

Exercise 1.

We will show DNE implies EM:

We will show CP implies DNE:

$$\frac{\text{CP} \quad \frac{\overline{\neg A, \neg\neg A \vdash \neg A}^{\text{ax}} \quad \frac{\overline{\neg A, \neg\neg A \vdash \neg\neg A}^{\text{ax}}}{\neg A, \neg\neg A \vdash \neg\neg A}^{\text{E}}}{\vdash \neg\neg A \Rightarrow A}^{\text{I}, \neg\neg}$$

We will show EM implies CP:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash \gamma A \Rightarrow \neg B}{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash \gamma B} \alpha x \quad \frac{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash A}{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash B} \alpha x \\
 \frac{}{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash \gamma B} \gamma E \quad \frac{}{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash B} \gamma E \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \vee \neg A}{\Gamma, A \vdash A} \text{EM} \quad \frac{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash \perp}{\Gamma, \gamma A \vdash A} \perp_E \\
 \hline
 \frac{\Gamma := \neg A \Rightarrow \neg B, B \vdash A}{\vdash (\neg A \Rightarrow \neg B) \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A} \Rightarrow_I \times 2 \quad \text{VE}
 \end{array}$$

Thus EM, DNE and CP are equivalent.

We have that DNE implies PL:

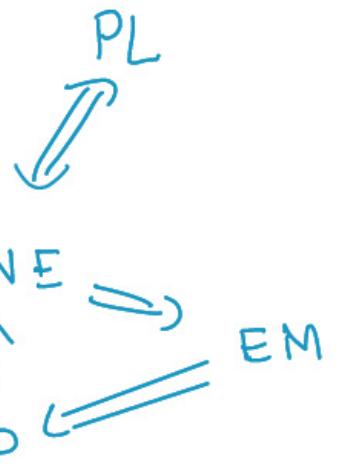
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash A \alpha x \quad \Gamma, A \vdash \neg A \alpha x}{\Gamma, A \vdash \neg A} \gamma_E \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \perp}{\Gamma, A \vdash B} \perp_E \quad \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow_I \\
 \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A} \alpha x \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow_E \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg A}{\Gamma \vdash (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A} \text{DNE} \quad \frac{\Gamma := (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A, \neg A \vdash \perp}{\Gamma \vdash (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \vdash \neg \neg A} \gamma_i \\
 \hline
 \frac{(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \vdash \neg \neg A \Rightarrow A}{(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \vdash A} \Rightarrow_E \\
 \frac{(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \vdash A}{\vdash ((A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow A} \Rightarrow_I
 \end{array}$$

Finally, we prove that PL implies DNE:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\Gamma, A \vdash A \Rightarrow \perp} \text{ax} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma, A \vdash A} \text{ax} \\
 \frac{\Gamma, A \vdash \perp}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A} \neg I \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg A}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow \perp} \neg_e \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow \perp, \neg \neg A \vdash \perp}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow \perp, \neg \neg A \vdash A} \perp_E \\
 \frac{\neg \neg A \vdash ((A \Rightarrow \perp) \Rightarrow A)}{\neg \neg A \vdash A} \Rightarrow_I \\
 \frac{\neg \neg A \vdash A}{\vdash \neg \neg A \Rightarrow A} \Rightarrow_I
 \end{array}$$

Thus all the rules are equivalent.

However, neither of these rules
are provable, in general, for NJ
(as $\vdash A \vee B$ implies either $\vdash A$ or $\vdash B$
and we apply it to EM).



Exercise 2.

We have:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{P \vdash P, Q}{P \vdash Q, P} \\
 \frac{P \vdash Q, P}{\vdash P \Rightarrow Q, P} \\
 \frac{P \vdash P \Rightarrow Q, P}{\vdash P, P \Rightarrow Q} \\
 \frac{P \vdash P, P \Rightarrow Q}{\vdash P \vee (P \Rightarrow Q)}
 \end{array}$$

and:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\neg A \Rightarrow A, A \vdash A, \perp}{\neg A \Rightarrow A, A \vdash \perp, A} \\
 \frac{\neg A \Rightarrow A, A \vdash \perp, A}{\neg A \Rightarrow A \vdash \neg A, A} \\
 \frac{\neg A \Rightarrow A \vdash \neg A, A}{\neg A \Rightarrow A \vdash A} \\
 \frac{\neg A \Rightarrow A \vdash A}{\vdash (\neg A \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow A}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q), P \vdash P, \perp}{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q), P \vdash \perp, P} \\
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q), \vdash P, P}{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P, \neg P} \\
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P, \neg P}{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P \vee \neg P} \\
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q), P \vdash P}{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P} \\
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P}{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P \wedge \neg Q} \\
 \frac{\neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \vdash P \wedge \neg Q}{\vdash \neg(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow P \wedge \neg Q}
 \end{array}$$

↑
proof of
the excluded
middle in NC.

and finally we have by ex 1 that $\text{EM} \Rightarrow \text{CP}$ and we know $\text{N5} \subseteq \text{NC}$ thus we simply have to prove EM :

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{P \vdash P, \perp}{P \vdash \perp, P} \\
 \frac{P \vdash \perp, P}{\vdash \neg P, P} \\
 \frac{\vdash \neg P, P}{\vdash P, \neg P} \\
 \frac{\vdash P, \neg P}{\vdash P \vee \neg P}
 \end{array}$$

Exercise 3.

Q1. If we have shown that every rule of NC, after applying $(.)^{K_0}$ is admissible, then a simple induction on the proof of $\Gamma \vdash_{\text{NC}} A, \Delta$ shows that $\Gamma^{K_0} \rightarrow \Delta^{K_0} \vdash_{\text{N5}} A^{K_0}$.

For example, if we are in the situation

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \triangle \pi \\ \Gamma \vdash_{\text{NC}} A, \Delta \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \triangle \pi' \\ \Gamma \vdash_{\text{NC}} B, \Delta \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{NC}} A \wedge B, \Delta} \wedge;$$

then by induction hypothesis, we have that

$$\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash_{\text{NJ}} A^{\text{Ko}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash_{\text{NJ}} B^{\text{Ko}}$$

and by admissibility of $(\wedge_I)^{\text{Ko}}$, we have

$$\frac{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash_{\text{NJ}} A^{\text{Ko}} \quad \Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash_{\text{NJ}} B^{\text{Ko}}}{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash_{\text{NJ}} (A \wedge B)^{\text{Ko}}} (\wedge_I)^{\text{Ko}}.$$

Q2. For conjunction introduction, we have:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash A^{\text{Ko}} \quad \Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash B^{\text{Ko}}}{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash A^{\text{Ko}} \wedge B^{\text{Ko}}} \wedge_i}{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}}, \neg(A^{\text{Ko}} \wedge B^{\text{Ko}}) \vdash \neg(A^{\text{Ko}} \wedge B^{\text{Ko}})} \neg\neg_e}{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}}, \neg(A^{\text{Ko}} \wedge B^{\text{Ko}}) \vdash \perp} \neg_i}{\Gamma^{\text{Ko}}, \neg \Delta^{\text{Ko}} \vdash \neg(A^{\text{Ko}} \wedge B^{\text{Ko}})} \neg_e$$

for $\wedge E$, $\wedge E_2$, $T I$, $\perp E$ we use the similar trick to remove the $\neg\neg$ in the conclusion with $\neg i$ followed by $\neg e$, and we conclude by applying the NJ rule after a weakening.

For exchange, we have: $B^{K_0} = \neg\neg\varphi$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{P^{K_0}, \neg\Delta^{K_0}, \neg B^{K_0}, \neg\Sigma^{K_0} + A^{K_0}}{\Psi, \neg B^{K_0} \vdash A^{K_0}} \text{ wr & ch} \quad \frac{\frac{\Psi, \neg\varphi + \varphi}{\Psi, \neg\varphi + \neg\varphi} \text{ ax} \quad \frac{\frac{\Psi, \neg\varphi + \neg\varphi}{\Psi, \neg\varphi + \neg\varphi} \text{ ax}}{\Psi, \neg\varphi}}{\Psi + \neg\neg\varphi \Rightarrow A^{K_0}} \Rightarrow_I \quad \frac{\frac{\Psi, \neg\varphi}{\Psi}}{\Psi + \neg\neg\varphi} \neg_i}{\Psi + \neg\neg\varphi}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{P^{K_0} \vdash A^{K_0}}{\Psi + \neg A^{K_0}} \text{ ax}}{\Psi := P^{K_0}, \neg(\Delta \cup \Sigma)^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0}, \neg\varphi + \perp} \text{ ne}}{\frac{P^{K_0}, \neg(\Delta \cup \Sigma)^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0} \vdash B^{K_0}}{P^{K_0}, \neg\Delta^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0}, \neg\Sigma^{K_0} \vdash B^{K_0}} \neg_i}}$$

