# Natural Deduction Inference Rules for Predicate Logic

#### Basic Inference Rules

#### Derived Inference Rules

#### Subproofs



**⊥**-elimination

A Modus Tollens (MT)

3 A-introduction

**A**-elimination

**B** Law of Excluded Middle (LEM)

you must **never** refer to any **single** line on the inside from outside

$$\frac{(\alpha \wedge \beta)}{\alpha} \qquad \frac{(\alpha \wedge \beta)}{\beta}$$

(a **v** (¬a))

→-introduction

→-elimination

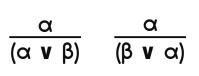
**Double-Negation Introduction** 

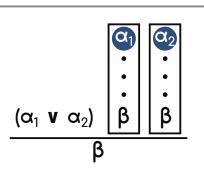
$$\frac{(\alpha \to \beta) \quad \alpha}{\beta}$$

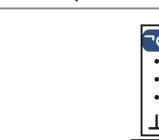
v-introduction

**v**-elimination

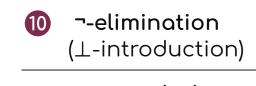
Proof by Contradiction (PBC)



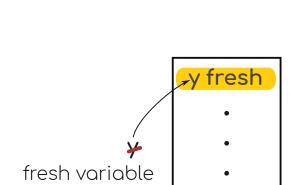








Depending on the assignment you may not always be allowed to use all derived rules!



Fresh variable Introduce new variable that has not been used before.

Assumption first line can be

any formula

can end at

any time

must not occur

outside

All subproofs must be closed by the end of the proof

## Soundness & Completeness

#### Soundness

"All formulae derived by ND are entailments"

$$\Sigma \vdash_{\mathsf{ND}} \varphi \Rightarrow \Sigma \vDash \varphi$$

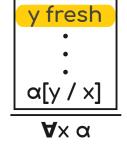
$$\Sigma \not\models \phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma \not\vdash_{\mathsf{ND}} \phi$$

## Basic Inference Rules for Predicate Logic

Formula <

Variable





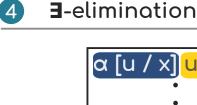


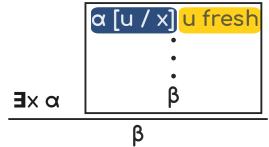


α[t / x]

"Substitute x with y in

formula α"





#### Completeness

"All formulae that are entailments can be derived by ND"

$$\Sigma \vDash \phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma \vdash_{\mathsf{ND}} \phi$$

$$\Sigma \not\vdash_{\mathsf{ND}} \phi \Rightarrow \Sigma \not\models \phi$$

