

PHIL 50 – INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC

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SAMPLE DERIVATIONS IN PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC

1 DERIVATIONS USING THE RULES FOR \wedge AND THE RULES FOR \rightarrow

$\vdash (\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge \varphi)$

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^1}{\psi} \wedge E \quad \frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^1}{\varphi} \wedge E}{\psi \wedge \varphi} \wedge I \quad \frac{}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow (\psi \wedge \varphi)} \rightarrow I^1$$

$\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)$

$$\frac{\frac{[\psi]^1}{[\varphi]^2} \rightarrow I^1}{\psi \rightarrow \varphi} \rightarrow I^1 \quad \frac{}{\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \varphi)} \rightarrow I^2$$

$\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \sigma))$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\psi \rightarrow \sigma]^2}{\sigma} \rightarrow I^1 \quad \frac{[\varphi]^1 \quad [\varphi \rightarrow \psi]^3}{\psi} \rightarrow E}{(\psi \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \sigma)} \rightarrow I^2}{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow ((\psi \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \sigma))} \rightarrow I^3$$

$$\vdash ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \sigma))$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[(\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \sigma]^3 \quad \frac{[\varphi]^2 \quad [\psi]^1}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I}{\sigma} \rightarrow E}{\psi \rightarrow \sigma} \rightarrow I^1}{\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \sigma)} \rightarrow I^2}{((\varphi \wedge \psi) \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \rightarrow \sigma))} \rightarrow I^3$$

STRATEGY 1: Whenever you are trying to construct a derivation of a formula of the form $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$, the most natural thing to do is to assume φ , and then attempt to derive ψ . Once you have derived ψ from the assumption φ , you can finally derive $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ by applying $\rightarrow I$ which also allows you to cancel the initial assumption φ .

This strategy applies at any stage of the derivation process. You might need to derive a formula of the form $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ as the very last formula of your derivation, or you might need to derive a formula of the form $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$ at the beginning or in the middle of your derivation. In either case, STRATEGY 1 applies.

STRATEGY 2: Often it is useful to work backwards. Ask yourself, which rule will allow me to derive the formula I need to derive? If the formula is of the form $\varphi \rightarrow \psi$, the rule to use is $\rightarrow I$; see STRATEGY 1. If the formula is a conjunction of the form $\varphi \wedge \psi$, then you should try to derive each conjunct independently, and then apply $\wedge I$ so that you can derive $\varphi \wedge \psi$.

2 DERIVATIONS USING THE RULES FOR \wedge AND THE RULES FOR \rightarrow AND INVOLVING FORMULAS WITH \neg

$$\vdash \varphi \rightarrow (\neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^1 \quad [\neg\varphi]^2}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\psi \quad \perp} \rightarrow I^2}{\neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow I^1}{\varphi \rightarrow (\neg\varphi \rightarrow \psi)} \rightarrow I^1$$

$\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\varphi$

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^1 \quad [\neg\varphi]^2}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\neg\neg\varphi} \rightarrow I^2}{\varphi \rightarrow \neg\neg\varphi} \rightarrow I^1$$

 $\vdash \neg(\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)$

$$\frac{\frac{[\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi]^1}{\varphi} \wedge E \quad \frac{[\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi]^1}{\neg\varphi} \wedge E}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\neg(\varphi \wedge \neg\varphi)} \rightarrow I^1$$

 $\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi)$

$$\frac{\frac{[\neg\psi]^3 \quad \frac{[\varphi \rightarrow \psi]^1 \quad [\varphi]^2}{\psi} \rightarrow E}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi} \rightarrow I^2}{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi)} \rightarrow I^1$$

NOTATIONAL CONVENTION: Do not forget our notational convention which says that formulas of the form $\neg\varphi$ are abbreviations of formulas of the form $\varphi \rightarrow \perp$. You should read the above derivations which contain formulas of the form $\neg\varphi$ while having in mind our notational convention.

STRATEGY 3: Whenever you want to derive a negated formula of the form $\neg\varphi$, try to assume φ and then derive \perp . By applying $\rightarrow I$, you'll then be able to derive $\varphi \rightarrow \perp$ and cancel the assumption φ . This is not much different from STRATEGY 1, although here you should keep in mind that $\varphi \rightarrow \perp$ is—by our notation convention—the same as $\neg\varphi$.

3 DERIVATIONS USING—IN ADDITION—THE RULES FOR \perp AND *RAA*

 $\vdash \neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi$

$$\frac{\frac{[\neg\varphi]^1 \quad [\neg\neg\varphi]^2}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\neg\neg\varphi \rightarrow \varphi} \rightarrow I^2$$

$\vdash (\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\neg\psi]^1 \quad [\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi]^3}{\neg\varphi} \rightarrow E \quad [\varphi]^2}{\perp} \text{RAA}^1}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow I^2}{(\neg\psi \rightarrow \neg\varphi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)} \rightarrow I^3$$

4 DERIVATION USING—IN ADDITION—THE RULES FOR \vee

$\vdash (\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \vee \sigma))$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^1 \quad [\varphi \rightarrow \psi]^2}{\psi} \rightarrow E}{\psi \vee \sigma} \vee I}{\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \vee \sigma)} \rightarrow I^1}{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \rightarrow (\varphi \rightarrow (\psi \vee \sigma))} \rightarrow I^2$$

$\vdash \varphi \vee \neg\varphi$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^1}{\varphi \vee \neg\varphi} \vee I \quad [\neg(\varphi \vee \neg\varphi)]^2}{\perp} \rightarrow E}{\neg\varphi} \rightarrow I^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\varphi \vee \neg\varphi} \vee I \quad [\neg(\varphi \vee \neg\varphi)]^2}{\varphi \vee \neg\varphi} \text{RAA}^2} \rightarrow E$$

$\vdash \psi \rightarrow ((\varphi \vee \sigma) \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma))$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\varphi]^1 \quad [\psi]^2}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma} \vee I \quad \frac{[\sigma]^1}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma} \vee I}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma} \vee E^1}{\frac{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma}{(\varphi \vee \sigma) \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma)} \rightarrow I^3}{\psi \rightarrow ((\varphi \vee \sigma) \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma))} \rightarrow I^2$$

$\vdash ((\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma)$

$$\frac{\frac{[(\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge \psi]^1}{\varphi \vee \sigma} \wedge E \quad \frac{\frac{[\varphi]^2 \quad \frac{[(\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge \psi]^1}{\psi} \wedge E}{\varphi \wedge \psi} \wedge I \quad \frac{[\sigma]^2}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma} \vee I}{(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma} \vee I}{((\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge \psi) \rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma)} \rightarrow I^1 \vee E^2$$

$$\vdash ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge (\psi \vee \sigma)$$

$$\frac{\frac{[(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma]^3 \quad \frac{\frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^1}{\varphi} \wedge E}{\varphi \vee \sigma} \vee I \quad \frac{[\sigma]^1}{\varphi \vee \sigma} \vee I}{\varphi \vee \sigma} \vee E^1 \quad \frac{[(\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma]^3 \quad \frac{\frac{[\varphi \wedge \psi]^2}{\psi} \wedge E}{\psi \vee \sigma} \vee I \quad \frac{[\sigma]^2}{\psi \vee \sigma} \vee I}{\psi \vee \sigma} \vee E^2}{(\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge (\psi \vee \sigma)} \wedge I}{((\varphi \wedge \psi) \vee \sigma) \rightarrow (\varphi \vee \sigma) \wedge (\psi \vee \sigma)} \rightarrow I^3$$