

Exercises 22

(a) Warrant the following inferences by PL natural deduction proofs:

- (1) $((P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R) \therefore (P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R))$
- (2) $(P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R)) \therefore ((P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R)$
- (3) $((P \vee (Q \wedge R)) \rightarrow \perp) \therefore \neg(P \vee (Q \wedge R))$
- (4) $(P \rightarrow \perp), (P \vee \neg Q) \therefore (Q \rightarrow \perp)$
- (5) $(P \wedge (\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P)) \therefore (\neg P \vee (Q \wedge P))$
- (6) $((P \wedge Q) \rightarrow (Q \wedge R)), (R \rightarrow \neg P) \therefore (P \rightarrow \neg Q)$
- (7) $(\neg S \rightarrow \neg R), ((P \wedge Q) \vee R), (\neg S \rightarrow \neg Q) \therefore (\neg P \vee S)$
- (8) $(\neg P \rightarrow (Q \wedge R)), \neg(R \vee P) \therefore \neg Q$

Also give proofs warranting the following inferences:

- (9) $Q \therefore (P \rightarrow Q)$
- (10) $\neg(P \rightarrow Q) \therefore P$
- (11) $\neg(P \rightarrow Q) \therefore \neg Q$
- (12) $(P \rightarrow (Q \vee R)) \therefore ((P \rightarrow Q) \vee (P \rightarrow R))$

(b) Following the general definition in Exercises 20(b*), let's say in particular

Some wffs are PL-consistent if we cannot use premisses from among them to prove \perp .

In each of the following cases, show that the given wffs are PL-*inconsistent*, i.e. show that there *is* a PL proof of absurdity from them as premisses:

- (1) $(P \rightarrow \neg P), (\neg P \rightarrow P)$
- (2) $(\neg P \vee \neg Q), (P \wedge Q)$
- (3) $((P \rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \rightarrow \neg P)), (R \rightarrow P), (\neg R \rightarrow P)$
- (4) $(P \vee (Q \rightarrow R)), (\neg R \wedge \neg(P \vee \neg Q))$
- (5) $(\neg P \vee R), \neg(R \vee S), (P \vee Q), \neg(Q \wedge \neg S)$.

(c) Suppose that we use ' \leftrightarrow ' so that an expression of the form $(\alpha \leftrightarrow \gamma)$ is simply an *abbreviation* of the corresponding expression of the form $((\alpha \rightarrow \gamma) \wedge (\gamma \rightarrow \alpha))$. Warrant the following inferences by PL natural deduction proofs:

- (1) $(P \leftrightarrow Q) \therefore (Q \leftrightarrow P)$
- (2) $(P \leftrightarrow Q) \therefore (\neg P \leftrightarrow \neg Q)$
- (3) $(P \leftrightarrow Q), (Q \leftrightarrow R) \therefore (P \leftrightarrow R)$

Suppose alternatively that we introduce ' \leftrightarrow ' to PL as a fifth basic built-in bi-conditional connective. Give introduction and elimination rules for this new connective (rules which *don't* mention any other connective). Use these new rules to warrant (1) to (3) again. Also give proofs to warrant the following:

- (4) $P, Q \therefore (P \leftrightarrow Q)$
- (5) $\neg(P \leftrightarrow Q) \therefore ((P \wedge \neg Q) \vee (\neg P \wedge Q))$
- (6) $(P \leftrightarrow R), (Q \leftrightarrow S) \therefore ((P \vee Q) \leftrightarrow (R \vee S))$

Use a truth-table to confirm that the following wffs are tautologically equivalent:

(7) $(P \leftrightarrow (Q \leftrightarrow R)), ((P \leftrightarrow Q) \leftrightarrow R)$.

For a trickier challenge, outline a proof from the first to the second.

(d*) First show

- (1) There is a proof of $(\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)$ from the premisses Γ if and only if there is a proof of γ from Γ, α .
- (2) There is a proof of $(\gamma \rightarrow \perp)$ from the premisses Γ if and only if there is a proof of $\neg\gamma$ from Γ .

And now show the following:

- (3) The results of Exercises 21(b*) and 22(b*) still obtain when S is the whole PL proof system.
- (4) If Γ are PL-consistent and $(\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)$ is one of those wffs, then either $\Gamma, \neg\alpha$ or Γ, γ (or both) are also PL-consistent.
- (5) If Γ are PL-consistent and $\neg(\alpha \rightarrow \gamma)$ is one of those wffs, then $\Gamma, \alpha, \neg\gamma$ are also PL-consistent.