

# Propositional Logic – Basic Proofs

Rafael Andrade

2018-08-07

# Contents

Introduction . . . . .	1
<b>1 Rules</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2 The Basics</b>	<b>4</b>
$P \vee \neg P$ : Law of the excluded middle . . . . .	4
$P \Leftrightarrow \neg\neg P$ : Law of double negation . . . . .	5
<b>3 Stoic Logic</b>	<b>6</b>
Modus Ponens . . . . .	6
Modus Tollens . . . . .	7
Modus Ponendo Tollens . . . . .	8
Modus Tollendo Ponens . . . . .	9
<b>4 Paradoxes of material implication</b>	<b>10</b>
$(P \wedge \neg P) \rightarrow Q$ : Paradox of entailment . . . . .	10
$P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow P)$ . . . . .	11
$\neg P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$ . . . . .	12
$P \rightarrow (Q \vee \neg Q)$ . . . . .	13
$(P \rightarrow Q) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)$ . . . . .	14
$\neg(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \wedge \neg Q)$ . . . . .	15

## Introduction

This document is a PDF version of one of my hobbies when I was *extremely* bored at some classes: come up and write proofs using Propositional Logic.

If you have any suggestion to make, please do not hesitate to mail

`rafael.pestana.andrade at tecnico.ulisboa.pt`

# Chapter 1

## Rules

These are the base rules used in all demonstrations:

1	$\alpha$	Prem (Premise rule)
2	$\beta$	Prem
3	$\gamma$	Prem
4	$\alpha$	Rep, 1 (Repetition rule)
5	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \gamma \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	Hip (Introduction of Hypothesis)
6	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	Rei, 1 (Reiteration rule)
7	$\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$	$I\rightarrow$ , (5,6)
8	$\alpha$	$E\rightarrow$ , (3,7)
9	$\alpha \wedge \beta$	$I\wedge$ , (1,2)
10	$\beta$	$E\wedge$ , 9
11	$\beta \vee \delta$	$I\vee$ , 10
12	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \beta \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	Hip
13	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \omega \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	
14	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \delta \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	Hip
15	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \omega \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	
16	$\omega$	$E\vee$ , ((12, 13), (14, 15))
17	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \neg\alpha \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	Hip
18	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \psi \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	
19	$\left  \begin{array}{l} \neg\psi \\ \hline \end{array} \right.$	
20	$\neg\neg\alpha$	$I\neg$ , (17, (18,19))
21	$\alpha$	$E\neg$ , 20

Also,

$$\alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta \equiv (\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \wedge (\beta \rightarrow \alpha)$$

## Chapter 2

# The Basics

Three classic laws of thought: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three\\_classic\\_laws\\_of\\_thought](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three_classic_laws_of_thought)

### $P \vee \neg P$ : Law of the excluded middle

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law\\_of\\_excluded\\_middle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law_of_excluded_middle)

1		$\neg(P \vee \neg P)$	Hip
2			Hip
3			IV, 2
4			Rei, 1
5		$\neg P$	I $\neg$ , (2, (3, 4))
6		$P \vee \neg P$	IV, 5
7		$\neg(P \vee \neg P)$	Rep, 1
8		$\neg\neg(P \vee \neg P)$	I $\neg$ , (1, (6, 7))
9		$P \vee \neg P$	E $\neg$ , 8

$P \Leftrightarrow \neg\neg P$ : Law of double negation

1	$P$	Hip				
2	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;"><math>\neg P</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">Hip</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>P</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">Rei, 1</td> </tr> </table>	$\neg P$	Hip	$P$	Rei, 1	
$\neg P$	Hip					
$P$	Rei, 1					
4	$\neg\neg P$	$I\neg$ , (2, (2, 3))				
5	$P \rightarrow \neg\neg P$	$I\rightarrow$ , (1, 4)				
6	$\neg\neg P$	Hip				
7	$P$	$E\neg$ , 6				
8	$\neg\neg P \rightarrow P$	$I\rightarrow$ , (6, 7)				
9	$P \Leftrightarrow \neg\neg P$	$I\Leftrightarrow$ , (5, 8)				

## Chapter 3

# Stoic Logic

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoic\\_logic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stoic_logic)

### Modus Ponens

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus\\_ponens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus_ponens)

1		$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P$	Hip
2		$P \rightarrow Q$	E $\wedge$ , 1
3		$P$	E $\wedge$ , 1
4		$Q$	E $\rightarrow$ , (2, 3)
5		$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge P \rightarrow Q$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 4)

## Modus Tollens

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus\\_tollens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus_tollens)

1		$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q$	Hip
2		$P \rightarrow Q$	E $\wedge$ , 1
3		$\neg Q$	E $\wedge$ , 1
4			Hip
5			E $\rightarrow$ , (2, 4)
6			Rei, 3
7		$\neg P$	I $\neg$ , (4, (5, 6))
8		$(P \rightarrow Q) \wedge \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 7)



## Modus Ponendo Tollens

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus\\_ponendo\\_tollens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modus_ponendo_tollens)

1		$(\neg(P \wedge Q)) \wedge P$	Hip
2		$\neg(P \wedge Q)$	E $\wedge$ , 1
3		$P$	E $\wedge$ , 1
4			
4		$Q$	Hip
5		$P$	Rei, 3
6		$P \wedge Q$	I $\wedge$ , (4, 5)
7		$\neg(P \wedge Q)$	Rei, 2
8		$\neg Q$	I $\neg$ , (4, (6, 7))
9		$(\neg(P \wedge Q)) \wedge P \rightarrow \neg Q$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 8)

## Modus Tollendo Ponens

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjunctive\\_syllogism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disjunctive_syllogism)

