

## Homework #3: Proof

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** before completing your homework, make sure you have considered the following:

- You are allowed to use only primitive inference rules.
- Remember to include vertical lines to represent the scope any assumptions.
- Remember that all assumptions in your proofs must be discharged.
- Double-check that your line references are correct when applying inference rules.

### I. Proof: Propositional Logic

In this section *use only the primitive inference rules* of propositional calculus.

1. Provide derivations for each of the following, using natural deduction:

- $(p \wedge q) \wedge r \vdash p \wedge (q \wedge r)$
- $p \wedge q, p \Rightarrow s, q \Rightarrow t \vdash s \wedge t$
- $q \Rightarrow \neg p, p \wedge q \vdash r$
- $p \wedge q \vdash p \Rightarrow q$ 
  - $p \wedge q$  premise
  - $p$   $\wedge$ -elim, 1
  - $q$   $\wedge$ -elim, 1
  - $p \Rightarrow q$   $\Rightarrow$ -intro, 2, 3
- $\neg\neg q \vdash q \vee r$ 
  - $\neg\neg q$  premise
  - $\neg q$   $\neg$ -elim, 1
  - $q$   $\neg$ -elim, 2
  - $q \vee r$   $\vee$ -intro, 3
- $p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r), \neg p \Rightarrow r, p \vee \neg p \vdash r$

### II. Proof: Predicate Logic

In this section *use only the primitive inference rules* of predicate calculus.

2. Show using natural deduction:

a.  $\forall x : T \bullet P(x) \wedge Q(x) \dashv\vdash (\forall x : T \bullet P(x)) \wedge (\forall y : T \bullet Q(y))$

b.  $\exists x : T \bullet P(x) \vee Q(x) \dashv\vdash (\exists x : T \bullet P(x)) \vee (\exists x : T \bullet Q(x))$

(NOTE:  $p \dashv\vdash q$  is a shorthand for “ $p \vdash q$  and  $q \vdash p$ .” That is, for  $p \dashv\vdash q$  you need to show two separate derivations: one for  $p \vdash q$  and another for  $q \vdash p$ .)