

$$\vdash \varphi \vee \neg \varphi$$

$$\{\varphi_0, \varphi_1\} \vdash \varphi_2$$

set of formulas  $\vdash$  syntactic entailment

$\varphi_0$  --- premise

$\varphi_1$  --- premise

...

$\varphi_2$  --- conclusion

$$p, q \vdash p \wedge q$$

$$\frac{\varphi_1 \quad \varphi_2}{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}$$

$$\Sigma \models \varphi$$

semantic entailment

$\Sigma \vdash \varphi$  <sup>✓</sup> implies  $\Sigma \models \varphi$ : Soundness of proof rules

$\Sigma \models \varphi$  <sup>?</sup> implies  $\Sigma \vdash \varphi$ : Completeness of proof rules

$$\Sigma = \{p \rightarrow q, \neg q\} \models \neg p$$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg q$	$\neg p$
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} (p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q \\ \vdots \\ \neg p \end{array}}$$

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$$

$$\neg p, \neg q \vdash p \rightarrow q \quad \neg p, \neg q \vdash \neg q$$

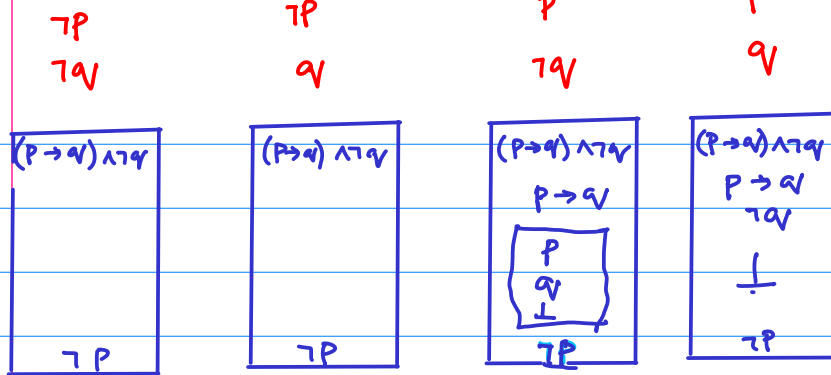
$$\begin{array}{c} \neg p \\ \neg q \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \\ \vdots \\ q \end{array}} \\ p \rightarrow q \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \{ \neg p \\ \neg q \} \\ \vdots \\ p \rightarrow q \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} (p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q \\ \vdots \\ \neg p \end{array}} \\ (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg p \\ \neg p, \neg q \vdash (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg p \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \neg p \\ q \end{array}$$

$$p \rightarrow q$$



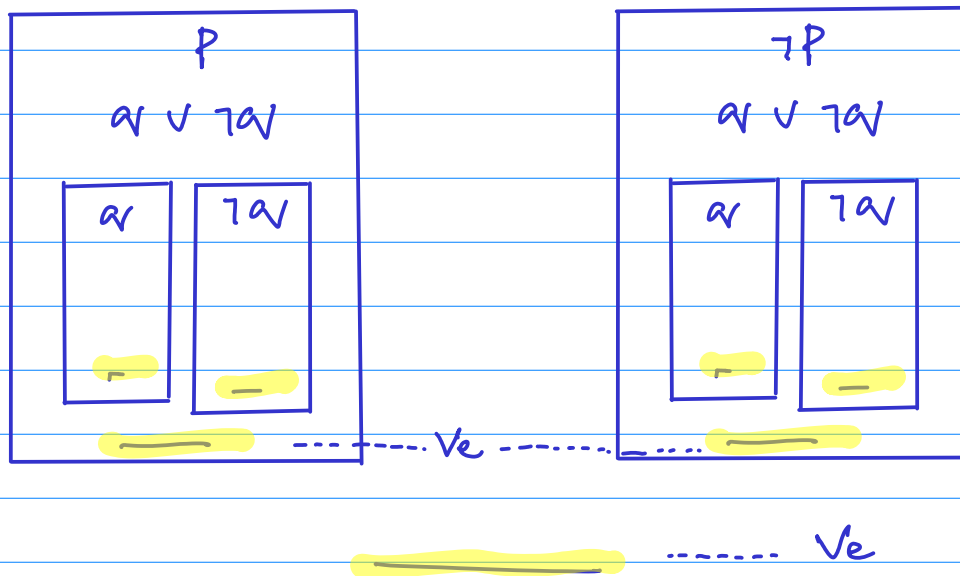
Given:  
 $\Sigma = \{P \rightarrow Q, \neg Q\} \models \neg P$   
 $\not\models (P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$   
 Show:

$$P \rightarrow Q, \neg Q \vdash \neg P$$

$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$     $(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$     $(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$     $(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$

$\vdash \varphi \vee \neg \varphi$  ----- Recall proof of this.

$P$     $\vee$     $\neg P$



To show

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \vdash \varphi_4$$

it suffices to show

$$\vdash (\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \wedge \varphi_3) \rightarrow \varphi_4$$

and vice-versa

To show

$$\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \models \varphi_4$$

it suffices to show

$$\not\models (\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2 \wedge \varphi_3) \rightarrow \varphi_4$$

and vice-versa

WHY?