

Introduction to Computational Logic

Homework 1

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(1) Show $q \Rightarrow r \vdash (p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow r)$ is valid.

1	$q \Rightarrow r$	premise
2	$p \Rightarrow q$	assumption
3	p	assumption
4	q	\Rightarrow e 3, 2
5	r	\Rightarrow e 4, 1
6	$p \Rightarrow r$	\Rightarrow i 3 – 5
7	$(p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow r)$	\Rightarrow i 2 – 6

(2) Show $\vdash \neg p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q))$ is valid.

1	$\neg p$	assumption
2	p	assumption
3	p	assumption
4	\perp	\neg e 3, 1
5	q	\perp e 4
6	$p \Rightarrow q$	\Rightarrow i 3 – 5
7	$p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q)$	\Rightarrow i 2 – 6
8	$\neg p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow q))$	\Rightarrow i 1 – 7

(3) Show $p \Rightarrow q \vdash \neg p \vee q$ is valid.

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

(4) Show $(s \Rightarrow p) \vee (t \Rightarrow q) \vdash (s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$ is valid.

1	$(s \Rightarrow p) \vee (t \Rightarrow q)$	premise
2	$s \Rightarrow p$	assumption
3	$p \vee \neg p$	LEM
4	p	assumption
5	$t \Rightarrow p$	\Rightarrow i 4
6	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee i ₂ 5
7	$\neg p$	assumption
8	s	assumption
9	p	\Rightarrow e 8, 2
10	\perp	\neg e 9, 7
11	q	\perp e 10
12	$s \Rightarrow q$	\Rightarrow i 8 – 11
13	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee i ₁ 12
14	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee e 3, 4 – 6, 7 – 13
15	$t \Rightarrow q$	assumption
16	$q \vee \neg q$	LEM
17	q	assumption
18	$s \Rightarrow q$	\Rightarrow i 17
19	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee i ₁ 18
20	$\neg q$	assumption
21	t	assumption
22	q	\Rightarrow e 21, 15
23	\perp	\neg e 22, 20
24	p	\perp e 23
25	$t \Rightarrow p$	\Rightarrow i 21 – 24
26	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee i ₂ 25
27	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee e 16, 17 – 19, 20 – 26
28	$(s \Rightarrow q) \vee (t \Rightarrow p)$	\vee e 1, 2 – 14, 15 – 27

(5) Show $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow r, r \Rightarrow s, q \wedge \neg s \vdash \neg p$ is valid.

1	$p \wedge q \Rightarrow r$	premise
2	$r \Rightarrow s$	premise
3	$q \wedge \neg s$	premise
4	q	\wedge e ₁ 3
5	$\neg s$	\wedge e ₂ 3
6	$\neg r$	MT 2, 5
7	$\neg(p \wedge q)$	MT 1, 6
8	p	assumption
9	$p \wedge q$	\wedge i 8, 4
10	\perp	\neg e 9, 7
11	$\neg p$	\neg i 8 – 10