



Theorembeweiserpraktikum – SS 2016

<http://pp.ipd.kit.edu/lehre/SS2016/tba>

Lösung 1: Deduktion

Abgabe: 25. April 2016
 Besprechung: 26. April 2016

1 Natürliches Schließen

In dieser Aufgabe geht es um den Kalkül des natürlichen Schließens, mit dessen Hilfe einige Lemmas der Aussagen-Logik bewiesen werden sollen (nächste Seite).

Für die Beweise gelten die folgenden Spielregeln:

- Es dürfen nur die Befehle **proof**, **assume**, **have**, **show**, **next**, **qed**, und **from** verwendet werden, sowie darauf aufbauende Abkürzungen wie **then**, **with**, .. und ..
- Der Befehl **proof** darf nur als **proof (rule regel)** verwendet werden, wobei die Regel eine der folgenden ist: (Anzeigen der Lemmas mittel **thm lemma-Name**)

<i>impI:</i>	$(A \implies B) \implies A \rightarrow B$,	<i>impE:</i>	$A \rightarrow B \implies A \implies (B \implies C) \implies C$,
<i>conjI:</i>	$A \implies B \implies A \wedge B$,	<i>conjE:</i>	$A \wedge B \implies (A \implies B \implies C) \implies C$,
<i>disjI1:</i>	$A \implies A \vee B$,	<i>disjE:</i>	
<i>disjI2:</i>	$B \implies A \vee B$,	$A \vee B \implies (A \implies C) \implies (B \implies C) \implies C$,	
<i>notI:</i>	$(A \implies \text{False}) \implies \neg A$,	<i>notE:</i>	$\neg A \implies A \implies B$,
<i>iffI:</i>	$(A \implies B) \implies (B \implies A) \implies A \leftrightarrow B$,		
<i>iffE:</i>	$A \leftrightarrow B \implies (A \implies B \implies B \rightarrow A \implies C) \implies C$,		
<i>ccontr:</i>	$(\neg A \implies \text{False}) \implies A$		
<i>classical:</i>	$(\neg A \implies A) \implies A$		

Alle diese Regeln, außer den letzten beiden, sind als Standard-Regeln vorgegeben, das heißt der Befehl **proof (rule)** (oder kurz **proof**) wählt die passende Regel aus, auch ohne dass man sie explizit angibt. Lassen Sie nur Namen von Regeln weg, die sie zuvor zumindest einmal explizit verwendet haben.

Beispiel

```
lemma imp_uncurry: "(P → (Q → R)) → P ∧ Q → R"
proof(rule impI)
  assume PQR: "P → (Q → R)"
  show "P ∧ Q → R"
  proof — Das (rule impI) kann weglassen werden
    assume "P ∧ Q"
    then have "P" by(rule conjE)
    with PQR
    have "Q → R" by(rule impE)
```

```

from ⟨P ∧ Q⟩
have "Q"..  
— Hier steht eigentlich by(rule conjE)
with ⟨Q → R⟩
show R..
qed
qed

lemma I: "A → A"
by (rule impI)

lemma "A ∧ B → B ∧ A"
proof
  assume "A ∧ B"
  then have "A" by (rule conjE)

  from ⟨A ∧ B⟩
  have "B"..  
  

  from ⟨B⟩ ⟨A⟩
  show "B ∧ A" by (rule conjI)
qed

lemma "A ∧ B → A ∨ B"
proof
  assume "A ∧ B"
  then have "A"..
  then show "A ∨ B" by (rule disjI1)
qed

lemma "((A ∨ B) ∨ C) → A ∨ (B ∨ C)"
proof
  assume "(A ∨ B) ∨ C"
  then show "A ∨ (B ∨ C)"
  proof (rule disjE)
    assume "A ∨ B"
    then show "A ∨ (B ∨ C)"
    proof
      assume A
      then show "A ∨ (B ∨ C)" by (rule disjI1)
    next
      assume B
      then have "B ∨ C"..
      then show "A ∨ (B ∨ C)" by (rule disjI2)
    qed
  next
    assume C
    then have "B ∨ C"..
    then show "A ∨ (B ∨ C)"..
  qed
qed

lemma K: "A → B → A"

```

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proof
  assume "A"
  show "B —> A"
  proof
    from ⟨A⟩
    show "A".
  qed
qed

lemma "A ∨ A  $\longleftrightarrow$  A ∧ A"
proof
  assume "A ∨ A"
  then show "A ∧ A"
  proof
    assume A
    from ⟨A⟩ and ⟨A⟩
    show "A ∧ A"..
  next
    assume A
    from ⟨A⟩ and ⟨A⟩
    show "A ∧ A"..
  qed
next
  assume "A ∧ A"
  then have "A"..
  then show "A ∨ A"..
qed

lemma S: "(A —> B —> C) —> (A —> B) —> A —> C"
proof
  assume ABC: "A —> B —> C"
  show "(A —> B) —> A —> C"
  proof
    assume "A —> B"
    show "A —> C"
    proof
      assume "A"
      with ⟨A —> B⟩
      have "B" by (rule impE)

      from ABC and ⟨A⟩
      have "B —> C"..

