

CS228 Logic for Computer Science 2023

Lecture 4: Formal proofs

Instructor: Ashutosh Gupta

IITB, India

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Topic 4.1

Formal proofs

Consequence to derivation

Let us suppose for a (in)finite set of formulas Σ and a formula F , we have $\Sigma \models F$.

Can we syntactically infer $\Sigma \models F$ without writing the truth tables, which may be impossible if the size of Σ is infinite?

We call the syntactic inference “derivation”. We derive the following **statements**.

$$\Sigma \vdash F$$

Example: derivation

Example 4.1

Let us consider the following simple example.

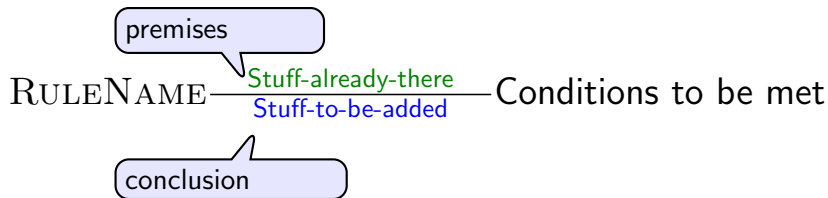
$$\underbrace{\Sigma \cup \{F\}}_{\text{Left hand side(lhs)}} \vdash F$$

If F occurs in lhs, then F is clearly a consequence of the lhs.

*Therefore, we should be able to **derive the above** statement.*

Proof rules

A proof rule provides us a means to derive **new** statements from the **old** statements.



A derivation proceeds **by applying** the proof rules.

What **rules do we need** for the propositional logic?

$$\text{ASSUMPTION} \frac{}{\Sigma \vdash F} F \in \Sigma$$

$$\text{MONOTONIC} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma' \vdash F} \Sigma \subseteq \Sigma'$$

Derivation

Definition 4.1

A derivation is a list of statements that are derived from the earlier statements.

Example 4.2

A derivation due to the previous rules

1. $\{p \vee q, \neg\neg q\} \vdash \neg\neg q$
2. $\{p \vee q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash \neg\neg q$

Since assumption does not depend on any other statement, no need to refer.

Assumption

Monotonic applied to 1

We need to point at an earlier statement.

Proof rules for Negation

$$\text{DOUBLENEG} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash \neg\neg F}$$

Example 4.3

The following is a derivation

1. $\{p \vee q, r\} \vdash r$
2. $\{p \vee q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash r$
3. $\{p \vee q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash \neg\neg r$

Assumption

Monotonic applied to 1

DoubleNeg applied to 2

Proof rules for $\wedge$

$$\wedge\text{-INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \quad \Sigma \vdash G}{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G} \quad \wedge\text{-ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G}{\Sigma \vdash F} \quad \wedge\text{-SYMM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G}{\Sigma \vdash G \wedge F}$$

Example 4.4

The following is a derivation

1. $\{p \wedge q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash p \wedge q$
2. $\{p \wedge q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash p$
3. $\{p \wedge q, \neg\neg q, r\} \vdash q \wedge p$

Assumption

$\wedge$ -Elim applied to 1

$\wedge$ -Symm applied to 1

Proof rules for $\vee$

$$\vee - \text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}$$

$$\vee - \text{SYMM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}{\Sigma \vdash G \vee F}$$

$$\vee - \text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}{\Sigma \vdash \neg(\neg F \wedge \neg G)}$$

$$\vee - \text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash \neg(\neg F \wedge \neg G)}{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}$$

$$\vee - \text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G \quad \Sigma \cup \{F\} \vdash H \quad \Sigma \cup \{G\} \vdash H}{\Sigma \vdash H}$$

Commentary: We will use the same rule name if a rule can be applied in both the directions. For example, $\vee - \text{DEF}$.

Example : distributivity

Example 4.5

Let us show if we have $\Sigma \vdash (F \wedge G) \vee (F \wedge H)$, we can derive $\Sigma \vdash F \wedge (G \vee H)$.

