Extend the Intuitionistic Logic Natural Deduction with Kolmogorov Double Negation

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1 Idea

The key difference between intuitionistic logic and classical logic lies in the acceptance of the law of excluded middle. Our goal is to explore the connection between the two systems, showing that they are essentially equivalent under double negation translation.

1.1 Nature Deduction

For the natural deduction we have these rules for introduction and elimination.

$$\frac{}{\vdash \top} \ \top I \qquad \qquad \frac{\vdash \bot}{\vdash C} \ \bot E$$

Natural deduction (ND) corresponds to intuitionistic logic because it does not enforce that every proposition has a fixed complement. For example, if we apply negation introduction $(\neg I)$ to a proposition A and derive $\neg A$, we cannot simply repeat this process on $\neg A$ to recover A. This asymmetry is a key reason why ND is not classical logic.

To extend ND into classical logic, we need to incorporate the law of excluded middle. One way to do this is by adding the *Kolmogorov double negation rule*, which allows us to derive A from $\neg\neg A$. We refer to this rule as $\neg kdE$ (short for not *Kolmogorov double Elimination*, or nkdE). With this rule added, we define a new system—ND plus the Kolmogorov rule—which we call KND.

To fully complete KND as classical logic, we must also specify the unique complement of \top , which is \bot . We treat \bot as an atomic formula. With these additions, KND forms a proper classical logic system.

$$\frac{\frac{\vdash \neg \neg A}{\vdash A} \neg \neg_{kd} E}{\frac{\vdash \neg (A \lor \neg A)}{\vdash \neg (A \lor \neg A)} u \frac{\vdash A}{\vdash A \lor \neg A} \lor I_{1}} \frac{}{\neg E}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\vdash p}{\vdash \neg A} \neg I^{p,\nu}}{\frac{\vdash A \lor \neg A}{\vdash A \lor \neg A} \lor I_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\vdash p}{\vdash \neg \neg (A \lor \neg A)} \neg I^{p,u}$$

$$\frac{\vdash A \lor \neg A}{\vdash A \lor \neg A} \neg \neg E$$

prove of excluding middle

Now in our hand we have the intuitionistic logic ND and classical logic KND. We show that both these two logics are "the same" by proving that for any logical formula provable in KND it can also be proven in ND (soundness) and any logical formula provable in ND can also be proven in KND (completeness).

To do this first we need to define a translation function that translates formulas in ND or KND to their counterparts. We use the ktrans–Kolmogorov translation and it is defined as $(n \text{ for } \neg \neg)$:

$$A^* = nA \quad \text{if } A \text{ is atomic}$$

$$(A \land B)^* = n(A^* \land B^*)$$

$$(A \supset B)^* = n(A^* \supset B^*)$$

$$(A \lor B)^* = n(A^* \lor B^*)$$

$$(\neg A)^* = n(\neg A^*)$$

$$\top^* = n \top$$

$$\bot^* = n \bot$$

2 Inference Rules

Before we step into the proof of soundness and completeness we need some inference rules to help us eliminate double negation in ND.

First, since we can prove $\neg \neg A$ from A in ND we have the inference rule $\neg \neg X$. Same with $\neg \neg_k X$.

Also we can eliminate $\neg\neg\neg A$ to $\neg A$, we make it as $\neg\neg\neg R$.

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash \neg A} \stackrel{u}{} \vdash A \neg E}{\vdash p} \neg I^{p,u} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vdash A} \neg X$$

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash \neg A} \stackrel{u}{} \vdash A \neg KE}{\vdash \neg \neg A} \neg KI^{p,u} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vdash A} \neg KX$$

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash A} \stackrel{u}{} \vdash A \neg KI^{p,u}}{\vdash \neg \neg A} \neg KX$$

$$\frac{\overline{\vdash A} \stackrel{u}{} \vdash A \neg KI^{p,u}}{\vdash \neg A} \neg KX$$

$$\frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \neg \neg A} \neg X \xrightarrow{\vdash \neg \neg \neg A} v$$

$$\frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \neg \neg A} \neg K$$

$$\frac{\vdash A}{\vdash \neg A} \neg K$$

3 Decomposability

TODO

4 Soundness

Now with the help of our derivation rule, we can prove our soundness theorem. We do structural proof on the last used operation.