1	$(P \vee Q) \wedge \neg P$	Hip							
2	$P \vee Q$	E $\wedge$ , 1							
3	$\neg P$	E $\wedge$ , 1							
4	$P$	Hip							
5	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>\neg Q</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Hip</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>P</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Rei, 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;"><math>\neg P</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Rei, 3</td> </tr> </table>	$\neg Q$	Hip	$P$	Rei, 4	$\neg P$	Rei, 3		
$\neg Q$	Hip								
$P$	Rei, 4								
$\neg P$	Rei, 3								
6									
7									
8	$\neg\neg Q$	I $\neg$ , (5, (6,7))							
9	$Q$	E $\neg$ , 8							
10	$Q$	Hip							
11	$Q$	Rep, 10							
12	$Q$	E $\vee$ , (2, (4, 9), (10, 11))							
13	$(P \vee Q) \wedge \neg P \rightarrow Q$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 12)							

## Chapter 4

# Paradoxes of material implication

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradoxes\\_of\\_material\\_implication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paradoxes_of_material_implication)

$(P \wedge \neg P) \rightarrow Q$ : **Paradox of entailment**

1		$P \wedge \neg P$	Hip	
2			$\neg Q$ Hip	
3				$P$ E $\wedge$ , 1
4				$\neg P$ E $\wedge$ , 1
5		$\neg\neg Q$	I $\neg$ , (2, (3, 4))	
6		$Q$	E $\neg$ , 5	
7		$(P \wedge \neg P) \rightarrow Q$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 6)	

$$P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow P)$$

1	$P$	Hip				
2	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>Q</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">Hip</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>P</math></td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">Rei, 1</td> </tr> </table>	$Q$	Hip	$P$	Rei, 1	
$Q$	Hip					
$P$	Rei, 1					
4	$Q \rightarrow P$	I $\rightarrow$ , (2, 3)				
5	$P \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow P)$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 4)				

$$\neg P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$$

Wikipedia page: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principle\\_of\\_explosion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principle_of_explosion)

1	$\neg P$	Hip
2	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>P</math></div>	Hip
3	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>\neg Q</math></div> </div>	Hip
4	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"><math>P</math></div> </div>	Rei, 2
5	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"><math>\neg P</math></div>	Rei, 1
6	$\neg\neg Q$	$I\neg$ , (3, (4, 5))
7	$Q$	$E\neg$ , 6
8	$P \rightarrow Q$	$I\rightarrow$ , (2, 7)
9	$\neg P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$	$I\rightarrow$ , (1, 8)

Alternatively, using the already proven Paradox of Entailment:

1	$\neg P$	Hip
2	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"><math>P</math></div>	Hip
3	<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"><math>\neg P</math></div>	Rei, 1
4	$P \wedge \neg P$	$I\wedge$ , (2, 3)
5	$(P \wedge \neg P) \rightarrow Q$	Teo
6	$Q$	$E\rightarrow$ , (4, 5)
7	$P \rightarrow Q$	$I\rightarrow$ , (2, 6)
8	$\neg P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$	$I\rightarrow$ , (1, 7)

$$P \rightarrow (Q \vee \neg Q)$$

1	$P$	Hip
2	$\neg(Q \vee \neg Q)$	Hip
3	$Q$	Hip
4	$Q \vee \neg Q$	IV, 3
5	$\neg(Q \vee \neg Q)$	Rei, 2
6	$\neg Q$	I $\neg$ , (3, (4, 5))
7	$Q \vee \neg Q$	IV, 6
8	$\neg(Q \vee \neg Q)$	Rei, 2
9	$\neg\neg(Q \vee \neg Q)$	I $\neg$ , (2, (7, 8))
10	$(Q \vee \neg Q)$	E $\neg$ , 9
11	$P \rightarrow (Q \vee \neg Q)$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 10)

Alternatively, using the Law of the Excluded Middle:

1	$P$	Hip
2	$Q \vee \neg Q$	Teo
3	$P \rightarrow (Q \vee \neg Q)$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 2)

$$(P \rightarrow Q) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)$$

1	$Q \vee \neg Q$	Teo
2	$Q$	Hip
3	$P$	Hip
4	$Q$	Rei, 2
5	$P \rightarrow Q$	$I \rightarrow$ , (3, 4)
6	$(P \rightarrow Q) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)$	IV, 5
7	$\neg Q$	Hip
8	$Q$	Hip
9	$\neg R$	Hip
10	$Q$	Rei, 8
11	$\neg Q$	Rei, 7
12	$\neg \neg R$	$I \neg$ , (9, (10, 11))
13	$R$	$E \neg$ , 12
14	$Q \rightarrow R$	$I \rightarrow$ , (7, 13)
15	$(P \rightarrow Q) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)$	IV, 14
16	$(P \rightarrow Q) \vee (Q \rightarrow R)$	EV, (1, (2, 6), (7, 15))

$$\neg(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \wedge \neg Q)$$

1	$\neg(P \rightarrow Q)$	Hip
2	$\neg P$	Hip
3	$\neg P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$	Teo
4	$P \rightarrow Q$	E $\rightarrow$ , (2, 3)
5	$\neg(P \rightarrow Q)$	Rei, 1
6	$\neg\neg P$	I $\neg$ , (2, (4, 5))
7	$P$	E $\neg$ , 6
8	$Q$	Hip
9	$Q \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q)$	Teo
10	$P \rightarrow Q$	E $\rightarrow$ , (8, 9)
11	$\neg(P \rightarrow Q)$	Rei, 1
12	$\neg Q$	I $\neg$ , (8, (10, 11))
13	$P \wedge \neg Q$	I $\wedge$ , (7, 12)
14	$\neg(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \wedge \neg Q)$	I $\rightarrow$ , (1, 13)