# CS 511, Fall 2018, Handout 16 <br> Predicate Logic: <br> Proof Rules of Natural Deduction 

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## proof rules for equality

- equality introduction

$$
\overline{t \doteq t} \doteq
$$

- equality elimination

$$
\frac{t_{1} \doteq t_{2} \quad \varphi\left[t_{1} / x\right]}{\varphi\left[t_{2} / x\right]}
$$

## formal proof for "三" is symmetric

| 1 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{1}$ |
| 3 | $u_{2} \doteq u_{1}$ |

premise
=
$\doteq \mathrm{e} 1,2$

## formal proof for "三" is symmetric

1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& u_{1} \doteq u_{2} \\
& u_{1} \doteq u_{1} \\
& u_{2} \doteq u_{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\doteq \mathrm{i}
$$

$$
\doteq \mathrm{e} 1,2
$$

Question: What above corresponds to the WFF $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$ ?
Answer: " $x \doteq u_{1}$ " corresponds to $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$, so that

$$
\text { " } u_{1} \doteq u_{1} " \text { corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{1} / x\right] \& \text { " } u_{2} \doteq u_{1} " \text { corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{2} / x\right]
$$

## formal proof for "三" is symmetric

1

$$
\begin{aligned}
& u_{1} \doteq u_{2} \\
& u_{1} \doteq u_{1} \\
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$\doteq \mathrm{e} 1,2$

Question: What above corresponds to the WFF $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$ ?
Answer: " $x \doteq u_{1}$ " corresponds to $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$, so that

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\text { " } u_{1} \doteq u_{1} " \text { corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{1} / x\right] \& \text { " } u_{2} \doteq u_{1} " \text { corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{2} / x\right]
$$

We have formally proved
$u_{1} \doteq u_{2} \vdash u_{2} \doteq u_{1}$
and we can therefore use as a derived proof rule

$$
\frac{t_{1} \doteq t_{2}}{t_{2} \doteq t_{1}} \quad \doteq \text { symmetric }
$$

## formal proof for " $=$ " is transitive

| 1 | $u_{2} \doteq u_{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{2}$ |
| 3 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{3}$ |

premise
premise
$\doteq \mathrm{e} 1,2$

## formal proof for " $\equiv$ " is transitive

| 1 | $u_{2} \doteq u_{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 |  |
| 3 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{2}$ |
| 3 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{3}$ |

premise
premise
$\doteq \mathrm{e} 1,2$

Question: What above corresponds to the WFF $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$ ?
Answer: " $u_{1} \doteq x$ " corresponds to $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$, so that

$$
\text { " } u_{1} \doteq u_{3} \text { " corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{3} / x\right] \text { \& " } u_{1} \doteq u_{2} \text { " corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{2} / x\right]
$$

## formal proof for "三" is transitive

| 1 | $u_{2} \doteq u_{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{2}$ |
| 3 | $u_{1} \doteq u_{3}$ |

premise premise

Question: What above corresponds to the WFF $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$ ?
Answer: " $u_{1} \doteq x$ " corresponds to $\varphi$ in the rule $\doteq \mathrm{e}$, so that

$$
\text { " } u_{1} \doteq u_{3} \text { " corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{3} / x\right] \text { \& " } u_{1} \doteq u_{2} \text { " corresponds to } \varphi\left[u_{2} / x\right]
$$

We have formally proved
$u_{1} \doteq u_{2}, u_{2} \doteq u_{3} \vdash u_{1} \doteq u_{3}$
and we can therefore use as a derived proof rule

$$
\frac{t_{1} \doteq t_{2} \quad t_{2} \doteq t_{3}}{t_{1} \doteq t_{3}} \doteq \text { transitive }
$$

## proof rules for universal quantification

- universal quantifier elimination

$$
\frac{\forall x \varphi}{\varphi[t / x]} \forall x \mathrm{e}
$$

(usual assumption: $t$ is substitutable for $x$ )

- universal quantifier introduction



## proof rules for existential quantification

- existential quantifier introduction

$$
\frac{\varphi[t / x]}{\exists x \varphi} \exists x \text { i }
$$

- existential quantifier elimination

$\chi$
( $x_{0}$ cannot occur outside its box, in particular, it cannot occur in $\chi$ )


## proof rules for existential quantification

- existential quantifier introduction

$$
\frac{\varphi[t / x]}{\exists x \varphi} \exists x \text { i }
$$

- existential quantifier elimination

$\chi$
( $x_{0}$ cannot occur outside its box, in particular, it cannot occur in $\chi$ )
- Note carefully:

Rule ( $\exists x$ e) introduces both a fresh variable and an assumption.
example: $\forall x \forall y \varphi(x, y) \vdash \forall y \forall x \varphi(x, y)$

|  | ${ }_{1} \quad \forall x \forall y \varphi(x, y)$ | premise |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $y_{0}$ | 2 | fresh $y_{0}$ |
| $x_{0}$ | 3 | fresh $x_{0}$ |
|  | $4 \quad \forall y \varphi\left(x_{0}, y\right)$ | $\forall x$ e, 1 |
|  | ${ }_{5} \varphi\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)$ | $\forall x$ e, 4 |
|  | $6 \quad \forall x \varphi\left(x, y_{0}\right)$ | $\forall x$ i, 5 |
|  | $7 \quad \forall y \forall x \varphi(x, y)$ | $\forall y$ i, 6 |

example: $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)), \forall x P(x) \vdash \forall x Q(x)$

| 1 | $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$ |
| :--- | :--- |$\quad$ premise