      from ⟨B —> C⟩ and ⟨B⟩
      show "C"..
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma "(A —> B) —> (B —> C) —> A —> C"
proof
  assume "A —> B"

```

```

show "(B → C) → A → C"
proof
  assume "B → C"
  show "A → C"
  proof
    assume "A"
    with ⟨A → B⟩
    have B ..
    with ⟨B → C⟩
    show C ..
  qed
qed
qed

lemma "¬¬A → A"
proof
  assume "¬¬A"
  show A
  proof(rule ccontr)
    assume "¬A"
    with ⟨¬¬A⟩
    show False by (rule note)
  qed
qed

lemma "A → ¬¬A"
proof
  assume A
  show "¬¬A"
  proof(rule notI)
    assume "¬A"
    from this ⟨A⟩
    show False ..
  qed
qed

lemma "(¬A → B) → (¬B → A)"
proof
  assume "¬A → B"
  show "¬B → A"
  proof
    assume "¬B"
    show A
    proof(rule ccontr)
      assume "¬A"
      with ⟨¬A → B⟩
      have "B"..
      with ⟨B⟩
      show False..
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma "((A → B) → A) → A"
proof
  assume ABA: "((A → B) → A) "
  show A
  proof(rule classical)
    assume "¬A"

    have "A → B"
    proof
      assume A
      with ⟨¬ A⟩
      show B..
    qed
    with ABA
    show A..
  qed
qed

lemma "A ∨ ¬ A"
proof(rule classical)
  assume "¬ (A ∨ ¬ A)"

  have "¬A"
  proof
    assume A
    then have "A ∨ ¬ A" ..
    with ⟨¬ (A ∨ ¬ A)⟩
    show False..
  qed
  then show "A ∨ ¬A"..
qed

lemma deMorgan1: "¬ (A ∨ B) ←→ ¬ A ∧ ¬ B"
proof(rule iffI)
  assume "¬ (A ∨ B)"
  show "¬ A ∧ ¬ B"
  proof
    show "¬A"
    proof
      assume "A"
      then have "A ∨ B"..
      with ⟨¬ (A ∨ B)⟩
      show False ..
    qed
  next
    show "¬B"
    proof
      assume "B"
      then have "A ∨ B"..
      with ⟨¬ (A ∨ B)⟩
      show False ..
    qed

```

```

qed
next
assume " $\neg A \wedge \neg B$ "
then have " $\neg A$ "..

from  $\langle \neg A \wedge \neg B \rangle$ 
have " $\neg B$ "..

show " $\neg (A \vee B)$ "
proof
assume "A  $\vee B$ "
then show False
proof
assume "A"
with  $\langle \neg A \rangle$ 
show False..
next
assume "B"
with  $\langle \neg B \rangle$ 
show False..
qed
qed
qed

lemma deMorgan2: " $\neg (A \wedge B) \longleftrightarrow \neg A \vee \neg B$ "
proof
assume " $\neg (A \wedge B)$ "
show " $\neg A \vee \neg B$ "
proof(rule classical)
assume " $\neg (\neg A \vee \neg B)$ "
have "A"
proof (rule ccontr)
assume " $\neg A$ "
then have " $\neg A \vee \neg B$ "..
with  $\langle \neg (\neg A \vee \neg B) \rangle$ 
show False..
qed

have "B"
proof (rule ccontr)
assume " $\neg B$ "
then have " $\neg A \vee \neg B$ "..
with  $\langle \neg (\neg A \vee \neg B) \rangle$ 
show False..
qed

from  $\langle A \rangle \langle B \rangle$  have "A  $\wedge B$ "..
with  $\langle \neg (A \wedge B) \rangle$ 
show ?thesis..
qed
next
assume " $\neg A \vee \neg B$ "

```

```

then show " $\neg(A \wedge B)$ "
proof
  assume " $\neg A$ "
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume " $A \wedge B$ "
    then have " $A$ "..
    with  $\langle \neg A \rangle$ 
    show False..
  qed
next
  assume " $\neg B$ "
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume " $A \wedge B$ "
    then have " $B$ "..
    with  $\langle \neg B \rangle$ 
    show False..
  qed
qed
qed

```

Anmerkung: Ist Ihnen bei den Beweisen der De Morgan-Regeln etwas aufgefallen?

deMorgan1 kommt ohne Regeln der klassischen Logik aus, für *deMorgan2* braucht man jedoch Fallunterscheidung. D.h. $\neg(A \wedge B) \rightarrow \neg A \vee \neg B$ ist in intuitionistischer Logik nicht herleitbar. Dies gilt übrigens auch für die Theoreme $(\neg A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \neg B \rightarrow A$, $((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A$, $A \vee \neg A$ und $\neg \neg A \rightarrow A$