1. $\Sigma \vdash (F \wedge G) \vee (F \wedge H)$ Premise
2. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash F \wedge G$ Assumption
3. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash F$ $\wedge$ -Elim applied to 2
4. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash G \wedge F$ $\wedge$ -Symm applied to 2
5. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash G$ $\wedge$ -Elim applied to 4
6. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash G \vee H$ $\vee$ -Intro applied to 5
7. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge G\} \vdash F \wedge (G \vee H)$ $\wedge$ -Intro applied to 3 and 6

Example : distributivity (contd.)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 8. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash F \wedge H$ | Assumption |
| 9. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash F$ | $\wedge$ -Elim applied to 8 |
| 10. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash H \wedge F$ | $\wedge$ -Symm applied to 8 |
| 11. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash H$ | $\wedge$ -Elim applied to 10 |
| 12. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash H \vee G$ | $\vee$ -Intro applied to 11 |
| 13. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash G \vee H$ | $\vee$ -Symm applied to 12 |
| 14. $\Sigma \cup \{F \wedge H\} \vdash F \wedge (G \vee H)$ | $\wedge$ -Intro applied to 9 and 13 |
| 15. $\Sigma \vdash F \wedge (G \vee H)$ | $\vee$ -elim applied to 1, 7, and 14 |

Topic 4.2

Rules for implication and others

Proof rules for $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \cup \{F\} \vdash G}{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G \quad \Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash G}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}{\Sigma \vdash \neg F \vee G}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash \neg F \vee G}{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}$$

Example: central role of implication

Example 4.6

Let us prove $\{\neg p \vee q, p\} \vdash q$.

1. $\{\neg p \vee q, p\} \vdash p$
2. $\{\neg p \vee q, p\} \vdash \neg p \vee q$
3. $\{\neg p \vee q, p\} \vdash p \Rightarrow q$
4. $\{\neg p \vee q, p\} \vdash q$

Assumption

Assumption

$\Rightarrow$ -Def applied to 2

$\Rightarrow$ -Elim applied to 1 and 3

All the rules so far

Commentary: Around binary operator formulas, we are not writing parentheses. They are there but not written for ease as we discussed in shorthands section.

$$\text{ASSUMPTION} \frac{}{\Sigma \vdash F} F \in \Sigma \quad \text{MONOTONIC} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma' \vdash F} \Sigma \subseteq \Sigma' \quad \text{DOUBLENEG} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash \neg \neg F}$$

$$\wedge - \text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \quad \Sigma \vdash G}{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G} \quad \wedge - \text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G}{\Sigma \vdash F} \quad \wedge - \text{SYMM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G}{\Sigma \vdash G \wedge F}$$

$$\vee - \text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G} \quad \vee - \text{SYMM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}{\Sigma \vdash G \vee F} \quad \vee - \text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G}{\Sigma \vdash \neg(\neg F \wedge \neg G)}^*$$

$$\vee - \text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \vee G \quad \Sigma \cup \{F\} \vdash H \quad \Sigma \cup \{G\} \vdash H}{\Sigma \vdash H}$$

$$\Rightarrow - \text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \cup \{F\} \vdash G}{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G} \quad \Rightarrow - \text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G \quad \Sigma \vdash F}{\Sigma \vdash G} \quad \Rightarrow - \text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}{\Sigma \vdash \neg F \vee G}^*$$

* Works in the both directions

Example: another proof

Example 4.7

Let us prove $\emptyset \vdash (p \Rightarrow q) \vee p$.

1. $\{\neg p\} \vdash \neg p$
2. $\{\neg p\} \vdash \neg p \vee q$
3. $\{\neg p\} \vdash p \Rightarrow q$
4. $\{\neg p\} \vdash (p \Rightarrow q) \vee p$

Assumption
 $\vee$ -Intro applied to 1
 $\Rightarrow$ -Def applied to 2
 $\vee$ -Intro applied to 3 } Case 1

5. $\{p\} \vdash p$
6. $\{p\} \vdash p \vee (p \Rightarrow q)$
7. $\{p\} \vdash (p \Rightarrow q) \vee p$

Assumption
 $\vee$ -Intro applied to 5
 $\vee$ -Symm applied to 6 } Case 2

8. $\{\} \vdash p \Rightarrow p$
9. $\{\} \vdash \neg p \vee p$
10. $\{\} \vdash (p \Rightarrow q) \vee p$

$\Rightarrow$ -Intro applied to 5
 $\Rightarrow$ -Def applied to 8 } Only two cases

$\vee$ -Elim applied to 4, 7, and 9

Proof rules for $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Leftrightarrow G}{\Sigma \vdash G \Rightarrow F}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \Leftrightarrow G}{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\text{DEF} \frac{\Sigma \vdash G \Rightarrow F \quad \Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}{\Sigma \vdash G \Leftrightarrow F}$$

Exercise 4.1

Define similar rules for $\oplus$

Commentary: $\top$ and $\perp$ symbols are not covered in the proof system. If we wish, we can introduce Def rules to handle the symbols.
 $\top - \text{DEF} \frac{\top}{p \vee \neg p} p \in \mathbf{Vars}$ and $\perp - \text{DEF} \frac{\perp}{p \wedge \neg p} p \in \mathbf{Vars}$. The rules are applicable in the both directions. However, in practice, they are not very useful.

