IN3070
IN4070

Autumn 2024

Exercises for the Course

Logic

Week 2



Exercise 2.1 (Conjunction Rules)

The completeness proof in the lecture omitted the cases for disjunctions $A \vee B \in \mathcal{B}^{\top}$ resp. $A \vee B \in \mathcal{B}^{\bot}$.

Show the induction step for these cases, in a similar style to those for implication and conjunction.

Exercise 2.2 (Lemma Generation)

Consider an alternative sequent rule for conjunctions on the right:

$$\frac{\Gamma \Longrightarrow A, \Delta \qquad \Gamma, A \Longrightarrow B, \Delta}{\Gamma \Longrightarrow A \wedge B, \Delta} \wedge\text{-lg}$$

The intuition is: to prove $A \wedge B$, we first prove A. And then we can use A as a 'lemma' to help us when we prove B. Therefore, this rule is sometimes referred to as 'lemma generation.' Many theorem provers for propositional logic use this or similar techniques to find shorter proofs.

1. Prove that the rule $\wedge$-lg is sound, like we did for the other LK-rules.
2. If we remove $\wedge$-right from LK, but add $\wedge$-lg instead, does the completeness proof still work?
3. Can you write down 'lemma generation' variants of the $\vee$-left and $\rightarrow$-left rules too?
4. The rule $\wedge$-lg2 adds B as a lemma when proving A. And $\wedge$-lg3 does it both ways. Will these 'work,' i.e. will they give a sound and complete calculus?

$$\frac{\Gamma, B \Longrightarrow A, \Delta \qquad \Gamma \Longrightarrow B, \Delta}{\Gamma \Longrightarrow A \wedge B, \Delta} \wedge\text{-lg2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, B \Longrightarrow A, \Delta \qquad \Gamma, A \Longrightarrow B, \Delta}{\Gamma \Longrightarrow A \wedge B, \Delta} \wedge\text{-lg3}$$

Exercise 2.3 (Regularity)

The regularity restriction of the LK calculus says that a branching rule (i.e. $\vee$-left, $\rightarrow$-left, $\wedge$-right) should not need to be applied if it adds a formula to the antecedent or succedent of one of the new branches that was already there before the rule application.

E.g., the following application of $\vee$-left:

$$\frac{p, \boxed{p} \Longrightarrow r \qquad p, q \Longrightarrow r}{p, p \vee q \Longrightarrow r} \vee\text{-left}$$

adds the literal p to the succedent of the left branch, even though there was already a p there. The regularity restriction says that such rule applications should not be used. Intuitively, this seems right, because whatever derivation we later use to close the left branch could have been used without this $\vee$-left application.

A *regular LK proof* is an LK proof where all rule applications are regular.

Show that the regularity restriction does not destroy completeness. I.e., every valid sequent has a regular LK proof.

Hints:

- *There are two ways of doing this. First, by slightly modifying our completeness proof for LK. Second, by showing how an irregular proof can be transformed into a regular one. The first way is probably easier.*
- *It should be enough to do this for one of the branching rules, e.g. $\wedge$-right, the reasoning is analogous for the others.*