TD 5

1 Calcul naturel – Cas positifs

Rappel. Rappelons que positif signifie sans ¬, par consquent intuitionniste.

Exercice 1 Prouvez que:

 $a \wedge b \vdash_{N} a \vee b$

Exercice 2 Prouvez que:

 $a \vee a \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} a$

Exercice 3 Prouvez que:

 $x \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} x \lor (x \land y)$

Exercice 4 Prouvez que:

 $x \lor (x \land y) \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} x$

Exercice 5 Prouvez que:

 $a \wedge (b \wedge c) \vdash_{N} (a \wedge b) \wedge c$

Exercice 6 Prouvez que:

 $a \lor (b \lor c) \vdash_{N} (a \lor b) \lor c$

Exercice 7 Prouvez que:

 $a \lor (b \land c) \vdash_{N} (a \lor b) \land (a \lor c)$

Exercice 8 Prouvez que:

 $(a \lor b) \land (a \lor c) \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} a \lor (b \land c)$

Exercice 9 Prouvez que:

 $\vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} (a \to (b \to c)) \to ((a \to b) \to (a \to c))$

Exercice 10 Prouvez que:

 $\vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle{K}} (a \to c) \land (b \to c) \to ((a \lor b) \to c)$

Exercice 11 Prouvez que:

 $b \vdash_{\scriptscriptstyle N} a \to b$

${f TD}$ 5 (bis). CALCUL NATUREL

Exercice 1: Prouvez que :

1.
$$A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \models_{\overline{N}} A \land B \Rightarrow C$$

$$2. \ A \wedge (B \vee C) \quad {\models} \overline{\overline{N}} \quad (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$$

3.
$$A \Rightarrow B \models_{\overline{N}} \neg A \lor B$$

4.
$$A \Rightarrow B \models_{\overline{N}} \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$$

5.
$$\neg A, A \lor B \models_{\overline{N}} B$$

6.
$$\neg A \land \neg B \models \overline{N} \neg (A \lor B)$$

7.
$$|\overline{N}| (A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)) \Rightarrow ((A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C))$$

Exercice 2: Prouvez que :

1.
$$a \models \overline{N} \neg \neg a$$

$$2. \models a \lor \neg a$$