

MATHEMATICAL LOGIC — ASSIGNMENT ONE

- (1) Prove $\vdash (A \supset B) = (\neg B \supset \neg A)$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\frac{[A \supset B]^1 \quad [A]^2}{B} \supset E \quad \frac{[\neg B]^3}{\perp} \neg E}{\frac{\perp}{\neg A} \neg I^2} \neg E \\
 \frac{\frac{\neg A}{\neg B \supset \neg A} \supset I^3}{(A \supset B) \supset (\neg B \supset \neg A)} \supset I^1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[\neg B \supset \neg A]^2 \quad [\neg B]^1}{\neg A} \supset E \quad \frac{[A]^3}{\perp} \neg E \\
 \frac{B \vee \neg B \text{ lem} \quad [B]^1 \quad \frac{\perp}{B} \perp E}{B} \vee E^1 \\
 \frac{B}{A \supset B} \supset I^3 \\
 \frac{A \supset B}{(\neg B \supset \neg A) \supset (A \supset B)} \supset I^2
 \end{array}$$

- (2) Show that in a bounded lattice, every element is greater than $\perp$ and less than $\top$.

This is Proposition 5.5 in the slides.

- (3) Prove that Pierce's Law $((B \supset C) \supset B) \supset B$ implies the Law of Excluded Middle $(A \vee \neg A)$.

Since Pierce's Law holds, we can assume an instance of it:

$$((A \vee \neg A \supset \perp) \supset A \vee \neg A) \supset A \vee \neg A .$$

Then

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{[A \vee \neg A]^1 \quad [A \vee \neg A \supset \perp]^2}{\perp} \supset E \\
 \frac{\perp}{\neg(A \vee \neg A)} \neg I^1 \quad \frac{[A]^3}{A \vee \neg A} \vee I_1 \\
 \frac{\neg(A \vee \neg A) \quad A \vee \neg A}{\perp} \neg E \\
 \frac{\perp}{\neg A} \neg I^3 \\
 \frac{\neg A}{A \vee \neg A} \vee I_2 \\
 \frac{((A \vee \neg A \supset \perp) \supset A \vee \neg A) \supset A \vee \neg A \quad (A \vee \neg A \supset \perp) \supset A \vee \neg A}{A \vee \neg A} \supset E
 \end{array}$$