

## Homework #3: Proof

Dario A Lencina-Talarico

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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:

- a.  $(p \wedge q) \wedge r \vdash p \wedge (q \wedge r)$
- b.  $p \wedge q, p \Rightarrow s, q \Rightarrow t \vdash s \wedge t$
- c.  $q \Rightarrow \neg p, p \wedge q \vdash r$
- d.  $p \wedge q \vdash p \Rightarrow q$   
 $\begin{array}{l|l} 1 & . \quad . \end{array}$
- e.  $\neg\neg q \vdash q \vee r$ 
  1.  $\neg\neg q$      premise
  2.  $\neg q$       $\neg - elim, 1$
  3.  $q$       $\neg - elim, 2$
  4.  $q \vee r$       $\vee - intro, 3$
- f.  $p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r), \neg p \Rightarrow r, p \vee \neg p \vdash r$

### 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  $q \vdash p$ .)