CS202M Second Exam Solutions

 $\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{1}$

(i) The base case has following two subcases.

(a) $A \equiv \bot$

We need to show that $\neg\neg\bot\vdash\bot$. This is shown below.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{axiom} & \underline{\frac{axiom}{\bot \vdash \bot}} \to i \\ \hline \neg \neg \bot \vdash \neg \bot \to \bot & \overline{\vdash \neg \bot} \to i \\ \hline \neg \neg \bot \vdash \bot & \end{array} \to e$$

(b) $A \equiv P$, where P an atomic proposition $(\neq \bot)$.

$$\Rightarrow A^{\circ} = \neg \neg P$$

We need to show that $\neg\neg\neg\neg P \vdash \neg\neg P$

This follows by taking $A \equiv \neg P$ in the judgment (a.2) of the instructions.

(ii) By I.H. $\neg \neg A_1^{\circ} \vdash A_1^{\circ}$ and $\neg \neg A_2^{\circ} \vdash A_2^{\circ}$

We need to show

$$\neg\neg(A_1 \to A_2)^{\circ} \vdash (A_1 \to A_2)^{\circ}$$

or
$$\neg\neg(A_1^{\circ} \to A_2^{\circ}) \vdash A_1^{\circ} \to A_2^{\circ}$$

Following is a derivaion of this.

$$\begin{array}{c|c} c.1 & a.1 \\ \hline \neg\neg(A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ) \vdash \neg\neg A_1^\circ \to \neg\neg A_2^\circ & \overline{A_1^\circ \vdash \neg\neg A_1^\circ} \\ \hline \neg\neg(A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ), A_1^\circ \vdash \neg\neg A_2^\circ & \to e & \overline{IH} \\ \hline \neg\neg(A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ), A_1^\circ \vdash A_2^\circ \\ \hline \hline \neg\neg(A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ), A_1^\circ \vdash A_2^\circ \\ \hline \neg\neg(A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ) \vdash A_1^\circ \to A_2^\circ \\ \hline \end{array} \to i$$

(iii) We need to show

$$\neg\neg(A_1\vee A_2)^{\circ}\vdash (A_1\vee A_2)^{\circ}$$

or
$$\neg\neg\neg(\neg A_1^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_2^{\circ}) \vdash \neg(\neg A_1^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_2^{\circ})$$

This follows by taking $A \equiv \neg A_1^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_2^{\circ}$ in the judgment (a.2) of the instructions.

 $\mathbf{Q2}$

(i) Let the derivation $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A$ be

$$\frac{\mathcal{D}_1}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A_1} \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A_1}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A_1 \lor A_2}.$$

By I.H.
$$\Gamma^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A_{1}^{\circ}$$
,

we need to show that $\Gamma^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg (\neg A_1^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_2^{\circ})$.

Following derivation shows this.

$$\frac{\frac{\text{axiom}}{\neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ} \vdash \neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ}}}{\frac{\neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ} \vdash \neg A_{1}^{\circ}}{\Gamma^{\circ}, \neg A_{2}^{\circ} \vdash \neg A_{1}^{\circ}}} \vee e \qquad \frac{\text{I.H.}}{\Gamma^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A_{1}^{\circ}}}{\frac{\Gamma^{\circ}, \neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \bot}{\Gamma^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg (\neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ})}} \rightarrow e$$

(ii) Let the derivation $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A$ be

$$\frac{\mathcal{D}_0}{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A_1 \lor A_2} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_1}{A_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A} \quad \frac{\mathcal{D}_2}{A_2, \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A}$$

$$\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\mathbf{Nc}} A$$

By I.H.
$$\Gamma_1^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg (\neg A_1^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_2^{\circ}),$$

$$A_1^{\circ}, \ \Gamma_2^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}$$

and
$$A_2^{\circ}, \Gamma_2^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}$$

we need to show that $\Gamma_1^{\circ}, \Gamma_2^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}$.

Let \mathcal{E}_1 be the derivation

$$\frac{\frac{\text{I.H.}}{A_{1}^{\circ}, \Gamma_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}}}{\frac{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} A^{\circ}} \to i \quad \frac{2.d}{A_{1}^{\circ} \to A^{\circ} \vdash \neg A^{\circ} \to \neg A_{1}^{\circ}} \text{cut} \quad \frac{\text{axiom}}{\neg A^{\circ} \vdash \neg A^{\circ}}}{\frac{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A^{\circ} \to \neg A_{1}^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{1}^{\circ}}} \to i$$

Similarly, let \mathcal{E}_2 be the derivation of Γ_2° , $\neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_2^{\circ}$

Further, let \mathcal{F} be the derivation

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_{1}}{\frac{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{1}^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{2}^{\circ}}} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{2}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{2}^{\circ}} \wedge i}{\frac{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ}, \Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ}}} \wedge i$$
 contraction

The required derivation is

$$\frac{\frac{\text{I.H.}}{\Gamma_{1}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg (\neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ})} \frac{\mathcal{F}}{\Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg A_{1}^{\circ} \wedge \neg A_{2}^{\circ}}}{\frac{\Gamma_{1}^{\circ}, \Gamma_{2}^{\circ}, \neg A^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \bot}{\Gamma_{1}^{\circ}, \Gamma_{2}^{\circ} \vdash_{\mathbf{Ni}} \neg \neg A^{\circ}}} \rightarrow e \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad \qquad } i \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad \qquad } \frac{\text{Q1}}{\neg \neg A^{\circ} \vdash A^{\circ}} \text{cut}$$

Q3

(i) Let $c, d \in B \upharpoonright a$.

$$\Rightarrow c, d \leq a$$

 $\Rightarrow c \lor d \le a \ (\because a \text{ is an ub for } c, d \text{ and } c \lor d \text{ is the least such ub})$

$$\Rightarrow c \lor d \in B \upharpoonright a$$
.

Also,

$$c \wedge d \leq c \leq a$$

$$\Rightarrow c \land d \in B \upharpoonright a$$

- (ii) We turn this into a BA as $(B \upharpoonright a, \leq, \vee, \wedge, \sim, 0, a)$, where
 - symbol ' \sim ' stands for negation in $B \upharpoonright a$ which is defined as $\sim x = \neg x \land a$.
 - element a being the largest in $B \upharpoonright a$, stands for 1 of the BA.

We need to verify the axioms for negation ' \sim '.

For any $x \in B \upharpoonright a$,

- $x \lor \sim x = x \lor (\neg x \land a) = (x \lor \neg x) \land (x \lor a) = a$
- $x \land \sim x = x \land (\neg x \land a) = (x \land \neg x) \land a = 0 \land a = 0$
- (iii) No.

This is because constant 1 of BA $B \upharpoonright a$ is different from constant 1 of parent BA B.

| $\Gamma_{n,d}$ |
|----------------|
| Eliq- |