

Natural Deduction

Propositional Logic

(See the book by Troelstra and Schwichtenberg)

Natural deduction (Gentzen 1935) aims at *natural* proofs.

It formalizes good mathematical practice.

Resolution, but also sequent calculus, aim at proof search.

Main principles: Introduction and elimination rules

1. For every logical operator \oplus there are two kinds of rules:

► **Introduction rules:** How to prove $F \oplus G$

$$\frac{\dots}{F \oplus G}$$

► **Elimination rules:** What can be proved from $F \oplus G$

$$\frac{F \oplus G \quad \dots}{\dots}$$

Examples

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \wedge B}$$

$\wedge I$

$$\frac{F \wedge G}{F}$$

$\wedge E_1$

$$\frac{F \wedge G}{G}$$

$\wedge E_2$

Main principles: Local assumptions

2. Proof can contain subproofs with *local/closed* assumptions

Example

Inference rule formalizing “if from the local assumption F we can prove G then we can prove $F \rightarrow G$ ”:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ G \end{array}}{F \rightarrow G} \rightarrow I$$

A proof tree:

$$\frac{\frac{\begin{array}{c} [P] \quad Q \\ \hline P \wedge Q \end{array}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I}{\quad} \wedge I$$

“From the (open) assumption Q we can prove $P \rightarrow P \wedge Q$.”

In symbols: $Q \vdash_N P \rightarrow P \wedge Q$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\overline{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q}$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\overline{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \quad \rightarrow I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\overline{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\overline{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \quad \begin{array}{l} \wedge I \\ \rightarrow I \end{array}$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{P \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \quad \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \quad \begin{array}{l} \wedge I \\ \rightarrow I \end{array}$$

Downwards:

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \quad \begin{array}{l} \wedge I \\ \rightarrow I \end{array}$$

Downwards:

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \quad \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{P \quad Q}{\quad}$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{P \quad Q}{\quad} \wedge I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \quad \begin{array}{l} \wedge I \\ \rightarrow I \end{array}$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{P \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \quad \wedge I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{\frac{P \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{\rightarrow I}$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{\frac{P \quad Q}{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I \quad \wedge I$$

Main principles: Growing the proof tree

Upwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q} \wedge I}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I$$

Downwards:

$$\frac{\frac{[P] \quad Q}{P \wedge Q}}{P \rightarrow P \wedge Q} \rightarrow I \quad \wedge I$$

ND proof trees

- ▶ The nodes of a ND proof tree are (labeled by) formulas.
- ▶ Leaf nodes are called **assumptions**.
- ▶ The root is called the **conclusion**.
- ▶ Assumptions can be **open** or **closed**.
- ▶ Closed assumptions are written **[F]**.
- ▶ $\Gamma \vdash_N F$ denotes that there is a proof tree with conclusion F whose open assumptions belong to the set of formulas Γ .
(Reading: F is provable (derivable) from Γ .)

Intuition:

- ▶ A proof tree shows that the **conjunction** of the **open** assumptions entails the conclusion.
- ▶ Closed assumptions are **auxiliary local** assumptions in a subproof that have been closed (“discharged”) by some proof rule like $\rightarrow I$.

ND proof trees

ND proof trees are defined inductively:

- ▶ Every formula F is a ND proof tree with open assumption F and conclusion F .
(Intuition: From F we can prove F .)
- ▶ Larger proof trees are constructed using the rules of ND:
 - Introduction and Elimination rules for $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \neg$, plus
 - a rule for \perp .

The application of a rule (backwards or forwards) adds new nodes to the tree and possibly closes some assumptions:

Natural Deduction rules

$$\frac{F \quad G}{F \wedge G} \wedge I$$

$$\frac{F \wedge G}{F} \wedge E_1 \quad \frac{F \wedge G}{G} \wedge E_2$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ G \end{array}}{F \rightarrow G} \rightarrow I$$

$$\frac{F \rightarrow G \quad F}{G} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{F}{F \vee G} \vee I_1 \quad \frac{G}{F \vee G} \vee I_2$$

$$\frac{F \vee G \quad \begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ H \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [G] \\ \vdots \\ H \end{array}}{H} \vee E$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ \perp \end{array}}{\neg F} \neg I$$

$$\frac{\neg F \quad F}{\perp} \neg E$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [\neg F] \\ \vdots \\ \perp \end{array}}{F} \perp$$

Natural Deduction rules

How to read a rule

$$\frac{\dots \quad \begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ G \end{array} \quad \dots}{\dots} \quad r$$

Forward:

When applying rule r , in the proof of G we can close all (or some) of the assumptions F .

Backward:

In the subproof of G we can use the local assumption $[F]$.

We can use labels to show which rule application closed which assumptions (the slides won't but you must!).

