

Homework Assignment 01*September 12, 2024*

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Exercise 1**Exercise 1.2.1 – (h):** $p \vdash (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q$

1.	p	premise
2.	$p \rightarrow q$	assumption
3.	q	\rightarrow e 1, 2
4.	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow q$	\rightarrow i 2–3

Exercise 1.2.1 – (i): $(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r) \vdash p \wedge q \rightarrow r$

1.	$(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$	premise
2.	$p \rightarrow r$	\wedge e ₁ 1
3.	$p \wedge q$	assumption
4.	p	\wedge e ₁ 3
5.	r	\rightarrow e 2, 4
6.	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow r$	\rightarrow i 3–5

Exercise 1.2.1 – (j): $q \rightarrow r \vdash (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

1.	$q \rightarrow r$	premise
2.	$p \rightarrow q$	assumption
3.	p	assumption
4.	q	\rightarrow e 2, 3
5.	r	\rightarrow e 1, 4
6.	$p \rightarrow r$	\rightarrow i 3–5
7.	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$	\rightarrow i 2–6

Exercise 2**Exercise 1.4.2 – (g):** $((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p) \rightarrow p$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$	$((p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p) \rightarrow p$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	F	T

Exercise 1.4.2 – (h): $((p \vee q) \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r))$

p	q	r	$p \vee q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$	$(p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r)$	$((p \vee q) \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \vee (q \rightarrow r))$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T	T

Exercise 1.4.2 – (i): $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg q)$

p	q	$\neg p$	$\neg q$	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\neg p \rightarrow \neg q)$
T	T	F	F	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T

Problem 1

Exercise 1.5.3 – (b)

Let us suppose that C contains neither \neg nor \perp . Now let us consider a formula ϕ that contains the connectives $\{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$. If every atom of ϕ is **T**, then ϕ will be **T**. We can prove this by using the truth tables of each connective in the set $\{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$ – in every single one, if all the atoms are **T**, then the formula will be **T**. The problem is that, considering only $\{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$ as the set of connectives, we cannot express the formula $\neg\phi$. Thus, C must contain \neg or \perp .

Exercise 1.5.3 – (c)

The set $\{\leftrightarrow, \neg\}$ is not an adequate set of connectives for propositional logic. This is because we cannot create $\{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$ using only $\{\leftrightarrow, \neg\}$. We can prove this by showing that any formula using only $\{\leftrightarrow, \neg\}$ will always have an even number of **T** and **F** in the truth table, and, therefore, we cannot create connectives such as $\{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$ (that have an odd number of **T** and **F** values). The proof that $\{\leftrightarrow, \neg\}$ will always have an even number of **T** and **F** in the truth table can be done by structural induction.

Exercise 3

Link to code on [GitHub](#). The solution was:

```
-- Example 1.3.4
example {w : ℚ} (h1 : 3 * w + 1 = 4) : w = 1 :=
  calc
    w = ((3 * w + 1) / 3) - (1 / 3) := by ring
    _ = (4 / 3) - 1 / 3 := by rw [h1]
    _ = 1 := by ring
```

Exercise 4

Link to code on [GitHub](#). The solution was:

```
-- Example 1.3.9
example {a b : ℚ} (h1 : a - 3 = 2 * b) : a ^ 2 - a + 3 = 4 * b ^ 2 + 10 * b + 9 :=
  calc
    a ^ 2 - a + 3 = ((a - 3) ^ 2 + 6 * a - 9) - a + 3 := by ring
    _ = (a - 3) ^ 2 + 5 * a - 6 := by ring
    _ = (a - 3) ^ 2 + 5 * ((a - 3) + 3) - 6 := by ring
    _ = (a - 3) ^ 2 + 5 * (a - 3) + 9 := by ring
    _ = (2 * b) ^ 2 + 5 * (2 * b) + 9 := by rw [h1]
    _ = 4 * b ^ 2 + 10 * b + 9 := by ring
```

Problem 2

Solving by hand:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= (a + 2b + 3c) - 2b - 3c \\ &= 7 - 2b - 3c \\ &= 7 - (b + 2c) - b - c \\ &= 7 - 3 - b - 1 \\ &= -b - 2c + 2c + 3 \\ &= -(b + 2c) + 2c + 3 \\ &= -3 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Link to code on [GitHub](#). The Lean solution was:

```
-- Section 1.3.11 - Exercise 7
example {a b c : ℝ} (h1 : a + 2 * b + 3 * c = 7) (h2 : b + 2 * c = 3) (h3 : c = 1) : a =
  2 :=
  calc
    a = (a + 2 * b + 3 * c) - 2 * b - 3 * c := by ring
    _ = 7 - 2 * b - 3 * c := by rw [h1]
    _ = 7 - (b + 2 * c) - b - c := by ring
    _ = 7 - 3 - b - 1 := by rw [h2, h3]
    _ = -b - 2 * c + 2 * c + 3 := by ring
    _ = -(b + 2 * c) + 2 * c + 3 := by ring
    _ = -3 + 2 * 1 + 3 := by rw [h2, h3]
    _ = 2 := by ring
```