in β-normal form.

2. $\lambda f^{P \to P}.f$

Theorem 1.28 () *All extended polynomials are representable in* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_{\rightarrow}$

Abbreviate $\mathbb{N}_A$ as N.

$$F_{+} := \lambda x^N y^N f^{A\to A} z^A . x f (y f z)$$

$$F_{\times} := \lambda x^N y^N f^{A\to A} . x (y f)$$

$$F_{\boldsymbol{p}_i^k} := \lambda x_1^N \dots x_k^N . x_i$$

$$F_{\boldsymbol{c}_n} := \lambda x^N . \overline{n}$$

$$F \quad := \lambda x^N f^{A\to A} z^A . x (\lambda u^A . f z) z$$

$$F_{.} \quad := \lambda x^N f^{A\to A} z^A . x (\lambda u^A . z)(f z)$$

1.3 Three Types of Formalism

1.3.1 The BHK-interpretation

Minimal logic and intuitionistic logic differ only in the treatment of negation, or (equivalently) falsehood, and minimal implication logic is the same as intuitionistic implication logic

The informal interpretation underlying intuitionistic logic is the Brouwer-Heyting-Kolmogorov interpretation; this interpretation tells us what it means to prove a compound statement such as $A \to B$ in terms of what it means to prove the components B and A

A construction p proves $A \to B$ if p transforms any possible proof q of A into a proof $p(q)$ of B

A **logical law** of implication logic, according to the BHK-interpretation, is a formula for which we can give a proof, no matter how we interpret the atomic formulas. A **rule** is valid for this interpretation if we know how to construct a proof for the conclusion, given proofs of the premises

The following two rules for $\to$ are obviously valid on the basis of the BHK-interpretation:

1. If, starting from a hypothetical (unspecified) proof u of A, we can find a proof $t(u)$ of B, then we have in fact given a proof of $A \to B$ (without the assumption that u proves A). This proof may be denoted by $\lambda u.t(u)$.

2. Given a proof t of $A \to B$, and a proof s of A, we can apply t to s to obtain a proof of B. For this proof we may write $\mathrm{App}(t, s)$ or ts (t applied to s).

1.3.2 A natural deduction system for minimal implication logic

Characteristic for natural deduction is the use of assumptions which may be **closed** at some later step in the deduction.

The assumptions in a deduction which are occurrences of the same formula with the same marker form together an **assumption class**. The notations

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
[A]^u & A^u & \mathcal{D}' & \mathcal{D}' \\
\mathcal{D} & \mathcal{D} & [A] & A \\
B & B & \mathcal{D} & \mathcal{D} \\
 & & B & B
\end{array}
$$

have the following meaning, from left to right:

1. a deduction $\mathcal{D}$, with conclusion B and a set $[A]$ of open assumptions,

consisting of all occurrences of the formula A at top nodes of the prooftree $\mathcal{D}$ with marker u (note: both B and the $[A]$ are part of $\mathcal{D}$, and we do not talk about the **multiset** $[A]^u$ since we are dealing with formula occurrences);

2. a deduction $\mathcal{D}$, with conclusion B and a single assumption of the form A marked u occurring at some top node;

3. deduction $\mathcal{D}$ with a deduction $\mathcal{D}'$, with conclusion A, substituted for the assumptions $[A]^u$ of $\mathcal{D}$; (4) the same, but now for a single assumption occurrence A in $\mathcal{D}$.

[h]0.3 $[A]^u$ $\mathcal{D}$ B $\to$I$, u$ $A \to B$
[h]0.3 $\mathcal{D}$ $A \to B$ $\mathcal{D}'$ A $\to$E B

4. the formula A shown is the conclusion of $\mathcal{D}'$ as well as the formula in an assumption class of $\mathcal{D}$.

We now consider a system for the minimal theory of implication.

A single formula occurrence A labelled with a marker is a single-node prooftree, representing a deduction with conclusion A from open assumption A.