

1. Give evidence semantics for each of the following propositional formulas in the Intuitionistic Propositional Calculus (IPC). For the starred examples, explain the formula as the statement of a programming problem or task.

\* (a)  $((A \& B) \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)$  (this has a name)

\* (b)  $(A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)) \Rightarrow (A \& B) \Rightarrow C$  (so does this)

(c)  $\neg(A \vee B) \Rightarrow \neg A \& \neg B$

(d) Recall that  $(\text{False} \Rightarrow A)$  has evidence  $\lambda(x.\text{any}(x))$ ,  
 $(\neg A \vee B) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B)$

\* (e)  $(A \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow ((B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \vee B) \Rightarrow C)$

(f)  $(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow ((A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C))$

\* (g)  $(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$

(h)  $\neg \neg(A \vee \neg A)$

2. What is an intuitive explanation for the invalidity of any of these formulas which is not valid? For valid ones (intuitionistically) provide the evidence.

(a)  $\neg(A \& B) \Rightarrow \neg A \vee \neg B$  (b)  $(\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B)$

(c)  $(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow \neg A \vee B$  (d)  $\neg \neg A \Rightarrow A$

(e)  $\neg(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow \neg B$

CS6110/6116 Problem Set 5 cont.

3. Prove  $(A \Rightarrow A)$  using a Hilbert style proof from these two axiom schemas and the rule modus ponens

- 1.  $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow A)$  as an axiom schema.
- 2. formula  $(A)$  from Problem 1 treated as an axiom schema.

Modus Ponens 
$$\frac{A \quad A \Rightarrow B}{B}$$

Instances of axiom schemas arise by substituting any propositional formula for the propositional variables  $A, B, C$ .  
 For example,  $A \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow A)$  is an instance of 1.

4. Prove the following formulas using Refinement Logic rules from Lecture 30, Wed April 11.

- (a)  $P \vee (Q \wedge R) \Rightarrow (P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R)$  "distributivity"
- (b)  $(P \Rightarrow \neg P) \Rightarrow \neg P$
- (c)  $P \Rightarrow \neg \neg P$
- (d)  $\neg P \Rightarrow (P \Rightarrow Q)$
- (e)  $\neg \neg (P \vee \neg P)$

5. There will be one more problem with four or five parts after we examine First-Order Logic on Monday April 16. One part will be to give the evidence for

- (a)  $\forall x. (A(x) \Rightarrow B(x)) \Rightarrow (\forall x. A(x) \Rightarrow \forall x. B(x))$
- (b)  $\forall x. (A(x) \Rightarrow B(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x. A(x) \Rightarrow \exists x. B(x))$ .

Also, for (c) and (d) below, give evidence if true, if not true explain why.

- (c)  $(\exists x. A(x) \Rightarrow \exists x. B(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x. (A(x) \Rightarrow B(x))$
- (d)  $\exists y. (A(y) \Rightarrow B(y)) \Rightarrow \forall x. A(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. B(y)$