# Práctica 3: Demostración en Lógica Proposicional

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# ${\bf \acute{I}ndice}$

		nántica
	1.1	Ejercicio 1
	1.2	Ejercicio 2
	1.3	Ejercicio 3
2	Dod	ducción Natural
		Ejercicio 5
	2.2	Ejercicio 6
	2.3	Ejercicio 7

# 1 Semántica

### 1.1 Ejercicio 1

Determinar el valor de verdad de las siguientes proposiciones (fórmulas). El valor de verdad de P,Q:Verdadero y el de S,T:Falso

1.  $(\neg P \lor Q)$ 

 $\neg(V) \lor V$  $F \lor V$ V

2.  $(P \lor (S \land T) \lor Q)$ 

 $(V \vee (F \wedge F) \vee V)$   $(V \vee F \vee V)$   $(V \vee V)$  V

3.  $\neg (Q \lor S)$ 

 $\neg(V \lor F)$   $\neg(V)$  F

 $4. \ (\neg P \lor S) \iff (\neg P \land \neg S)$ 

 $\begin{array}{ccc} (\neg V \vee F) & \Longleftrightarrow & (\neg V \wedge \neg F) \\ F & \Longleftrightarrow & F \\ & V \end{array}$ 

5.  $((P \lor S) \land (T \lor Q))$ 

 $((V \lor F) \land (F \lor V))$  $(V \land V)$ V

6.  $(((P \lor S) \land (T \lor Q)) \iff (P \lor (S \land T) \lor Q))$ 

$$\begin{split} (((V \vee F) \wedge (F \vee V)) &\iff (V \vee (F \wedge F) \vee V)) \\ ((V \wedge V) &\iff (V \vee F \vee V)) \\ (V &\iff (V \vee V)) \\ (V &\iff V) \\ V \end{split}$$

7.  $(\neg Q \land \neg S)$ 

 $(\neg V \wedge \neg F)$  $(F \wedge V)$ F

## 1.2 Ejercicio 2

Dado una fórmula  $\tau$ , demostrar que existe otra fórmula  $\tau'$  equivalente a  $\tau$ , que usa solo los conectivos  $\neg$  y  $\lor$ .

1. Caso Base:

$$\tau = P$$

Donde sólo usamos  $\neg, \lor$  y no usamos  $\land, \Rightarrow$ 

2. Caso Inductivo:

\

$$\tau = \alpha \vee \beta$$

$$\stackrel{H.I}{\equiv} \alpha' \vee \beta'$$

\*\* HI :  $\alpha$  ,  $\beta$  se pueden escribir usando  $\neg$ ,  $\lor$ .  $\exists \alpha', \beta'$  equivalentes  $\alpha = \alpha'$  ,  $\beta = \beta'$ .

• ¬

$$\tau = \neg \alpha$$
$$\equiv \neg \alpha'$$
$$\equiv \tau'$$

 $\exists \tau' \equiv \tau \text{ usando } \neg, \lor.$ 

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$$\tau \equiv \alpha \wedge \beta$$

$$\stackrel{(??)}{\equiv} \neg (\neg \alpha' \vee \neg \beta')$$

Queremos que toda evaluación que valide  $\alpha \land \beta$  valide  $\neg(\neg \alpha' \lor \neg \beta')$ . Por tanto, Sea  $v \models \alpha \land \beta \iff v \models \alpha \ y \ v \models \beta$  por HI  $v \models \alpha' \ y \ v \models \beta'$ . Qué podemos decir de las negaciones y sus equivalencias ?  $v \not\models \neg \alpha' \ o \ v \not\models \neg \beta'$  en particular,  $v \not\models \neg \alpha' \lor \neg \beta'$ , pero si sucede que ...

$$v \models \neg(\neg \alpha' \lor \neg \beta')$$

Como v es arbitrario...

$$\underbrace{\alpha \wedge \beta}_{\tau} \equiv \neg (\neg \alpha' \vee \neg \beta')$$

y como  $\alpha', \beta'$  están escritos con  $\neg, \lor$  entonces  $\tau'$  también.