Topic 4.3

Soundness

Soundness

We need to show that

Theorem 4.1

if

proof rules derive a statement $\Sigma \vdash F$

then

$\Sigma \models F.$

Commentary: In a later lecture, we will prove the reverse direction of the following theorem, which is called completeness.

Please also note that we are not writing the proof of the following theorem about the proof system using the proof system, which may appear to be odd! However, there is no way of avoiding it. You need to know some English before start learning English grammar.

Proof.

We will make an inductive argument. We will **assume** that the theorem holds for the premises of the rules and show that it is also true for the conclusions.

...

Proving soundness

Proof(contd.)

Consider the following rule

$$\wedge - \text{ELIM} \frac{\Sigma \vdash F \wedge G}{\Sigma \vdash F}$$

Consider model $m \models \Sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, $m \models F \wedge G$.

Using the the truth table, we can show that if $m \models F \wedge G$ then $m \models F$.

$m(F)$	$m(G)$	$m(F \wedge G)$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Therefore, $\Sigma \models F$.

...

Proof

Proof.

Consider one more rule

$$\Rightarrow -\text{INTRO} \frac{\Sigma \cup \{F\} \vdash G}{\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G}$$

Consider model $m \models \Sigma$. There are two possibilities.

► **case** $m \models F$:

Therefore, $m \models \Sigma \cup \{F\}$. By the induction hypothesis, $m \models G$. Therefore, $m \models (F \Rightarrow G)$.

► **case** $m \not\models F$: Therefore, $m \models (F \Rightarrow G)$.

Therefore, $\Sigma \vdash F \Rightarrow G$.

Similarly, we draw truth table or case analysis for each of the rules to check the soundness. □

Topic 4.4

Problems

Exercise: the other direction of distributivity

Exercise 4.2

Show if we have $\Sigma \vdash F \wedge (G \vee H)$, we can derive $\Sigma \vdash (F \wedge G) \vee (F \wedge H)$.

Hint: Case split on G and $\neg G$.

Exercise: proving a puzzle

Exercise 4.3

a. Convert the following argument into a propositional statement, i.e., $\Sigma \vdash F$.

If the laws are good and their enforcement is strict, then crime will diminish. If strict enforcement of laws will make crime diminish, then our problem is a practical one. The laws are good. Therefore our problem is a practical one. (Hint: needed propositional variables G, S, D, P)
(Source : Copi, Introduction of logic)

b. Write a formal proof proving the statement in the previous problem.

Redundant rules

Exercise 4.4

Show that the following rule(s) can be derived from the other rules.

1. $\forall$ -Symm
2. $\Rightarrow$ -Elim

Redundancy***

Exercise 4.5

Find a minimal subset of the proof rules which has no redundancy, i.e., none of the rules can be derived from others. Prove that the subset has no redundancy.

Commentary: This is a very difficult problem. I have picked our proof system from book "A First Course in Logic" by Shawn Hedman. I am not sure that the book proves that the proof system has no redundancy. I can point at another book that has proof of no redundancy for another proof system for propositional logic. In section 7.4 of Symbolic Logic by Copi, you will find the proof. You may need to work to adopt the proof to our proof system. The technique is to find a "characteristic property for the consequent of each rule", which other proof rules cannot produce. It is difficult to find the properties.

Irredundant rules (midterm 2022)

Exercise 4.6

Let us give three valued interpretation to the variables of propositional logic. The three values are 0, 1, and 2. We give meaning to $\neg$, $\wedge$, and $\Rightarrow$ as follows. Let m be a model in the three valued logic.

$$m(\neg F) = 2 - m(F) \quad m(F \wedge G) = \min(m(F) + m(G), 2) \quad m(F \Rightarrow G) = m(\neg(F \wedge \neg G))$$

Show that any formula of form $F \wedge G \Rightarrow F$ will have value zero.

Exercise 4.7

Consider the following proof system with four rules.

$$\text{Axiom1} \frac{}{F \Rightarrow F \wedge F} \quad \text{Axiom2} \frac{}{F \wedge G \Rightarrow F} \quad \text{Axiom3} \frac{}{(F \Rightarrow G) \Rightarrow (\neg(G \wedge H) \Rightarrow \neg(H \wedge F))} \quad \text{Elim} \frac{F \Rightarrow G \quad F}{G}$$

Show that rules *Axiom2*, *Axiom3*, and *Elim* cannot derive any instance of *Axiom1*.

End of Lecture 4