| $x_{0}$ | 3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | fresh $x_{0}$ |
|  | $P$ | $P\left(x_{0}\right) \rightarrow Q\left(x_{0}\right)$ |
|  | $\forall x$ e, 1 |  |
|  | $P\left(x_{0}\right)$ | $\forall x$ e, 2 |
| 6 | $Q\left(x_{0}\right)$ | $\rightarrow \mathrm{e}, 4,5$ |
|  | $\forall x Q(x)$ | $\forall x$ i, 3-6 |

example: $\exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$

| $\exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x))$ |  |  | premise <br> fresh $x_{0}$ <br> assumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $x_{0} \quad 2$ |  |  |  |
|  | $3 \varphi\left(x_{0}\right) \vee \psi\left(x_{0}\right)$ |  |  |
| 4 | $4 \varphi\left(x_{0}\right)$ | $\psi\left(x_{0}\right)$ | assumption |
|  | ${ }_{5} \exists x \varphi(x)$ | $\exists x \psi(x)$ | $\exists x \mathrm{i}, 4$ |
| 6 | $6 \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$ | $\exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$ | Vi, 5 |
| 7 | $7 \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$ |  | $\mathrm{Ve}, 3,4-6$ |
|  | $8 \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$ |  | $\exists x$ e, 1, 2-7 |

## example: $\exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x) \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x))$

## example: $\exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x) \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x))$

- Yes, this is a derivable sequent - left to you.
- Hence, $\exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x) \dashv \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x))$


## example: $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$

- Yes, this is a derivable sequent - similar to the formal proof of $\exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$
example: $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$
- Yes, this is a derivable sequent - similar to the formal proof of $\exists x(\varphi(x) \vee \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \vee \exists x \psi(x)$
- Question: $\exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x) \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ ?? No, this is not a derivable sequent
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- Question: $\exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x) \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ ??

No, this is not a derivable sequent
Find an interpretation (a "model") where
$\exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$ is true, but $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ is false

- Hence, $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) ~ A \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$
example: $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x)) \vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$
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- Question: $\exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x) \vdash \exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ ??

No, this is not a derivable sequent
Find an interpretation (a "model") where
$\exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$ is true, but $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ is false

- Hence, $\exists x(\varphi(x) \wedge \psi(x))$ A $\vdash \exists x \varphi(x) \wedge \exists x \psi(x)$

REMEMBER! To show that a WFF is NOT derivable, it is generally easier to find an interpretation where the WFF is not satisfiable.

## example: $\exists x P(x), \forall x \forall y(P(x) \rightarrow Q(y)) \vdash \forall y Q(y)$

example: $\exists x P(x), \forall x \forall y(P(x) \rightarrow Q(y)) \vdash \forall y Q(y)$


## quantifier equivalences

## Theorem

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\neg \forall x \varphi & \dashv \vdash & \exists x \neg \varphi \\
\neg \exists x \varphi & \dashv \vdash & \forall x \neg \varphi
\end{array}
$$

- Assume $x$ is not free in $\psi$ :

$$
\begin{array}{lcc}
\forall x \varphi \wedge \psi & \dashv \vdash & \forall x(\varphi \wedge \psi) \\
\forall x \varphi \vee \psi & \dashv \vdash & \forall x(\varphi \vee \psi) \\
\exists x \varphi \wedge \psi & \dashv \vdash & \exists x(\varphi \wedge \psi) \\
\exists x \varphi \vee \psi & \dashv \vdash & \exists x(\varphi \vee \psi) \\
\forall x(\psi \rightarrow \varphi) & \dashv \vdash & \psi \rightarrow \forall x \varphi \\
\exists x(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) & \dashv \vdash & \forall x \varphi \rightarrow \psi \\
\forall x(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) & \dashv \vdash & \exists x \varphi \rightarrow \psi \\
\exists x(\psi \rightarrow \varphi) & \dashv \vdash & \psi \rightarrow \exists x \varphi \\
\forall x \varphi \wedge \forall x \psi & \dashv \vdash & \forall x(\varphi \wedge \psi) \\
\exists x \varphi \vee \exists x \psi & \dashv \vdash & \exists x(\varphi \vee \psi)
\end{array}
$$

## proof of only one quantifier equivalence, others in the book

- $\neg \forall x \varphi \vdash \exists x \neg \varphi$


## proof of only one quantifier equivalence, others in the book

- $\neg \forall x \varphi \vdash \exists x \neg \varphi$

| 1 | $\neg \forall x \varphi$ | premise |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $\neg \exists x \neg \varphi$ | assumption |
| $x_{0} 3$ |  | fresh $x_{0}$ |
| 4 | $\neg \varphi\left[x_{0} / x\right]$ | assumption |
| 5 | $\exists x \neg \varphi$ | $\exists x$ i, 4 |
| 6 | $\perp$ | $\neg \mathrm{e}, 5,2$ |
| 7 | $\varphi\left[x_{0} / x\right]$ | PBC, 4-6 |
| 8 | $\forall x \varphi$ | $\forall x$ i, 3-7 |
| 9 | $\perp$ | $\neg \mathrm{e}, 8,1$ |
| 10 | $\exists x \neg \varphi$ | PBC, 2-9 |

## three fundamental questions

- Question

Given a WFF $\varphi$, can we automate the answer to the query " $\vdash \varphi$ ??"

- Question

Given a WFF $\varphi$, can we automate the answer to the query " $\forall \varphi$ ??"

- Question

Given a formal proof

1. $\varphi_{1}$
2. $\varphi_{2}$
3. 

n. $\varphi_{n}$
can we automate the verification of the proof?

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