Introduction to Proof Theory

Lecture 2
Natural Deduction

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Outline

First-order logic, Peano arithmetic

Intuitionistic logic

Natural deduction

What we saw yesterday

- propositional syntax
- first-order syntax
- proof systems
  - ↳ axiom system / Hilbert-Frege system
    - H_{cp}
    - H_{fo}
    - Peano Arithmetic

An axiom system for first-order logic: $\mathcal{H}_{fo}$

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Axioms and inference rules of $\mathcal{H}_{cp}$, plus:

FO1. $\forall x(A(x)) \rightarrow A(t)$
FO2. $A(t) \rightarrow \exists x(A(x))$

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Axioms and inference rules of $\mathcal{H}_{cp}$, plus:

FO1. $\forall x(A(x)) \to A(t)$ term

FO2. $A(t) \to \exists x(A(x))$

FO3. $\forall x(A \to B(x)) \to \big(A \to \forall x(B(x))\big)$ where $x \notin FV(A)$

FO4. $\forall x(A(x) \to B) \to \big(\exists x(A(x)) \to B\big)$ where $x \notin FV(B)$

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FO4. $\forall x(A(x) \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \big(\exists x(A(x)) \rightarrow B\big)$ where $x \notin FV(B)$

FO4. $\forall x(x = x)$

FO5. $\forall x \forall y\big(x = y \rightarrow (A(x) \rightarrow A(y))\big)$

$$\text{gen}\ \frac{A}{\forall x(A)}$$

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Prove the following:

☞ $\{\forall x(A \to B), \forall x(A)\} \vdash_{\mathcal{H}_{fo}} \forall x(B)$

Proofs in $\mathcal{H}_{fo}$

A formula of $\mathcal{L}^=$, Γ set of formulas of $\mathcal{L}^=$:

A $\mathcal{H}_{fo}$ derivation of A from assumptions in Γ is a list of $\mathcal{L}^=$ formulas

$$\begin{array}{c} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{array}$$

where $A_n = A$ and for each A_i, for $i \leq n$, we have that either:

- A_i is an axiom of $\mathcal{H}_{fo}$;
- $A_i \in \Gamma$;
- A_i is obtained by applying (mp) or (gen) to $A_1, \ldots, A_{i-1}$.

We write $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{H}_{fo}} A$ if there is a derivation of A from formulas in Γ.

A proof of A is a derivation of A from $\emptyset$. We write $\vdash_{\mathcal{H}_{fo}} A$ if there is a proof of A.

First-order logic FOL is defined as $\{A \mid \vdash_{\mathcal{H}_{fo}} A\}$.

Peano Arithmetic (PA)

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A first-order theory $\mathcal{T}$ consists of:

- A predicate language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}}^{=}$;
- A set of formulas in the language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}}^{=}$, the non-logical axioms of the theory.

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Peano Arithmetic (PA) is a first-order theory

$$\mathcal{L}^{=}_{PA} = \{0, s, +, \cdot\}$$

constant

unary function symbol

$x \mapsto x+1$

binary function symbols

Peano Arithmetic (PA)

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Peano Arithmetic (PA) is a first-order theory

$(0 = s(x)) \to \bot$

$$\mathcal{L}^{=}_{PA} = \{0, s, +, \cdot\}$$

0
$s(0)$
$s(s(0))$
$\vdots$
$s(0) + 0$
$s(s(0)) \cdot s(0)$
$\vdots$

PA1. $\forall x(0 \neq s(x))$

PA2. $\forall x \forall y(s(x) = s(y) \to x = y)$

PA3. $\forall x(x + 0 = x)$

PA4. $\forall x \forall y(x + s(y) = s(x + y))$

PA5. $\forall x(x \cdot 0 = 0)$

PA6. $\forall x \forall y(x \cdot s(y) = (x \cdot y) + x)$

PA7. $\big(A(0) \wedge \forall x(A(x) \to A(s(x)))\big) \to \forall x(A(x))$
where $A \in \mathcal{L}^{=}_{PA}, x \in FV(A)$

An example

Prove the following in *PA*:

- ☞ $\forall x\big(x \neq s(x)\big)$

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Using (mp) and PA7. $\big(A(0) \wedge \forall x(A(x) \rightarrow A(s(x)))\big) \rightarrow \forall x(A(x))$ conclude $\forall x(A(x))$

$A(0)$ $\quad 0 \neq s(0)$ ✓

PA1 $\forall x(0 \neq s(x))$ ⊕

Fo1 $\forall x(A(x)) \rightarrow A(t)$ $\quad t := 0$

↳ $\forall x(0 \neq s(x)) \rightarrow 0 \neq s(0)$ ⊕

⊕ MP: $0 \neq s(0)$

$\forall x(x \neq s(x) \rightarrow s(x) \neq s(s(x)))$

$(C \rightarrow D) \rightarrow (\neg D \rightarrow \neg C)$

$\forall x \forall y(x = y \rightarrow A(x) = A(y))$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \forall y(A(x) \neq A(y) \rightarrow x \neq y)$

