

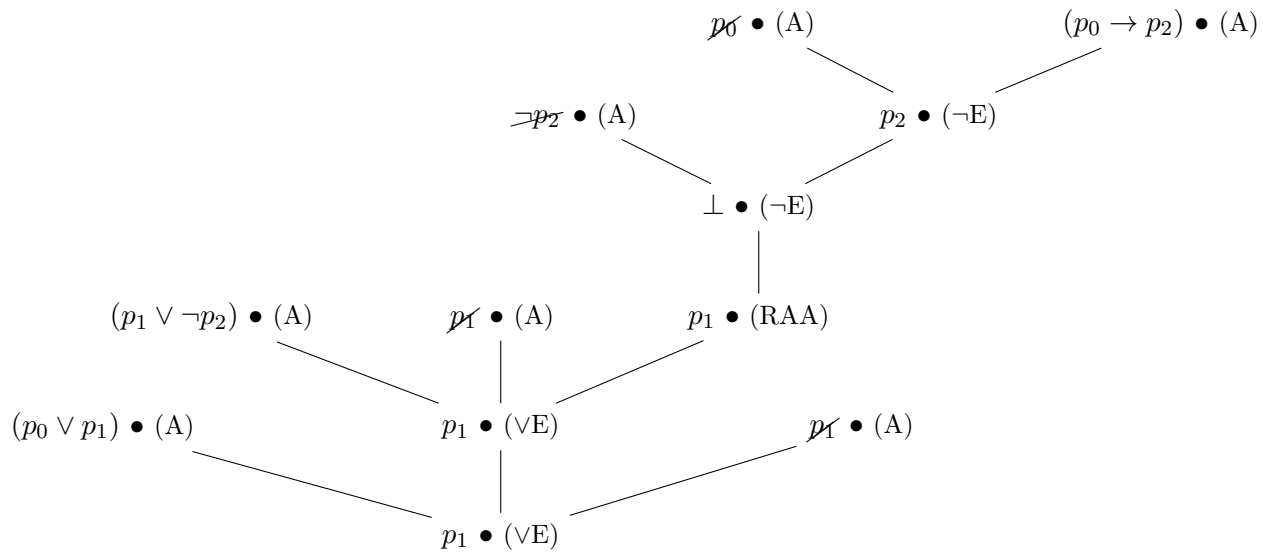
Derivations

1.	$(p_0 \vee p_1)$	Premise
2.	$(p_0 \rightarrow p_2)$	Premise
3.	$(p_1 \vee \neg p_2)$	Premise
4.	p_0	Assumption
5.	p_1	Assumption
6.	$\neg p_2$	Assumption
7.	p_2	$\rightarrow E: 2, 4$
8.	\perp	$\perp I: 6, 7$
9.	p_1	$\perp E: 8$
10.	p_1	$\vee E: 3, 5, 9$
11.	p_1	Assumption
12.	p_1	$\vee E: 1, 10, 11$

1	$(p_0 \vee p_1)$	
2	$(p_0 \rightarrow p_2)$	
3	$(p_1 \vee \neg p_2)$	
4	p_0	
5	p_1	
6	p_1	Reit (5)
7	$\neg p_2$	
8	p_2	\rightarrow -E (4, 2)
9	\perp	\perp -I (7, 8)
10	p_1	\perp -E (9)
11	p_1	\vee -E (3, 6, 10)
12	p_1	
13	p_1	Reit (12)
14	p_1	\vee -Elim (1, 11, 13)

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\frac{\frac{1 \quad (p_0 \vee p_1) \quad 2 \quad \frac{(p_1 \vee \neg p_2)}{p_1} \quad \frac{\neg p_1^2}{p_1}}{p_1} \quad \frac{\frac{\perp}{p_1} \text{RAA}}{\vee E} \quad \frac{\frac{\neg p_2^2 \quad \frac{\frac{\neg p_0^1 \quad (p_0 \rightarrow p_2)}{p_2} \rightarrow E}{\neg E}}{\rightarrow E}}{\vee E} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\frac{\frac{\neg p_2^2}{\neg p_2^2} \quad \frac{\frac{p_0^1}{p_0^1} \quad (p_0 \rightarrow p_2)}{p_2} \rightarrow E}{p_2} \neg E}{\frac{\perp}{p_1} \text{RAA}} \neg E \\
\frac{(p_1 \vee \neg p_2) \quad \cancel{p_1^2}}{p_1} \vee E \\
\frac{1 \quad (p_0 \vee p_1) \quad 2 \quad \frac{(p_1 \vee \neg p_2) \quad \cancel{p_1^2}}{p_1} \vee E \quad \frac{\perp}{p_1} \text{RAA}}{p_1} \neg E \\
\frac{p_1 \quad \cancel{p_1^1}}{p_1} \vee E
\end{array}$$



Natural Deduction

Example: $\{(\neg p \wedge \neg q)\} \vdash \neg(p \vee q)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\neg p \wedge \neg q}{\neg p} \wedge E}{\perp} \neg E}{\perp} \vee E \\
 \frac{\frac{\frac{\neg p \wedge \neg q}{\neg q} \wedge E}{\perp} \neg E}{\perp} \vee E
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 2 \frac{(\cancel{p \vee q})^1}{\perp} \text{RAA} \\
 \hline
 1 \frac{\perp}{\neg(p \vee q)} \text{RAA}
 \end{array}$$

