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## 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.

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

a. 
$$(p \wedge q) \wedge r \vdash p \wedge (q \wedge r)$$

b. 
$$p \land q, p \Rightarrow s, q \Rightarrow t \vdash s \land t$$

- c.  $q \Rightarrow \neg p, p \land q \vdash r$ 
  - 1.  $q \Rightarrow \neg p$  premise
  - 2.  $p \wedge q$  premise
  - 3.  $p \wedge -elim, 2$
  - 4.  $\neg p$  modusponens, 1,
  - $5, \neg p \Rightarrow -elim$
  - 6.  $\neg r$  assumption 1
  - 7. p Copy from 3
  - 8.  $\neg p$  Copy from 4
  - 4. r elim, 6-8
- d.  $p \land q \vdash p \Rightarrow q$ 
  - 1.  $p \wedge q$  premise
  - 2.  $p \wedge -elim, 1$
  - 3.  $q \wedge -elim, 1$
  - 4.  $p \Rightarrow q \Rightarrow -intro, 2, 3$
- e.  $\neg \neg q \vdash q \lor r$ 
  - 1.  $\neg \neg q$  premise
  - 2.  $\neg q$   $\neg elim, 1$
  - 3. q elim, 2
  - 4.  $q \vee r \vee -intro, 3$

f. 
$$p \Rightarrow (q \land r), \neg p \Rightarrow r, p \lor \neg p \vdash r$$

## II. Proof: Predicate Logic

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

2. Show using natural deduction:

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a. \forall x: T \bullet P(x) \land Q(x) \dashv \vdash (\forall x: T \bullet P(x)) \land (\forall y: T \bullet Q(y))
b. \exists x: T \bullet P(x) \lor Q(x) \dashv \vdash (\exists x: T \bullet P(x)) \lor (\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  $q \vdash p$ .)