• ==

$$\tau = \alpha \implies \beta$$

$$\stackrel{(??)}{\equiv} \neg \alpha' \lor \beta'$$

Queremos entonces que toda evaluación que valide  $\alpha \implies \beta$  valide  $\neg \alpha' \lor \beta'$ . Por tanto, Sea  $v \models \alpha \implies \beta \iff v \not\models \alpha$  o  $v \models \beta$ . En particular  $v \not\models \alpha \iff v \models \neg \alpha$ . Dicho esto

$$v \models \neg \alpha' \lor \beta'$$

Dado que v es arbitrario

$$\tau \equiv \neg \alpha' \vee \beta'$$

### 1.3 Ejercicio 3

Nos piden determinar si las siguientes expresiones son tautologías, contradicciones o contingencias. Primero definamos qué son estos conceptos :

- Tautología: una fórmula (expresión lógica) que es siempre verdadera, sin importar los valores de verdad de sus componentes. Una fórmula lógica  $\tau$  es una tautología si para toda valuación v, se cumple que:  $v \models \tau$
- Contradicción: La fórmula es falsa bajo toda valuación, es decir, nunca resulta verdadera, sin importar los valores de las variables.  $\forall v, v \not\models \tau$
- Contingencia: Es verdadera para algunas valuaciones y falsa para otras. Es decir, a veces vale, a veces no, depende de los valores de verdad de sus variables.  $\exists v, v\tau \quad y \quad \exists v', v'\tau$

Ahora bien, nos dicen que  $\tau \implies \sigma$  es tautología y  $\rho \implies \zeta$  es contradicción.

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$$(\tau \implies \sigma) \lor (\rho \implies \zeta)$$

Suponemos que existe valuación que la haga falsa. Entonces  $v \not\models (\tau \implies \sigma) \lor (\rho \implies \zeta)$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} v\not\models(\tau\implies\sigma)\vee(\rho\implies\zeta)\\ v\not\models(\tau\implies\sigma)\quad v\not\models(\rho\implies\zeta)\\ \tau\implies\sigma\text{ no es tautología. Abs!} \end{array}$$

• 
$$(\tau \Longrightarrow \rho) \lor (\sigma \Longrightarrow \zeta)$$

Suponemos que existe valuación  $v: P \to \{V, F\}$  tal que  $v \not\models (\tau \implies \rho) \lor (\sigma \implies \zeta)$  Entonces,

$$v \not\models (\tau \implies \rho) \text{ y } v \not\models (\sigma \implies \zeta)$$
  
 $v \models \tau \text{ y } v \not\models \rho \text{ y } v \models \sigma \text{ y } v \not\models \zeta$   
Si  $\tau \implies \rho$  es tautología,  $v \not\models \tau$  o  $v \models \sigma$   
Si  $\sigma \implies \zeta$  es contradicción,  $v \models \rho$  o  $v \not\models \zeta$ 

Con esto tenemos,  $v \models \rho$  y  $v \not\models \rho$  lo cual es ABS! con lo cual  $\Rightarrow \not\exists v$  tal que  $v \not\models (\tau \implies \rho) \lor (\sigma \implies \zeta) \Rightarrow$  es Tautología

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$$(\rho \implies \sigma) \lor (\zeta \implies \sigma)$$

## 2 Deducción Natural

#### 2.1 Ejercicio 5

1. modus ponens relativizado:  $(\rho \implies \sigma \implies \tau) \implies (\rho \implies \sigma) \implies \rho \implies \tau$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_{e}} \frac{(\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)), (\rho \implies \sigma), \rho \vdash \tau}{(\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)), (\rho \implies \sigma) \vdash \rho \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_{i}} \frac{(\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)), (\rho \implies \sigma) \implies \rho \implies \tau}{\vdash (\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)) \implies (\rho \implies \sigma) \implies \rho \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_{i}}$$