Gentzen Deduction

A Gentzen deduction of $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$ is a binary tree constructed according to the following rules, with a root $\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi$ and each leaf is empty.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\varphi \Rightarrow \varphi} \text{A} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{WL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi, \psi \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma, \varphi \wedge \psi \Rightarrow \Delta} \wedge \text{L} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi, \Delta \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \psi, \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \wedge \psi, \Delta} \wedge \text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi, \Delta} \text{WR} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi, \psi}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \vee \psi} \vee \text{R} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \Gamma, \psi \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma, \varphi \vee \psi \Rightarrow \Delta} \vee \text{L} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma, \varphi, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{CL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \psi, \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Delta} \rightarrow \text{R} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta \quad \Gamma \Rightarrow \psi, \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi, \Delta} \rightarrow \text{R} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi, \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi, \varphi, \Delta} \text{CR} \qquad \frac{\Gamma, \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \neg \varphi, \Delta} \neg \text{R} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta, \varphi \quad \varphi, \Sigma \Rightarrow \Pi}{\Gamma, \Sigma \Rightarrow \Delta, \Pi} \text{Cut} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma_1, \psi, \varphi, \Gamma_2 \Rightarrow \Delta}{\Gamma_1, \varphi, \psi, \Gamma_2 \Rightarrow \Delta} \text{PL} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \varphi, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg \varphi \Rightarrow \Delta} \neg \text{L} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta_1, \psi, \varphi, \Delta_2}{\Gamma \Rightarrow \Delta_1, \varphi, \psi, \Delta_2} \text{PR}
\end{array}$$

Example: $\{(\neg p \wedge \neg q)\} \vdash \neg(p \vee q)$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{p \Rightarrow p} \text{A} \qquad \frac{}{q \Rightarrow q} \text{A} \\
\frac{}{p, \neg q \Rightarrow p} \text{WL} \qquad \frac{}{q, \neg p \Rightarrow q} \text{WL} \\
\frac{}{\neg q, p \Rightarrow p} \text{PL} \qquad \frac{}{\neg p, q \Rightarrow q} \text{PL} \\
\frac{}{\neg q, p, \neg p \Rightarrow} \neg \text{L} \qquad \frac{}{\neg p, q, \neg q \Rightarrow} \neg \text{L} \\
\frac{}{\neg q, \neg p, p \Rightarrow} \text{PL} \qquad \frac{}{\neg p, q, \neg q \Rightarrow} \text{PL} \\
\frac{}{\neg p, \neg q, p \Rightarrow} \text{PL} \qquad \frac{}{\neg p, \neg q, q \Rightarrow} \text{PL} \\
\frac{}{(\neg p \wedge \neg q), p \Rightarrow} \wedge \text{L} \qquad \frac{}{(\neg p \wedge \neg q), q \Rightarrow} \wedge \text{L} \\
\frac{}{(\neg p \wedge \neg q), (p \vee q) \Rightarrow} \vee \text{R} \\
\frac{}{(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \Rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)} \neg \text{R}
\end{array}$$

Hilbert Deduction

A **Hilbert-style proof calculus** consists of a collection of axiom schemes and inference rules.

Axioms and Rules:

- Axiom 1 $\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$
- Axiom 2 $(\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \chi)) \rightarrow ((\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \chi))$
- Axiom 3 $\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \psi)$
- Axiom 4 $\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \psi)$
- Axiom 5 $(\varphi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \chi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \vee \psi) \rightarrow \chi))$
- Axiom 6 $(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \varphi$
- Axiom 7 $(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \psi$
- Axiom 8 $\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow (\varphi \wedge \psi))$
- Axiom 9 $\neg\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \perp)$
- Axiom 10 $(\varphi \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \neg\varphi$
- Axiom 11 $\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$
- MP from φ and $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ infer ψ

A Hilbert-style deduction of φ from a set of formulas Γ , denoted $\Gamma \vdash \varphi$, is a list of formulas $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_n$ where χ_n is φ and for each $1 \leq i \leq n$, either $\chi_i \in \Gamma$, χ_i is an instance of an axiom, or χ_i follows by MP from χ_j and χ_k with $j, k < i$.

Example: $\{(\neg p \wedge \neg q)\} \vdash \neg(p \vee q)$

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------|
| 1. | $(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$ | Assumption |
| 2. | $(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow \neg p$ | Axiom 6 |
| 3. | $(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow \neg q$ | Axiom 7 |
| 4. | $(p \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow ((p \vee q) \rightarrow \perp))$ | Axiom 5 |
| 5. | $\neg p$ | MP 1, 2 |
| 6. | $\neg q$ | MP 1, 3 |
| 7. | $\neg p \rightarrow (p \rightarrow \perp)$ | Axiom 9 |
| 8. | $(p \rightarrow \perp)$ | MP 5, 7 |
| 9. | $\neg q \rightarrow (q \rightarrow \perp)$ | Axiom 9 |
| 10. | $(q \rightarrow \perp)$ | MP 6, 9 |
| 11. | $(q \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow ((p \vee q) \rightarrow \perp)$ | MP 8, 4 |
| 12. | $(p \vee q) \rightarrow \perp$ | MP 10, 11 |
| 13. | $((p \vee q) \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)$ | Axiom 10 |
| 14. | $\neg(p \vee q)$ | MP 12, 13 |

Find the following using Natural deductions, Genzten deductions, and Hilbert deductions:

1. $\vdash (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \rightarrow \neg(p \vee q)$
2. $\{\neg(p \vee q)\} \vdash \neg p \wedge \neg q$
3. $\vdash \neg(p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
4. $(p \rightarrow q) \vdash (\neg p \vee q)$
5. $\{(\neg p \vee q)\} \vdash (p \rightarrow q)$
6. $\vdash p \vee \neg p$