Week 3

9. 0 4

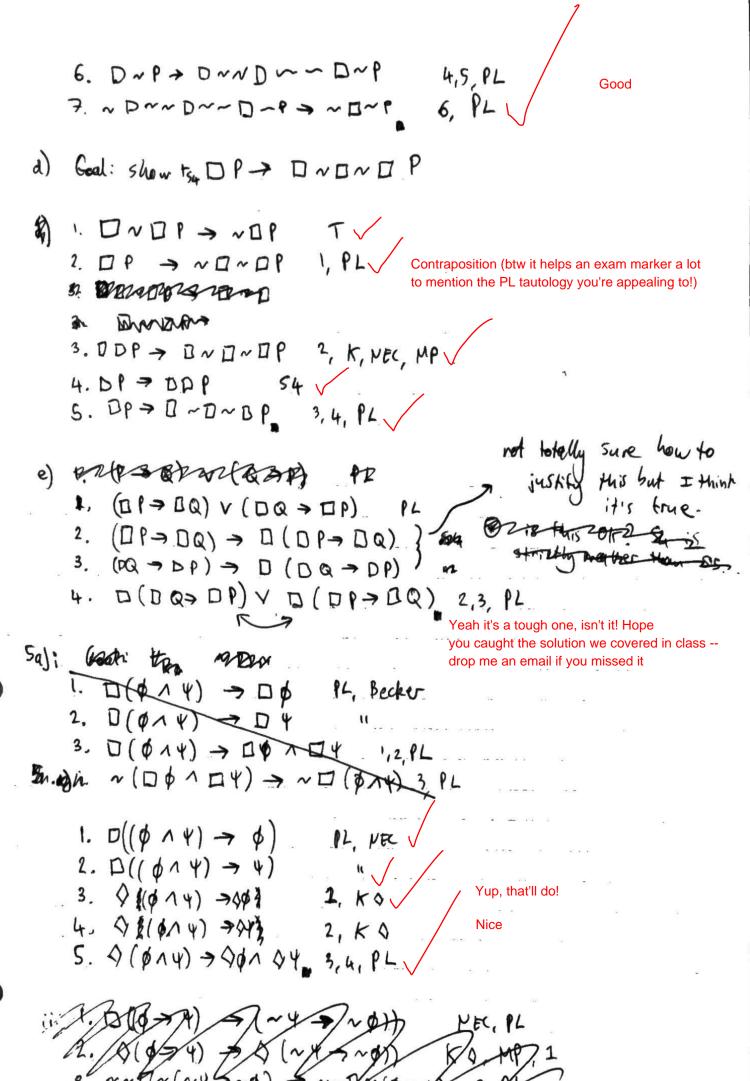
|a)
$$h_{AB}$$
 $P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow P)$ $P \rightarrow P$ P

6,8 MP

```
d) 1. ~~ $ Ass. ~
   2. ~~ $ → (~ $ → ~ m $) √ PL7
    3. (~ゆ つ ~~*) → ((*~* → ~*) → *)
    4. (naprassage) m ~ $ > ~~ $ 1,2, MP /
  5. (~d > ~b) > $ 3,4,MP
                     5 MP with 16) Solution
    So mad + $
    : + ~~ $ > $ DT
 e) 1. (~~~ $ - ~ p) - ((~~ $ - $ ) > ~~ p) 163
   2. mr & > rp from 2(d)
                                    mand go Hand
   3. (~~~$ > $) > ~~$ 1,2,MP 50
    4. $ = m (~m $ - $) PL7 50 $ x mmd > $
   BMA AST. SO $ > mod by 3, 4, cut
                  in $ + map DI
40 1. DP > P. T.
  2. DOP > DP _
  3. (0P>P) - (00P- (0P-P)) PLA
    4. 00P - (DP-) 2,3, MP /
  5. (DDP→(DP→P)) → ((DDP→P)) →(DDP→P)) PLZ
  6. (DDP > UP) > (DDP > P) MP 4,5, MP
   7. JPPPP P Or just use the PL tautology "syllogism"
  b) 1. D~P =~P
    1 (4 ->np) -> ($ > ~4) PL i.e. contrapositive.
 3. P -> ~ D ~ P 12 MP You don't want to write the schema
 c) Goal: show tou VINDN NONP
  LD~P > DD~P S4
   1. D~ P -> ~~ D~P PL
   3. DD~P > D~~D~P 2, K, NEC, NP
   4. D~P - D~~D~P 1,3, 11PL
```

(rejeat 1-\$)

5. DMDNP > DNNDNNDNP



l,	$\Box (\alpha \Psi \rightarrow \alpha \phi)$	> (\$~4> \$~\$) K \$√
2.	$\Box (\phi \rightarrow \Upsilon)$	> Browner (~ O~ d = ~ O~4) PL
		(NNDNNØ >NNDNNY) Ddf
	. 1	(DØ > DY) PL .

Are we sure about that?
It looks like you're using the distribution of Box over
--> here, together with the definition of Box.
But you can't help yourself to K in this question!

b) (2) If Show that they iff the V.

(3) If some wff is provable in K, then take any ports of that proof using the (K) axiom, insert a subproof as in then continue with the proof in KD.

(4) If some wff is provable in KD, then take any ports of that proof using (KD) or (Ddf), inserting above a subproof of the axiom in K. Then continue with the proof in K.

You have roughly the right idea! In an exam I might be a bit more explicit and write out things like "assume there exists a proof of Phi from [system], then every line of this proof is either an axiom or derived from prior lines via MP or NEC,.... you know how it goes.