2. Reducción al absurdo :  $(\rho \implies \bot) \implies \neg \rho$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \bot \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} }{\frac{\rho \Rightarrow \bot, \rho \vdash \bot}{\rho \Rightarrow \bot \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg_i} \Rightarrow_i}$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash (\rho \implies \bot) \implies \neg \rho}$$

3. Introducción de la doble negación  $\rho \implies \neg \neg \rho$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \qquad \Gamma \vdash \neg \rho \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \qquad \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg e} \frac{\Gamma, \neg \rho \vdash \bot}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg i} \Rightarrow_{i}$$

4. Eliminación de la triple negación  $\neg\neg\neg\rho \implies \neg\rho$ 

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \overline{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg \neg_{i}} \overline{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \overline{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg \neg \rho, \rho \vdash \bot} \neg_{i} \overline{\neg \neg \neg \rho \vdash \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\neg \neg \rho} \Rightarrow_{i} \overline{\vdash \neg \neg \neg \rho} \Longrightarrow \neg \rho$$

5. Contraposición  $(\rho \implies \sigma) \implies (\neg \sigma \implies \neg \rho)$ 

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c|c}
\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma & \text{ax} & \hline{\Gamma \vdash \rho} & \text{ax} \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \sigma & & \hline{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} & \text{ax} \\
\hline
\frac{\Gamma \vdash \sigma}{(\rho \implies \sigma), \neg \sigma, \rho \vdash \bot} & \neg_e \\
\hline
\frac{(\rho \implies \sigma), \neg \sigma \vdash \neg \rho}{(\rho \implies \sigma) \vdash \neg \sigma \implies \neg \rho} & \Rightarrow_i \\
\hline
\vdash (\rho \implies \sigma) \implies (\neg \sigma \implies \neg \rho) & \Rightarrow_i
\end{array}$$

6. Adjunción  $((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau) \iff (\rho \implies \sigma \implies \tau)$ 

 $\bullet \implies$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \Gamma \vdash \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash (\rho \land \sigma)} \xrightarrow{\diamond_e} \xrightarrow{\land_i} \frac{((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau), \rho, \sigma \vdash \tau}{((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau), \rho \vdash \sigma \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_i} \frac{((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau) \vdash \rho \implies \sigma \implies \tau}{\vdash ((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau) \implies (\rho \implies \sigma \implies \tau)} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_i}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{he}_1} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma \implies \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{he}_2} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma \implies \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{he}_2} \frac{(\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)), (\rho \land \sigma) \vdash \tau}{(\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)) \vdash (\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_i} \xrightarrow{\vdash (\rho \implies (\sigma \implies \tau)) \implies ((\rho \land \sigma) \implies \tau)} \Rightarrow_i$$

7. DeMorgan (I)  $\neg(\rho \lor \sigma) \iff (\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma)$ 

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$$\frac{\frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\rho\vdash\rho}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\rho\vdash\rho\vee\sigma} \overset{ax}{\vee_{i_{1}}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\rho\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\rho\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\rho\vee\sigma} \overset{ax}{\vee_{i_{2}}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\rho\vee\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \overset{ax}{\vee_{e}} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)\vdash\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma\vdash\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma),\sigma}{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)} \qquad \frac{\neg(\rho\vee\sigma)$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho}{\Gamma, (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash (\rho \lor \sigma)} = \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho} = \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \neg \rho}}{\frac{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \neg \rho}} = \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash (\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma)}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \neg \rho}}{\frac{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}} = \frac{\frac{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash (\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma)}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}}{\frac{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}} = \frac{\frac{\alpha \times (\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma)}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}}{\frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}} = \frac{\frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}}{\frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \neg \sigma}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma) \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma) \vdash \neg (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}{(\neg \rho \lor \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma)}} = \frac{(\neg \rho \land \neg \sigma), (\rho \lor \sigma),$$

8. DeMorgan (II)  $\neg(\rho \land \sigma) \iff (\neg \rho \lor \neg \sigma)$ . Para  $\Rightarrow$  es necesario usar principios de razonamiento clásico.

