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1)a) Lv

Base Case: Every propositional atom p., p2...pi is a well-formed formula

Inductive Clause: Given that P + Q are well-formed formula,

then (PAQ) is a well formed formula

Closure Clause: Nothing else is a well-formed formula unless it can be obtained by finitely many applications of the rules above pmincon

b) Base (ase: For any propositional atom pi, pmincon is given as pmincon(pi)=1

Inductive Clause: Given that P + Q are well-formed formula under Lv, then pmincon(PAQ) = pmincon(P) + pmincon(Q) - 1

Proof that for all wff P of Love, translate (P) doesn't contain ->

P=p, p; is a wff of Lzvs and a propositional atom translate(pi) = pi # By rule 1 p; does not contain →

Inductive Hypothesis: P=Q, Q is an arbitrary wff of Lzv-

For every with Q of Lives, translate contains no implications

Inductive Step:

(ase 1: P=7Q, Q is a wff of Livs 5 (ase 2: P=QvR, Q and R are wff of Livs

translate(7Q) = 7 translate(Q) & By rule 2 \ translate(Q v R) = translate(Q) V translate(R) & By rule 3

translate (Q) and translate (R) have no > & By IH

translate (a) has no -> 4 By IH

: translate (7a) has no -> :. translate (QUR) has no -

Case 3: P=Q > R, Q and R are wff of Livs

translate (Q -3 R) = - translate(Q) V translate(R) & By rule 4

translate(Q)+ translate(R) have no > \$By IH ...translate(Q3R)

Conclusion:

we have shown by induction on P that for all P that are wff of U Lava, franslate (P) doesn't contain implications (-3