

1st Note for *A Taste of Proof Theory*

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Formulas of propositional logic are given by trees of the form

$$A :: P \mid \top \mid \perp \mid A \Rightarrow A \mid A \wedge A \mid A \vee A$$

where P is the set of atomic propositions. When writing formula trees we associate \Rightarrow to the right, and assume that \vee and \wedge bind stronger than \Rightarrow . We use the abbreviations:

$$\begin{aligned}\neg A &\equiv A \Rightarrow \perp \\ A \Leftrightarrow B &\equiv (A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (B \Rightarrow A)\end{aligned}$$

Here \neg binds stronger than any other operator and \Leftrightarrow behaves like \Rightarrow . We present the rules without proof terms here.

1 Hilbert style (H)

Here I present only the assumption-free calculus with sequents of the style $\vdash_{\text{H}} A$. To obtain (H) with assumptions one has to define contexts as explained below, add the rule (Hyp) and relativize all axioms and the rule (MP) wrt any given context.

1.1 Implication

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\vdash_{\text{H}} A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A} \text{K} \quad \frac{}{\vdash_{\text{H}} (A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow C} \text{S} \\ \frac{\vdash_{\text{H}} A \Rightarrow B \quad A}{\vdash_{\text{H}} B} \text{MP} \end{array}$$

1.2 Propositional logic

We add the following families of axioms:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} \top \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A \wedge B \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} A \wedge B \Rightarrow A \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} A \wedge B \Rightarrow B \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} A \Rightarrow A \vee B \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} B \Rightarrow A \vee B \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} \perp \Rightarrow A \\
& \vdash_{\mathbf{H}} (A \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \vee B) \Rightarrow C
\end{aligned}$$

1.3 Classical logic

We replace $\perp \Rightarrow A$ by

$$\vdash_{\mathbf{H}}^c ((A \Rightarrow \perp) \Rightarrow \perp) \Rightarrow A$$

2 Natural deduction (\mathbf{N})

We view here contexts Γ as finite sets of formulas. The sequents have the form $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A$. We write $\Gamma.A$ for $\Gamma \cup \{A\}$.

2.1 Implication

$$\frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow_{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{\frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A}{\Gamma.A \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A} \text{Hyp} \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \Rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} B} \Rightarrow_{\mathbf{E}}$$

2.2 Propositional logic

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} \top} \top_{\mathbf{I}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \wedge B} \wedge_{\mathbf{I}} \\
& \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \wedge B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A} \wedge_{\mathbf{E1}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \wedge B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} B} \wedge_{\mathbf{E2}} \\
& \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \vee B} \vee_{\mathbf{I1}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \vee B} \vee_{\mathbf{I2}} \\
& \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} \perp}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A} \perp_{\mathbf{E}} \quad \frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} C \quad \Gamma.B \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} C \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} A \vee B}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathbf{N}} C} \vee_{\mathbf{E}}
\end{aligned}$$

2.3 Classical logic

We replace \perp_E by:

$$\frac{\Gamma.A \Rightarrow \perp \vdash_N^c \perp}{\Gamma \vdash_N^c A} \text{RAA}$$

3 Sequent calculus (G)

For the intuitionistic sequent calculus we use the same judgements as for (N). The classical sequent calculus has judgements of the form $\Gamma \vdash_G \Delta$, i.e with contexts on both sides.

3.1 Implication

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\Gamma.A \vdash_G A} \text{Ax} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G A \quad \Gamma.A \vdash_G B}{\Gamma \vdash_G B} \text{Cut} \\ \frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_G B}{\Gamma \vdash_G A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow_R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G A \quad \Gamma.B \vdash_G C}{\Gamma.A \Rightarrow B \vdash_G C} \Rightarrow_L \end{array}$$

3.2 Propositional logic

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_G \top} \top_R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G A}{\Gamma.\top \vdash_G A} \top_L \quad \frac{}{\Gamma.\perp \vdash_G A} \perp_L \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G A \quad \Gamma \vdash_G B}{\Gamma \vdash_G A \wedge B} \wedge_R \quad \frac{\Gamma.A.B \vdash_G C}{\Gamma.A \wedge B \vdash_G C} \wedge_L \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G A}{\Gamma \vdash_G A \vee B} \vee_{R1} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G B}{\Gamma \vdash_G A \vee B} \vee_{R2} \quad \frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_G C \quad \Gamma.B \vdash_G C}{\Gamma.A \vee B \vdash_G C} \vee_L \end{array}$$

3.3 Classical logic

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{\Gamma.A \vdash_G^c \Delta.A} \text{Ax} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \quad \Gamma.A \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.B} \text{Cut} \\ \frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_G^c \Delta.B}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \Rightarrow B} \Rightarrow_R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \quad \Gamma.B \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma.A \Rightarrow B \vdash_G^c \Delta} \Rightarrow_L \\ \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.\top} \top_R \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma.\top \vdash_G^c \Delta} \top_L \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.\perp} \perp_R \quad \frac{}{\Gamma.\perp \vdash_G^c \Delta} \perp_L \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \quad \Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.B}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \wedge B} \wedge_R \quad \frac{\Gamma.A.B \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma.A \wedge B \vdash_G^c \Delta} \wedge_L \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \vee B} \vee_{R1} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.B}{\Gamma \vdash_G^c \Delta.A \vee B} \vee_{R2} \quad \frac{\Gamma.A \vdash_G^c \Delta \quad \Gamma.B \vdash_G^c \Delta}{\Gamma.A \vee B \vdash_G^c \Delta} \vee_L \end{array}$$