•  $\Longrightarrow$  falta!!

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$$\frac{\Gamma' \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{\Gamma' \vdash \rho \land \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad e_{2} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \sigma} \land e_{2} \qquad e_{2} \qquad e_{3} \qquad e_{4} \qquad e_{4}$$

9. Conmutatividad  $\wedge : (\rho \wedge \sigma) \implies (\sigma \wedge \rho)$ 

$$\frac{(\rho \land \sigma) \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{(\rho \land \sigma) \vdash \sigma} \land_{e_{2}} \qquad \frac{(\rho \land \sigma) \vdash \rho \land \sigma}{(\rho \land \sigma) \vdash \rho} \land_{e_{1}} 
\frac{(\rho \land \sigma) \vdash (\sigma \land \rho)}{\vdash (\rho \land \sigma) \implies (\sigma \land \rho)} \Rightarrow_{i}$$

10. Asociatividad  $\wedge: ((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \iff (\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau))$ 

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$$\frac{\frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash ((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau)}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash (\rho \wedge \sigma)} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{1}}} \frac{\frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash (\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau}{\wedge_{e_{1}}} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{1}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash (\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \rho \wedge \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{1}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash (\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash (\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2}}} \frac{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma}{((\rho \wedge \sigma) \wedge \tau) \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\wedge_{e_{2$$

• <=

$$\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho} \underset{\wedge e_{1}}{\overset{\text{ax}}{\underbrace{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{1}} \wedge e_{2}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{1}} \underset{\wedge e_{2}}{\overset{\text{ax}}{\underbrace{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{2}} \wedge e_{2}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}} \underset{\wedge e_{2}}{\overset{\text{ax}}{\underbrace{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{2}} \wedge e_{2}}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}} \underset{\wedge e_{2}}{\overset{\text{ax}}{\underbrace{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{2}} \wedge e_{2}}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}}} \underset{\wedge e_{2}}{\overset{\text{ax}}{\underbrace{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{\wedge e_{2}} \wedge e_{2}}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}}}_{\wedge e_{2}}} \underbrace{\frac{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)}_{(\rho \wedge (\sigma \wedge \tau)) \vdash \sigma \wedge \tau}_{\wedge e_{2}}}}_{\wedge e_{2}}$$

11. Conmutatividad  $\vee : (\rho \vee \sigma) \implies (\sigma \vee \rho)$ 

$$\frac{ \frac{}{(\rho \vee \sigma) \vdash (\rho \vee \sigma)} \text{ ax } \qquad \frac{\overline{(\rho \vee \sigma), \rho \vdash \rho} \text{ ax}}{(\rho \vee \sigma), \rho \vdash (\sigma \vee \rho)} \vee_{i_{2}} \qquad \frac{\overline{(\rho \vee \sigma), \sigma \vdash \sigma} \text{ ax}}{(\rho \vee \sigma), \sigma \vdash (\sigma \vee \rho)} \vee_{i_{1}} \\ \frac{(\rho \vee \sigma) \vdash (\sigma \vee \rho)}{\vdash (\rho \vee \sigma) \implies (\sigma \vee \rho)} \Rightarrow_{i}$$