$\forall x \forall y(s(x) = s(y) \rightarrow x = y)$

$\forall x \forall y(x \neq y \rightarrow s(x) \neq s(y))$

An example

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To prove: $A(0) \wedge \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow A(s(x)))$

Using (mp) and PA7. $\big(A(0) \wedge \forall x (A(x) \rightarrow A(s(x))) \big) \rightarrow \forall x (A(x))$
conclude $\forall x (A(x))$

- ☞ $\forall x \big(0 + x = x \big)$

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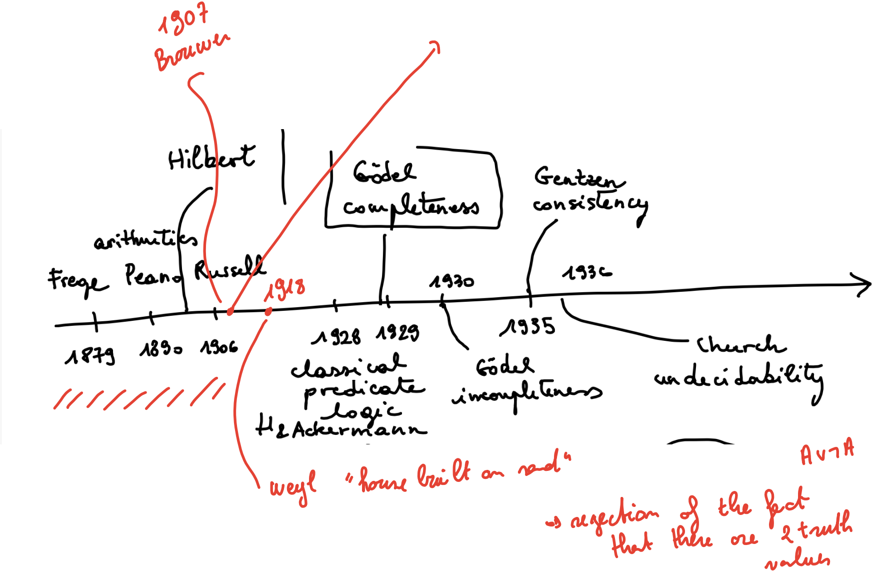
Intuitionistic logic

Natural deduction

Some history



Constructive proofs?

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Proof # 1. Take $a = b = \sqrt{2}$. Then $\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ is either rational or irrational. If it is rational, the statement is proved. If it is irrational, take $a = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ and $b = \sqrt{2}$. Then $(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = 2$, and the statement is proved.

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Proof # 2. Take $a = \sqrt{2}$ and $b = log_2 9$. Then $a^b = 3$.

An axiom system for intuitionistic propositional logic: $\mathcal{H}_{ip}$

Syntax of intuitionistic propositional logic: $\mathcal{L}_p$

- $\mathsf{Var}_p = \{p, q, r, \ldots\}$
- $\bot, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow$

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A, B, C formulas of $\mathcal{L}_p$

PL1. $B \to (A \to B)$
PL2. $\big(A \to (B \to C)\big) \to \big((A \to B) \to (A \to C)\big)$
PL3. $(A \wedge B) \to A$
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PL5. $A \to \big(B \to (A \wedge B)\big)$
PL6. $A \to (A \vee B)$
PL7. $B \to (A \vee B)$
PL8. $(A \to C) \to \big((B \to C) \to \big((A \vee B) \to C\big)\big)$
PL9. $\bot \to A$
PL10. $A \vee (A \to \bot)$

$$\text{mp}\ \frac{A \qquad A \to B}{B}$$

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PL6. $A \rightarrow (A \vee B)$

PL7. $B \rightarrow (A \vee B)$

PL8. $(A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow \big((B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow \big((A \vee B) \rightarrow C\big)\big)$

PL9. $\bot \rightarrow A$

$$\text{mp}\ \frac{A \qquad\qquad A \rightarrow B}{B}$$

Some examples

Formulas that are not provable in $\mathcal{H}_{ip}$:

- $A \vee \neg A$ (Excluded middle)
- $\neg\neg A \rightarrow A$ (Double negation)
- $((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$ (Pierce's Law)
- $(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (\neg A \vee B)$

Formulas that are provable in $\mathcal{H}_{ip}$:

- $(\neg A \vee B) \rightarrow (\neg A \vee B)$
- $(A \vee B) \rightarrow \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$

Proofs in $\mathcal{H}_{ip}$

For A formula of $\mathcal{L}_p$, Γ set of formulas of $\mathcal{L}_p$:

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Pros and cons axioms

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- **Pro:** make precise how connectives interact and the principles of mathematical reasoning
- **Con:** searching for a proof is painful because we can use only modus ponens
  - what about other common proof techniques?
  - what is A?

Natural deduction - informally

Introduction rules

Elimination rules

Deduction trees

A derivation of formula A from set of assumptions (formulas) Γ is a tree of formulas in which each formula is

- either an assumption in Γ
- or the conclusion of a correct application of an inference rule.

If every assumption is discharged, it is a proof of A.

Example derivation

Curry-Howard correspondence

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