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

$$\overline{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P}$$

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

$$\overline{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

$$\frac{\overline{\neg P}}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

$$\frac{\overline{\neg P} \quad \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\bot}}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P:$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\bot} \quad \neg I:2}{\neg P} \quad \rightarrow I:1}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \neg E:3$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1}{\frac{Q \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \neg E:3}$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{}{Q}}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1}{\frac{Q}{\perp} \rightarrow E:4} [\neg Q]^1 \neg E:3}$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1}{[\neg Q]^1} \neg E:3$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q}$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\overline{\neg P} \quad \overline{\neg Q}}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\overline{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \overline{\neg Q}}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \overline{\neg Q}}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \wedge I:1 \quad \overline{\neg Q} \vee I:1}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \rightarrow I:1$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{P \vee Q} \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \rightarrow I:1$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{\overline{P \vee Q} \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \wedge I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \rightarrow I:1$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\perp} \neg E:3$$
$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \neg Q}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \wedge I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3 \\
 \hline
 \frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \\
 \hline
 \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P \rightarrow I:1
 \end{array}$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q) \\
 \hline
 \frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \neg E:3 \\
 \hline
 \neg P \wedge \neg Q \quad \frac{}{\neg Q} \neg I:5 \quad \vee I:1
 \end{array}$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \rightarrow I:1$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \neg E:3 \quad \frac{\perp}{\neg Q} \neg I:5 \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3 \\
 \hline
 \frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \\
 \hline
 \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P \rightarrow I:1
 \end{array}$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q) \quad \frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \neg E:3 \quad \frac{\perp}{\neg Q} \neg I:5 \quad \neg E:6 \\
 \hline
 \neg P \wedge \neg Q \vee I:1
 \end{array}$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad \frac{[\neg Q]^1}{\perp} \neg E:3}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \rightarrow I:1$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\perp} \neg E:3 \quad \frac{\overline{P \vee Q} \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\perp} \neg E:6$$
$$\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2 \quad \frac{\perp}{\neg Q} \neg I:5}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \neg E:3 \quad \frac{\frac{[Q]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:7 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\frac{\perp}{\neg Q} \neg I:5} \neg E:6$$
$$\frac{\neg P \quad \neg Q}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \wedge I:1$$

Examples of proofs

$P \rightarrow Q \vdash_N \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2 \quad P \rightarrow Q}{Q} \rightarrow E:4 \quad [\neg Q]^1}{\frac{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2}{\neg Q \rightarrow \neg P} \rightarrow I:1} \neg E:3$$

$\neg(P \vee Q) \vdash_N \neg P \wedge \neg Q$:

$$\frac{\frac{[P]^2}{P \vee Q} \vee I:4 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\frac{\perp}{\neg P} \neg I:2} \neg E:3 \quad \frac{\frac{[Q]^5}{P \vee Q} \vee I:7 \quad \neg(P \vee Q)}{\frac{\perp}{\neg Q} \neg I:5} \neg E:6$$
$$\frac{\neg P \quad \neg Q}{\neg P \wedge \neg Q} \vee I:1$$

Soundness

Lemma (Soundness)

If $\Gamma \vdash_N F$ then $\Gamma \models F$

Proof by induction on the depth of the proof tree for $\Gamma \vdash_N F$.

Base: The tree has only one node F and $F \in \Gamma$.

Step: Case analysis of first rule applied (upwards).

Case: first rule is $\frac{G \rightarrow F \quad G}{F} \rightarrow E$

Let \mathcal{A} arbitrary such that $\mathcal{A}(\Gamma) = 1$. We prove $\mathcal{A}(F) = 1$

IH: $\Gamma \models G \rightarrow F$ and $\Gamma \models G$

IH and $\mathcal{A}(\Gamma) = 1$ yields $\mathcal{A}(G \rightarrow F) = 1$ and $\mathcal{A}(G) = 1$.

So $\mathcal{A}(F) = 1$

Soundness

Case: first rule is

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} [G] \\ \vdots \\ F \end{array}}{G \rightarrow F} \rightarrow I$$

To show: $\Gamma \models G \rightarrow F$

IH: $\Gamma, G \models F$

$\Gamma \models G \rightarrow F$

iff for all \mathcal{A} : $\mathcal{A} \models \Gamma \Rightarrow \mathcal{A} \models G \rightarrow F$

iff for all \mathcal{A} : $\mathcal{A} \models \Gamma \Rightarrow (\mathcal{A} \models G \Rightarrow \mathcal{A} \models F)$

iff for all \mathcal{A} : $(\mathcal{A} \models \Gamma \text{ and } \mathcal{A} \models G) \Rightarrow \mathcal{A} \models F$

iff IH

Towards completeness: ND can simulate truth tables

Lemma (Tertium non datur)

$\vdash_N F \vee \neg F$

Proof:

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{[\neg(F \vee \neg F)]^1}{\perp} \quad \frac{\frac{[\neg F]^4}{F \vee \neg F} \quad \vee I_2:6}{\neg E:5}}{\frac{\perp}{F} \quad \perp:4} \quad \vee I_1:3}{\frac{[\neg(F \vee \neg F)]^1}{\perp} \quad \neg E:2} \quad \perp:1 \quad \frac{\perp}{F \vee \neg F}$$

Towards completeness: ND can simulate truth tables

Definition

$$F^{\mathcal{A}} := \begin{cases} F & \text{if } \mathcal{A}(F) = 1 \\ \neg F & \text{if } \mathcal{A}(F) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Lemma (1)

If $\text{atoms}(F) \subseteq \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ then $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F^{\mathcal{A}}$ for every \mathcal{A} .

Proof By induction on F .

Only the case $F = G \rightarrow H$. Three subcases:

$\mathcal{A}(H) = 1$. Then $H^{\mathcal{A}} = H$, $(G \rightarrow H)^{\mathcal{A}} = G \rightarrow H$.

To prove: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N G \rightarrow H$. By IH: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N H$.

$$\frac{\overline{H} \quad \textcolor{violet}{IH}}{G \rightarrow H} \textcolor{violet}{\rightarrow I}$$

Towards completeness: ND can simulate truth tables

$\mathcal{A}(G) = 0$. Then $G^{\mathcal{A}} = \neg G$, $(G \rightarrow H)^{\mathcal{A}} = G \rightarrow H$.

To prove: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N G \rightarrow H$. By IH: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N \neg G$.

$$\frac{\frac{[G] \quad \overline{\neg G} \quad \text{IH}}{\perp} \neg E}{\frac{H \quad \perp}{G \rightarrow H} \rightarrow I}$$

$\mathcal{A}(G) = 1$ and $\mathcal{A}(H) = 0$. Then $G^{\mathcal{A}} = G$, $H^{\mathcal{A}} = \neg H$,
 $(G \rightarrow H)^{\mathcal{A}} = \neg(G \rightarrow H)$.

To prove: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N \neg(G \rightarrow H)$.

By IH: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N G$ and $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N \neg H$.

$$\frac{\frac{[G \rightarrow H] \quad \overline{G} \quad \text{IH}}{H} \rightarrow E \quad \overline{\neg H} \quad \text{IH}}{\frac{\perp}{\neg(G \rightarrow H)} \rightarrow I}$$

Towards completeness: ND can simulate truth tables

Corollary (Cases)

If $F, \Gamma \vdash_N G$ and $\neg F, \Gamma \vdash_N G$ then $\Gamma \vdash_N G$.

Proof: By Lemma (Tertium non datur) $F, \Gamma \vdash_N F \vee \neg F$.

Apply

$$\frac{F \vee \neg F \quad \begin{array}{c} [F] \\ \vdots \\ G \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} [\neg F] \\ \vdots \\ G \end{array}}{G} \vee E$$

Completeness

Lemma (2)

If $\text{atoms}(F) = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ and $\models F$ then $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_k^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F$ for every \mathcal{A} and for all $k \leq n$.

Proof by (downward) induction on $k = n, \dots, 0$.

$k = n$. $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_n^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F$ holds by Lemma (1) and $F^{\mathcal{A}} = F$ because F is valid.

$k < n$. By IH $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_k^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F$ for every \mathcal{A} .

To prove: $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_{k-1}^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F$ for every \mathcal{A} .

Let \mathcal{A} arbitrary. Define $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$ by $\overline{\mathcal{A}}(A_i) = \mathcal{A}(A_i)$ for every $i < k$ and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}(A_k) = 1 - \mathcal{A}(A_k)$.

Assume w.l.o.g. $\mathcal{A}(A_k) = 1$ (otherwise swap \mathcal{A} and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}$).

Then $A_i^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} = A_i^{\mathcal{A}}$ for every $i < k$, and $A_k^{\overline{\mathcal{A}}} = \neg A_k^{\mathcal{A}}$.

Taking $F := \mathcal{A}_k^{\mathcal{A}}$, $\Gamma := A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_{k-1}^{\mathcal{A}}$, and $G := F$ in Corollary (Cases) yields $A_1^{\mathcal{A}}, \dots, A_{k-1}^{\mathcal{A}} \vdash_N F$.

Completeness

Theorem (Completeness)

If $\Gamma \models F$ then $\Gamma \vdash_N F$.

Proof Only for $\Gamma := G$ (general case left as exercise).

Assume $G \models F$.

We have $\models G \rightarrow F$ and so $\vdash_N G \rightarrow F$ by Lemma (2) with $n = 0$.

Applying

$$\frac{G \rightarrow F \quad G}{F} \rightarrow E$$

yields $G \vdash_N F$.