12. Asociatividad  $\vee: ((\rho \vee \sigma) \vee \tau) \iff (\rho \vee (\sigma \vee \tau))$ 

 $\bullet \implies$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\rho \lor \sigma) \lor \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\rho \lor \sigma) \lor \tau} = \frac{\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho}}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho} = \frac{x}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho} \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)}{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{1}} \frac{\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \sigma}}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \sigma \lor \tau} \lor_{i_{1}}}{\Gamma, \sigma \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{2}} \frac{\overline{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \tau}}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{2}}}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{2}} \frac{\overline{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma} \lor_{i_{2}}}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{2}}}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)} \lor_{i_{2}} \frac{((\rho \lor \sigma) \lor \tau) \vdash \rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau)}{\vdash ((\rho \lor \sigma) \lor \tau) \implies (\rho \lor (\sigma \lor \tau))} \Rightarrow_{i}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\rho\vdash\rho}\text{ ax}}{\Gamma,\rho\vdash\rho\vee\sigma}^{\text{ax}}}{\frac{\Gamma,\rho\vdash\rho\vee\sigma}{\Gamma,\rho\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{1}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash\sigma}\text{ ax}}{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash\rho}\text{ ax}}{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash\rho\vee\sigma}{\Gamma,\sigma\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash(\rho\vee\sigma)\vee\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau}^{\text{vi}_{2}}}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\Gamma,\tau\vdash\tau}{\Gamma,\tau}^{\text{vi$$

#### 2.2 Ejercicio 6

Imprescindible usar lógica clásica.

1. Absurdo clásico :  $(\neg \tau \implies \bot) \implies \tau$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \tau \implies \bot \qquad \Gamma \vdash \neg \tau}{\Gamma, \neg \tau \vdash \bot} \stackrel{\text{ax}}{\Rightarrow} e$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg \tau \vdash \bot}{(\neg \tau \implies \bot) \vdash \tau} \stackrel{PBC}{\Rightarrow} e$$

2. Ley de Pierce :  $((\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau) \implies \tau$ Si lo queremos hacer con la intuicionista, nos vamos a quedar trabados acá ....

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \text{ y ahora ... ?}}{\Gamma \vdash (\tau \implies \rho)} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_{i}} \frac{((\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau) \vdash \tau}{\vdash ((\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau) \implies \tau} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_{e}}$$

Con la clásica ...

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \neg \tau \vdash \bot}}{((\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau) \vdash \tau} \stackrel{PBC}{\rightarrow_i}$$

$$\frac{}{\vdash ((\tau \implies \rho) \implies \tau) \implies \tau}$$

3. Tercero excluido :  $\tau \vee \neg \tau$  Vamos a probar  $PBC \implies LEM$ 

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \neg \tau}^{\text{ax}}}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau), \neg \tau \vdash (\tau \vee \neg \tau)}^{\vee_{i_{2}}} \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau)}^{\text{ax}}}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \bot}_{\neg_{e}}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \bot}^{\text{PBC}}}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau) \vdash \tau}_{\vee_{i_{1}}}^{\text{PBC}} \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau) \vdash \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau)}^{\text{ax}}}_{\neg_{e}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau) \vdash \tau}{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau) \vdash \tau}_{\neg_{e}}^{\text{PBC}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \neg(\tau \vee \neg \tau) \vdash \bot}{\vdash \tau \vee \neg \tau}_{\neg_{e}}^{\text{PBC}}$$
PBC

4. Consecuencia milagrosa :  $(\neg \tau \implies \tau) \implies \tau$ 

$$\frac{(\neg \tau \implies \tau), \neg \tau \vdash (\neg \tau \implies \tau)}{(\neg \tau \implies \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{(\neg \tau \implies \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \neg \tau}{(\neg \tau \implies \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{(\neg \tau \implies \tau), \neg \tau \vdash \neg \tau}{(\neg \tau \implies \tau) \vdash \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{pBC}} \frac{(\neg \tau \implies \tau) \vdash \tau}{\vdash (\neg \tau \implies \tau) \implies \tau}$$

5. Contraposición clásica :  $(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau) \implies (\tau \implies \rho)$ 

$$\frac{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \tau}{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash (\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau)}{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \xrightarrow{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \neg \tau} \xrightarrow{\neg e} \frac{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \bot}{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_i} \frac{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau), \tau \vdash \rho}{(\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau) \vdash (\tau \implies \rho)} \xrightarrow{\Rightarrow_i} \xrightarrow{\vdash (\neg \rho \implies \neg \tau) \implies (\tau \implies \rho)} \Rightarrow_i}$$