For contraction:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Delta', A, A, \bar{\Sigma}}{\Gamma \vdash \Delta', A, \bar{\Sigma}}$$

we have if $\Delta' = B, \Delta$:

$$\frac{P^{K_0}, \neg\Delta^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0}, \neg\Sigma^{K_0} \vdash B^{K_0}}{P^{K_0}, \neg\Delta^{K_0}, \neg A^{K_0}, \neg\Sigma^{K_0} \vdash B^{K_0}}$$

and if $\Delta' = \cdot$, we rewrite A^{K_0} as $\neg\neg\varphi$, adding $\neg\varphi$ into the hypothesis, which is equivalent to $\neg\neg\varphi = \neg A^{K_0}$, thus we conclude by structural rules.

Exercise h.

First, by induction on A , we show

$$A^{K_0} \vdash A \quad \text{and} \quad A \vdash A^{K_0}.$$

If $A = x$ then

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{x}{\exists x \vdash x} ax}{\exists x \vdash x} ax}{\exists x \vdash x} ax}{\exists x \vdash x} ax \quad (\star)$$

and

$$\frac{\frac{\cdots \vdash x \quad \cdots \vdash \gamma x}{x, \gamma x \vdash \perp} \alpha}{x \vdash \gamma x} \beta$$

If $A = B \cap C$ then, by ih, $\neg\neg B^{k_0} \vdash B$ and $C^{k_0} \vdash C$,
 So $\vdash \neg\neg B^{k_0} \Rightarrow B$ by reversibility of \Rightarrow_I (and same for C).

$\frac{\cdots \vdash B^{K_0} \wedge C^{K_0} \quad \alpha_x}{\cdots \vdash B^{K_0} \quad \text{nil}}$	$\frac{}{\cdots \vdash \neg B^{K_0} \quad \alpha_x}$
$\frac{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C), \neg B^{K_0}, B^{K_0} \wedge C^{K_0} \vdash \perp}{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C), \neg B^{K_0} \vdash \neg \gamma' \quad ?; \quad \cdots \vdash \neg \gamma' = \gamma} \alpha_x$	
$\frac{}{\vdash \neg B^{K_0} \Rightarrow B}$	$\frac{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C), \neg B^{K_0} \vdash \perp}{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C) \vdash \neg B^{K_0}} \Rightarrow_E$
$\frac{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C) \vdash \neg B^{K_0} \Rightarrow B}{\gamma, \neg(B \wedge C) \vdash B}$	

ex 9

$$\gamma \vdash (B \wedge C) \vee \neg(B \wedge C)$$

$$\frac{J, B \wedge C \vdash B \wedge C}{\alpha}$$

$$\gamma(B \cap C) \leftarrow B \cap C$$

$$\underbrace{\neg(B^{k_0} \wedge C^{k_0})}_{\gamma = \neg \gamma'} \vdash B \wedge C$$

the use of EM turned out to be useless in this case.

by ih & reversibility

$$\text{of } \Rightarrow I$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B^{k_0} \Rightarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash B^{k_0} \Rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash B \wedge C \text{ ax}}{\Gamma \vdash B \wedge C \text{ nel}}$$

Simil
larly

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash C^{k_0}}{\Gamma \vdash C^{k_0}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash B^{k_0} \wedge C^{k_0}}{\Gamma := B \wedge C, \neg(B^{k_0} \wedge C^{k_0}) \vdash \perp} \text{ ni}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma := B \wedge C, \neg(B^{k_0} \wedge C^{k_0}) \vdash \perp}{B \wedge C \vdash \neg(B^{k_0} \wedge C^{k_0})} \text{ ni}$$

All the other cases are similar.