Case:

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge^k B} \wedge kI \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{\neg \neg A \quad \neg \neg B}{\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B} \wedge I}{\neg \neg (\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B)} \neg \neg X$$

Case:

$$\frac{\frac{\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B}{\neg \neg A} \stackrel{u}{\wedge} E1_{\neg A} \stackrel{v}{\neg \neg I^{q,u}}}{\frac{q}{\neg (\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B)}} \stackrel{u}{-} \frac{v}{\neg I^{q,u}}$$

$$\frac{A \wedge^k B}{A} \wedge kE1 \quad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{\vdash p}{\vdash \neg \neg A} \neg I^{p,v}$$

Case:

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B}}{\neg \neg B} \stackrel{u}{\wedge E2 \overline{\neg B}} \stackrel{v}{\wedge E2 \overline{\neg B}} \stackrel{v}{\neg I^{q,u}}}{\frac{q}{\neg (\neg \neg A \wedge \neg \neg B)}} \stackrel{-}{\neg E}$$

$$\frac{A \wedge^k B}{B} \wedge kE2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\vdash p}{\vdash \neg \neg B} \neg I^{p,v}$$

Case:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{A} & u & & \overline{\neg \neg A} & u \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \frac{\dot{B}}{A \supset^k B} \supset kI^u & \Rightarrow & \overline{\neg \neg A \supset \neg \neg B} \supset I^u \\ \hline \rightarrow \neg (\neg \neg A \supset \neg \neg B) & \neg \neg X \end{array}$$

Case:

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{\neg \neg A} \supset \neg \neg B} \ ^{u} \neg \neg A}{\neg \neg B} \xrightarrow{\overline{\neg \neg A} \supset E_{\overline{\neg B}}} ^{v} \neg E} = \frac{A \supset^{k} B \quad A}{B} \supset kE \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\overline{q} \quad \overline{\neg \neg B} \quad \neg A} \neg A}{\overline{P} \quad \overline{\neg \neg B}} \xrightarrow{q} \neg A \quad E_{\overline{\neg B}} \quad \nabla E_{\overline{\neg B}} \quad \nabla$$

Case:

$$\frac{A}{A \vee^k B} \vee kI1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg A}{\neg \neg A \vee \neg \neg B} \vee I1$$

$$\neg \neg (\neg \neg A \vee \neg \neg B) \neg \neg X$$

Case:

$$\frac{B}{A \vee^k B} \vee kI2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{\neg \neg B}{\neg \neg A \vee \neg \neg B} \vee I2}{\neg \neg (\neg \neg A \vee \neg \neg B)} \neg \neg X$$

Case: TODO

Case:

$$\frac{\neg \neg A}{A} \neg \neg E \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg \neg \neg A}{\neg \neg A} \neg \neg \neg R$$

Case:

$$\frac{\neg \neg A}{A} \neg \neg E \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg \neg \neg A}{\neg \neg A} \neg \neg \neg R$$

5 Completeness

Case:

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \land B} \land I \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg A'}{\underline{A'}} \neg \neg E \quad \frac{\neg \neg B'}{\underline{B'}} \neg \neg E$$

Case:

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{A} \wedge E1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg A' \wedge^k \neg \neg B'}{\neg \neg A'} \wedge kE1$$

Case:

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{A} \wedge E2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg A' \wedge^k \neg \neg B'}{\neg \neg B'} \wedge kE2$$

Case:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \overline{A} & u & & & & \\ \overline{A} & u & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ \overline{A \supset B} & \supset I^u & & & \\ \overline{A \supset B} & \supset I^u & \Rightarrow & & & \\ \hline A & & & & & \\ \overline{A' \supset k} & B' & \supset kI^u & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kI^v & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \supset kB' & \\ \hline A' & \supset kB' & \bigcirc KB'$$

Case:

Case:

$$\frac{A}{A \vee B} \vee I1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\frac{\neg \neg A'}{A'}}{A' \vee^k B'} \neg F$$

Case:

$$\frac{B}{A \vee B} \vee I2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\neg \neg B'}{B'} \neg \neg E$$

$$A' \vee^k B' \vee kI2$$

Case: TODO