6. Análisis de casos :  $(\tau \implies \rho) \implies (\neg \tau \implies \rho) \implies \rho$ 

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \tau \implies \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \tau \implies \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\text{MT}} \xrightarrow{\text{max}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{\text{$$

- 7. Implicación vs disyunción :  $(\tau \implies \rho) \iff (\neg \tau \vee \rho)$ 
  - $\bullet \implies \text{falta } !!$

$$\frac{\frac{-\operatorname{ax}}{(\tau \implies \rho) \vdash (\neg \tau \lor \rho)}}{\vdash (\tau \implies \rho) \implies (\neg \tau \lor \rho)} \Rightarrow_{i}$$

• <=

$$\frac{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \tau}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \tau} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \neg \tau}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau, \neg \rho \vdash \bot} \xrightarrow{\text{PBC}} \frac{\text{ax}}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \rho \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{ax}} \frac{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau \vdash \rho}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \neg \tau \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{PBC}} \frac{\text{ax}}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \rho \vdash \rho} \xrightarrow{\text{v}_e} \frac{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau, \rho \vdash \rho}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho) \vdash \tau \implies \rho} \Rightarrow_i \\
\frac{(\neg \tau \lor \rho), \tau \vdash \rho}{(\neg \tau \lor \rho) \vdash \tau \implies \rho} \Rightarrow_i$$

#### 2.3 Ejercicio 7

- 1. Weakening : Si  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido, entonces  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma$ . Con inducción sobre el tamaño de la derivación
  - Caso Base :  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido por *axioma*. Entonces,  $\Gamma = \Gamma', \sigma$  y  $\Gamma', \overset{ax}{\sigma} \vdash \sigma$  es la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$ . **qvq**  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma$ , en otras palabras, que  $\Gamma', \sigma, \tau \vdash \sigma$ . Esto vale por la siguiente derivación :

$$\Gamma', \sigma, \tau \vdash \sigma$$
 ax

• Paso Inductivo :

(a)  $\Longrightarrow$   $_i:\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\Longrightarrow$ . Entonces  $\sigma = \rho \implies \sigma',$  es decir que la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es :

$$\frac{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma'}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma'} \Rightarrow_i$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas, que en este caso la *única* es  $\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma'$ . Entonces, por HI  $\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma'$ . Luego

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma'}^{\text{HI}}}{\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma'} \Rightarrow_i$$

Y entonces,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \implies \sigma'$  es válido.

(b)  $\neg_i : \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\neg_i \implies \sigma = \neg \sigma'$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\sigma'\vdash\bot}}{\Gamma\vdash\neg\sigma'}\,\neg_i$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que en este caso, la única es  $\Gamma, \sigma' \vdash \bot$ . Entonces por H.I,  $\Gamma, \sigma', \tau \vdash \bot$ . Luego,

$$\frac{\Gamma, \sigma', \tau \vdash \bot}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \neg \sigma'} \neg_{i}^{\text{HI}}$$

Y entonces,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma'$  es válido.

(c)  $\neg_e : \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\neg_e \implies \sigma = \bot$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \rho} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}}{\Gamma \vdash \bot} \, \neg_e$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que son  $\Gamma \vdash \rho$  y  $\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho$  y  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \neg \rho$ . Luego,

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{=} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \neg \rho} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\neg e}$$

Y Γ, τ ⊢ σ es válido

(d)  $\Rightarrow_e : \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\Rightarrow_e$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hline \Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma & \hline \Gamma \vdash \rho \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash \sigma & \\ \hline \end{array} \Rightarrow_e$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que son  $\Gamma \vdash \rho \implies \sigma$  y  $\Gamma \vdash \rho$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \implies \sigma$  y  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho$ . Luego,

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho} \implies \sigma \overset{\text{HI}}{\longrightarrow} \overline{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho} \overset{\text{HI}}{\Longrightarrow_{e}}}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma} \Rightarrow_{e}$$

Y Γ. τ ⊢ σ es válido.

(e)  $\vee_e$ :  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\vee_e$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hline \Gamma \vdash \rho \lor \psi & \hline \Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma & \hline \Gamma, \psi \vdash \sigma \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash \sigma & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

 $\label{eq:continuous} \frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \rho \lor \psi} \quad \overline{\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma} \quad \overline{\Gamma, \psi \vdash \sigma}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma} \lor_e$  Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que son  $\Gamma \vdash \rho \lor \psi$ ,  $\Gamma, \rho \vdash \sigma$ ,  $\Gamma, \psi \vdash \sigma$ . Entonces por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \rho \lor \psi$ ,  $\Gamma, \rho, \tau \vdash \sigma \vee \Gamma, \psi, \tau \vdash \sigma$ . Luego :

Y Γ,  $\tau$   $\vdash$   $\sigma$  es válido.

(f)  $\vee_{i_1} \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\vee_{i_1}$ . Entonces  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2} \vee_{i_1}$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas, en este caso la única es  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1$ . Entonces, por H.I  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1$ . Luego

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma,\tau \vdash \sigma_1}^{\text{ HI}}}{\Gamma,\tau \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2} \vee_{i_1}$$

Y entonces,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2$  es válido.

(g)  $\vee_{i_1} \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\vee_{i_2}$ . Entonces  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_2}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2} \vee_{i_2}$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas, en este caso la única es  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma_2$ . Entonces, por H.I  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_2$ . Luego

$$\frac{\overline{\;\;\; \Gamma,\tau \vdash \sigma_2\;\;\;}^{\text{HI}}}{\;\;\; \Gamma,\tau \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2\;\;\;} \vee_{i_2}$$

Y entonces,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1 \vee \sigma_2$  es válido.

(h)  $\wedge_i : \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\wedge_i$ . Entonces,  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_2}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1 \land \sigma_2} \land_i$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que son  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma_1 \ y \ \Gamma \vdash \sigma_2$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1 \ y \ \Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_2$ . Luego

$$\frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_1 \land \sigma_2} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\vdash} \frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma_2}{\land_i} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\land} \frac{}{\land_i}$$

Y Γ,  $\tau$  ⊢  $\sigma_1$  ∧  $\sigma_2$  es válido.

(i)  $\wedge_{e_1} \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\wedge_{e_1}$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \sigma \land \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma} \land_{e_{2}}$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que en este caso, única,  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma \land \rho$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma \land \rho$ . Luego

$$\frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma \land \rho}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\wedge_{e_1}}$$

Entonces  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma$  es válido.

(j)  $\wedge_{e_1} \Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es válido y se demostró usando  $\wedge_{e_1}$ . O sea, la derivación de  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$  es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \sigma \land \rho}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma} \land_{e_2}$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas que en este caso, única,  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma \land \rho$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma \land \rho$ . Luego

$$\frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma \land \rho}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\wedge_{e_2}}$$

Entonces  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma$  es válido.

(k)  $\perp_e \Gamma \vdash \sigma$ es válido y se demostró usando  $\perp_e$ . O sea, la derivación  $\Gamma \vdash \sigma$ es

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma \vdash \bot}}{\Gamma \vdash \sigma} \bot_{\epsilon}$$

Por H.I, la propiedad vale para las premisas, en este caso, única  $\Gamma \vdash \bot$ . Entonces, por H.I,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \bot$ . Luego

$$\frac{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \bot}{\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma} \stackrel{\text{HI}}{\bot_e}$$

Entonces,  $\Gamma, \tau \vdash \sigma$  es válido.